FRONTISPIECE.

London Mag.e 1780.

Peace and Plenty,

Emblematically representing the benefits of the Union of Commercial Interests.

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VOL. XLIX.

For the YEAR 1780.

By His MAJESTY's Authority

Printed for R. Baldwin at the Rose Pater Noster Row

THE LONDON MAGAZINE:

Or, GENTLEMAN's Monthly Intelligencer.

For JANUARY, 1780.

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With the following Embelliſhments, viz.

An elegantly engraved Head of His Royal Highneſs the BISHOP OF OSNABRUG,

AND

A North-Eaſt View of the Queen's Palace at Windſor.

LONDON, printed for R. BALDWIN, at No. 47, in Pater-noſter-Row;
Of whom may be had complete Sets, from the Year 1732 to the preſent Time, ready bound and ſtitched, or any ſingle Volume to complete Sets.

PRICES of STOCKS, &c. in JANUARY, 1780.

Day	Bank Stock.	India Stock	South Sea Stock	Old S. S. Ann.	New S. S. Ann.	3 per C. reduced	3 per C. consols	3 per C. In Ann.	3 per C. B. 1726.	3 per C. B. 1751	4. P. C Conf.	3½ B. 1758	Lon. A.	In. B. Prem.	Navy B. Disc.	Lottery Tick.	Wind at Deal	Weath. London
29				60 ¾		60 ½	61 ¾				61 ⅞			22	11 ¼		E	Rain
30						60 ¼	62				61 ¾			22	11 ¾		S E	Fair
31				60 ½		61 ¼	62	57 ⅞			61 ⅞			22	11 ¾		S E	Frost
1																	S W	
2	Sunday																W	Foggy
3				60 ¼		61 ⅞	61 ⅞	57 ⅛			61 ⅝			22	11 ⅜		N W	
4	110¾					61 ⅞					61 ¾			22	11 ⅜		N E	Fair
5				60 ½		60 ⅛	61 ¼	57 ½						22	11 ⅜		N W	Frost
6	110¾						61 ⅛							24	11 ¾		W	
7				60 ⅜			60 ⅞	57 ⅝						24	11 ¾		E	
8					59 ⅝	61 ⅛	60 ⅞				61 ½				11 ⅛		E	
9	Sunday																E	
10				60 ½			60 ⅛				61 ⅛			24	11 ¾		S W	Snow
11	111¼					61 ⅞	60 ⅛				61 ⅝				11 ¼		N W	Frost
12				60 ¼		61 ⅜	60 ⅝				61 ⅞			27	11 1		N W	
13	111½	141½				61 ⅛	61 ⅜			59	61 ¾			26	11 ⅛		N W	
14				60 ⅞		61 ⅞	61 ⅞	58 ⅛			61 ¾			26	11 ⅜		S E	
15		141½					60 ¼				61 ⅛			26	11 ⅜		S E	
16	Sunday																S W	Rain
17				60 ¼			60 ⅛	58 ½			61 ¼			26	11		S W	
18						61 ¼	60							26	11 ⅞		S	
19				61		61 ¾	60 ⅜	58 ¼			61 ¾			26	11 ⅞		S E	
20	111⅞					61 ⅞	60 ⅛			59 ¼	61 ⅜	60 ⅞		26			N	
21	112			60 ⅞		61 ¼	60 ⅛	58 ⅞			61			25			N W	Frost
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23	Sunday																N W	
24				60 ¼			60 ¾	58 ¼			61 ¾			26	11		N E	
25							60				61 ¾			26	11 ⅛		N E	Snow
26				60 ⅞		61 ¾	60				61 ¾		17 ¾	27			N E	Frost
27	112½				59 ¾	61 ¼	60 ¼			59 ¼	61 ¾			26				
28																		

AVERAGE PRICES of GRAIN, by the Standard WINCHESTER Bushel.

	Wheat. s. d.	Rye. s. d.	Barley, s. d.	Oats. s. d.	Beans. s. d.
London	3 6	2 1	2 4	1 9	2 1
York	3 7	2 3	2 3	1 5	2 7
North Wales	4 3	3 7	2 2	1 3	2 9
South Wales	3 7	2 7	2 1	1 2	2 2
Scotland	0 0	0 0	2 0	2 8	2 0

	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	3	6	2	1	2	4	1	9	2	1
York	3	7	2	3	2	3	1	5	2	7
North Wales	4	3	3	7	2	2	1	3	2	9
South Wales	3	7	2	7	2	1	1	1	2	2

	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Scotland	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	8	2	0

TRIA FREDERICUS JUNCTA IN UNO
Bishop of OSNABRUG
His Royal Highness
HONI·SOIT·QUI·MAL·Y·PENS

TO

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS

PRINCE FREDERICK,

BISHOP OF OSNABRUG,

KNIGHT OF THE MOST NOBLE ORDERS

OF

THE GARTER AND THE BATH, &c. &c. &c.

THE CONTINUATION,

FOR THE CURRENT YEAR,

OF THEIR LONG ESTABLISHED AND UNIVERSALLY

APPROVED MISCELLANY OF INSTRUCTION,

INTELLIGENCE, AND ENTERTAINMENT,

IS MOST RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED,

BY

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS'S

MOST OBEDIENT

HUMBLE SERVANTS,

THE PROPRIETORS.

10
45
FEB

THE LONDON MAGAZINE,

FOR JANUARY, 1780.

THE HYPOCHONDRIACK. No. XXVIII.

Interea fidos adit haud ſecurus amicos
Utque velint inimicum animum frontiſque ſeveræ
Dura ſupercilia induere & non parcere culpæ
Hos iterum atque iterum rogat, admonituſque latentis
Grates lætus agit vitii & peccata fatetur
Sponte ſua quamvis etiam damnetur iniquo
Indicio & falſum queat ore refellere crimen. VIDA.

" He ſeeks his friends nor truſts himſelf alone,
" But aſks their judgement and reſigns his own,
" Begs them with urgent prayers to be ſincere,
" Juſt, and exact, and rigidly ſevere.
" Due verdict to pronounce on ev'ry thought,
" Nor ſpare the ſlighteſt ſhadow of a fault.
" But bent againſt himſelf, and ſtrictly nice
" He thanks each critick that detects a vice,
" Tho' charg'd with what his judgement can defend
" He joins the partial ſentence of his friend. PITT.

MY laſt number treated of reviſion and correction by an authour of his own works. It may perhaps be thought by ſome, that this ſelf-criticiſm will be always exceedingly gentle, as Proteſtants are apt to repreſent the flagellation which Romiſh penitents adminiſter to themſelves. But this will depend much upon the different tempers of authours. One who is conceited and vain, will, like a hardened ſinner be inſenſible of his imperfections and faults, while one who is modeſt and diffident will, like a penitent whoſe heart is broken with contrition, be perhaps too ſevere in judging of his performances.

Pope maintains the opinion, that ſucceſsful authours have been very rigid criticks upon their own works. For he tells us they

—" Loſe half the praiſe they would have got,
" Were it but known what they diſcreetly blot."

But I am not ſure that this is a juſt remark, though its quaintneſs has a deciſive appearance. If it is meant that they loſe half the praiſe they would have got, had they preſerved what they have blotted, their blotting was not diſcreet. And if it is meant that their additional praiſe would have ariſen from their diſcretion in blotting being known, I think it is rated too high, if it is to have half as much praiſe as excellent compoſition.

It has been again and again recommended to authours to diſtruſt their own opinion of their works, and to have recourſe to the judgement of friends. This we know has ſuggeſted to ſo many authours, that one ſhould think they would now be aſhamed of it as worn out, the plauſible pretext of publiſhing at the requeſt, or by the advice of friends. I know not if too much diffidence be either reaſonable or at all advantageous; and it ſeems to me ſtrange to ſuppoſe that a mind capable of producing performances worthy of praiſe ſhould be ſo deſtitute of the faculty of judgement as to be altogether unconſcious of their merit, and on the other hand that they ſhould

not

not be ſenſible of failing when their intellectual powers are occaſionally enfeebled, or the light of their genius obſcured.

Vida repreſents as an example in his didactich poem, an authour filled with extreme diſtruſt of himſelf, and the moſt abject ſubmiſſion to the opinion of his friends, in ſo much as even acquieſcing in what his judgement tells him and can demonſtrate to be wrong in their ſentence upon his works.

That this is an example which authours ſhould imitate I cannot agree. For he who has not a decent confidence in himſelf muſt be ſo weak that nobody will ſet any value upon him, or upon his works. That a fondneſs for our own compoſitions may prevent us in many inſtances from perceiving their faults I allow; and therefore the opinion of impartial friends may be of uſe. But unleſs I am convinced that my friends are in the right I will not comply with their opinion.

Merely ſaying that a compoſition, or any part of a compoſition does not pleaſe, without explaining why, is ſaying nothing that ſhould influence an authour. It is only another inſtance of what has ever been and ever will be, that there are different taſtes; ſo that if an authour himſelf, after having his critical attention awakened, is not ſenſible that what is objected to ſhould not pleaſe, he would be much in the wrong to make an alteration.

A ſtory is told which being probable is very likely to be true, that an authour put a play which he had written into the hands of a number of his critical friends ſeparately, begging to have their candid remarks upon it; and that when their remarks came to be collected and compared, he found that all of them had objections to parts of the performance, but that each had happened to object to a different ſcene. If therefore he had been to follow implicitly the judgement of his friends in ſtriking out what was objectionable, he would not have had the veſtige of a play left. But would have reſembled the man in the fable who had two wives, a young one and an old one, each of whom wiſhing to have his hair of her own colour, one pulled out the grey hairs and one the black, till the poor ſubmiſſive huſband was left quite bald.

There is, I am afraid, in general, as little tenderneſs of conſcience in Criticiſm as in any thing which men are ever engaged. If injuries, as they certainly are, be great in proportion to the pain which they occaſion, Criticiſm often injures our neighbour more than hurting him in his body or eſtate. Yet with what inattention and levity, with what wantonneſs of abuſe do we find people decide upon the writings of others. I do not recollect that lawyers have mentioned this as a ſpecies of injury upon which an action would lie. To be ſure it would be difficult to empannael a jury to try the iſſue of a ſuit upon a charge of being unjuſtly called a blockhead, or a dunce; and therefore I believe the merits of ſuch queſtions muſt be left as heretofore to the grand aſſize of the publick.

Some of thoſe whom an authour calls his friends, take a haughty malignant pleaſure in treating his performances upon which they are conſulted, with capricious ſeverity. But it is no leſs cruel to deceive an authour by falſe commendation, till he publiſhes works by which he may ſuffer both in his fame and fortune. There is a delicate evaſion, which every authour of any diſcernment will underſtand, by which his friends may ſhow him that they totally diſapprove of his performance, without ſhocking him by ſaying ſo directly. If, notwithſtanding this, he ſends it forth into the world, they are not to blame, and he muſt take the conſequences. But there is an unconſcientious exerciſe of Criticiſm which is moſt deeply culpable. An authour ſhows his manuſcript to perſons in whoſe ſkill and taſte the purchaſers of copy-right have confidence; and thoſe perſons to oblige the authour furniſh him with flattering opinions of his work, knowing that he is to offer it to ſale. Upon his ſhowing theſe opinions a handſome price is given, and the bookſellers are conſiderable loſers. Such critical judges ſhould conſider that their commending a literary production which does not deſerve it, is like an aſſay maſter certifying that to be gold which is only baſe metal.

It is no doubt one of the moſt difficult taſks in the world to convey to an authour a candid diſapprobation of his works, or even to correct them in any degree

degree without offending him. Whatever he may affect, and though he ſhould even expreſs himſelf in the words of the motto to this paper, there will in moſt caſes be found ſuch a ſecret regard in an authour's breaſt for any thing he has written, that he will be uneaſy if any one elſe does not view it in the ſame light. His parental affection will make him tender even of the ſlighteſt expreſſions and he will not eaſily forgive the ſalutary touches of Criticiſm. Thomſon, it is ſaid, uſed to writhe in pain when players were cutting his long ſcenes of tragedy. For though "he loathed much to write," he was fond of what he once had written. Goldſmith ſimply enough congratulated himſelf on having at laſt an opportunity to make himſelf of ſome conſequence by doing a favour to a certain lord; for, ſaid he, his lordſhip has given me his poems to correct, not conſidering that any correction would probably make his lordſhip his enemy for ever. Such correction, we are told, loſt Voltaire the friendſhip of an illuſtrious monarch who is not quite *ſans ſouci* as to poetical fame; and all who are much acquainted with writers, who, be their compoſitions proſe or verſe, are for the moſt part an irritable race, will recollect many ſuch inſtances.

SELECT MAXIMS OF ANCIENT AND MODERN CELEBRATED AUTHORS.

(Continued from laſt November Magazine, Vol. XLVIII. *page* 498.)

OF YOUTH.

YOUTH is the third ſtage in the journey of man, arrived at it he puts up at the inn of *Hope*, and takes a long reſt to indemnify him for the wailings and diſtempers of infancy; the fatigues, pains, and puniſhments of boarding ſchools. *Expectation* uſhers him into magnificent apartments, health and high blood incite him to regale at the coſtly banquet, and he rambles, to promote digeſtion, in the *gardens* of Pleaſure.

Poſt voluptatem miſrecordiam.

Youth ſhould be painted like the Britiſh Roſcius, who is repreſented invitingly allured by Comedy and Tragedy, and undetermined to which he ſhall turn. So Vice and Virtue accoſt a Youth, and his fickle fancy keeps him for a time undetermined to either. But,

The ſeal of Vice having made an impreſſion on Youth, Virtue may by her kindly warmth melt the wax, and regain the ſecrets of the heart, but ſhe will ſeldom ſucceed, if ſhe breaks the ſeal with violence.

Young men are not leſs bound to their tutors for the wiſe inſtructions they give them, than to their parents for their exiſtence.

Humility is one of the beſt leſſons that can be taught to youth.

A man is apt to follow all his life, the influence of the ruling paſſion that governs him in his youth.

Thus, where vice, ſays Cicero, is embraced in Youth, there commonly virtue is neglected in age.

The mind of a Youth is momentary, his fancy and affections variable as the weather, his love uncertain, his friendſhip as light as the wind, his fancy fired with every new face, and his mind agitated by a thouſand contending whims and projects of ambition, fortune, or pleaſure, often deteſting that which he did love, and ſometimes returning again to that which he had diſcovered to be the moſt worthleſs of all objects. He is an inhabitant of the Torrid Zone one day and of the Frigid the next.

Young willows bend eaſily, and green wits are readily entangled.

Nothing is ſweeter than youth, nor ſwifter in decreaſing while it increaſeth.

Pleaſure and recreation uſed with temperance are as neceſſary to Youth as the ſun, air, and water to plants and flowers.

The inſtructions given to Youth, ought not to be tedious; for being pithy and ſhort, they will more willingly attend to them, and better retain them.

OF

OF CHASTITY.

PURE Chaſtity is beauty to our ſouls, grace to our bodies, and peace to our deſires. *Solon.*

Frugality is a token of Chaſtity.

Fortitude is the champion of Chaſtity.

Chaſtity without charity for the failings of others, is like a lamp without oil.

Chaſtity, humility, and charity are the three united, real graces.

Though the body be ever ſo fair, it cannot be beautiful without Chaſtity.

Gracious is the face that promiſeth nothing but love, and celeſtial the reſolution that tempereth it with Chaſtity.

Chaſtity doth not conſiſt in total abſtinence from lawful pleaſures. It is a virtue common to both ſexes, and belongs to the married as well as the ſingle ſtate.

Celibacy is the ſon of Auſterity. Chaſtity the daughter of Modeſty.

Beauty is like the flowers of ſpring, and Chaſtity like the ſtars in the heavens.

A wandering eye is a manifeſt token of an unchaſte heart.

Idleneſs is the greateſt foe to Chaſtity.

Chaſtity and modeſty often enrich the poor.

Rather make choice of honeſty and manners in a female, than of looſe behaviour with great lands and rich poſſeſſions.

It is cowardly and cruel to aſſault female Chaſtity with the combined forces of dignity, wealth, and an agreeable perſon.

OF DANCING,

(For, and againſt it.)

DANCING is an active motion of the body, which proceedeth from the lightneſs of the heart, judiciouſly obſerving the true time and meaſure of muſick.

Time and Dancing are twins. Time, the firſt born, being the meaſure of all moving; and Dancing the movement of all in meaſure.

Dancing is the child of Muſick and Love.

It is neceſſary that our footſteps be as well ruled as our words ought to be.

The virgins of were Baſil accuſtomed to dance publickly on feſtivals, without the company of men, and to ſing chaſte ſongs: by this exerciſe effeminacy, idleneſs, and laſciviouſneſs being avoided, when they married they became the mothers of a manly, robuſt, virtuous race.

Pyrrhus's play was invented in Crete, for the ſoldiers to exerciſe themſelves, wherein he taught diverſe geſtures, and ſundry ſhifts and motions, ſo that the training to war was by dancing in arms.

The ſoberer and wiſer ſort however of the heathens utterly diſliked dancing; and among the ancient Romans in the flouriſhing time of the commonwealth it was accounted a ſhame to dance well.

Sempronia, a Roman lady, although fortunate in her huſband and children, and famous for her learning, loſt her reputation by her great dexterity in footing a dance.

Plato and Ariſtippus being invited to a banquet by Dionyſius, and being both commanded by him to dreſs themſelves in purple, and to dance; Plato refuſed, with this anſwer, I am born a man, and know not how to demean myſelf in ſuch womaniſh effeminacy. Ariſtippus dreſſed himſelf in purple, and prepared himſelf to dance, ſaying, "At the ſolemnities of our father *Liber* a chaſte mind knoweth not how to be corrupted."

Calliſthenes, King of Sicyon, having a daughter marriageable, commanded that it ſhould be proclaimed at the games of Olympus, that he that would be accounted Calliſthenes's ſon-in-law ſhould within ſixty days repair to Sicyon. When many wooers had met together, Hippoclides, the Athenian, ſon of Tiſander, ſeemed the fitteſt; but when he had trod the Laconick and Antick meaſures, and had perſonated them with his legs and arms, Calliſthenes reſenting it, ſaid, "O thou ſon of Tiſander, thou haſt danced away thy marriage."

Frederick the Third, Emperor of Rome, often uſed to ſay, that he had rather be ſick of a burning fever than give himſelf to dancing.

No man danceth except he be drunk or mad. *Tully.*

LECTURE

LECTURES ON MODERN HISTORY.

LECTURE III.

(*Continued from our Magazine for November 1779, Vol.* XLVIII. *p.* 514.)

ABUBEKER thus girded with the ſword of the prophet, aſſumed the title of Caliph, or Vicar, which his ſucceſſors continued for ſeveral generations. A ſuperſtitious diſpute aroſe at firſt among the diſciples, ſome affirming that Mahomet was not dead, that his body would ſurvive the ſtroke of death, and he would ſoon reſume his functions. Abbas was the encourager of this fanaticiſm, but by the wiſdom of Abubeker the deception was overcome. To fix their minds on the ſubject of religion he cauſed the diſperſed leaves of the Koran to be collected into a book, and to be frequently read to the troops, he then led his army into Arabia, where he ſuppreſſed a rebellion; from thence he paſſed into Paleſtine, defeated Heraclius, took Jeruſalem, and advanced to Damas, and after having made himſelf maſter of the whole country down to the ſea coaſt, he died admired for his wiſdom and clemency. Omar ſucceeded him and took from the Romans in one campaign Syria, Phœnicia, Meſopotamia, and Chaldea. In two years he ſubdued Perſia, and eſtabliſhed the religion of Mahomet throughout that ſubverted empire. At the ſame time, his lieutenants conquered Egypt, Lybia, and Numidia. But neither theſe victories, nor his virtues could ſecure him from the rage of blind zeal, he was aſſaſſinated on a falſe ſuſpicion of deſpiſing the Koran, which he had taken ſo much pains to propagate.

The valiant Othman was his ſucceſſor, and had for his general the renowned Moavia his relation and friend; theſe warriors extended the dominion of the Saracens to Bactria, a part of Tartary, and the weſtern coaſts of Africa. They ravaged the iſlands of the Archipelago, ſeiſed on Rhodes, deſtroyed the famous Coloſſus, a gigantick ſtatue made of braſs, and fixed upon two points of a rock at the entrance of the harbour, the feet of the figure, reſting on the rocks on each ſide, tradition ſays that ſhips could freely paſs into the port between the legs: they afterwards entered Sicily, and alarmed all the coaſts of Italy. But the Abbaſſides and the Alides uniting, formed a powerful faction againſt Othman, an enraged populace inveſted the palace and murdered him, even ſtaining the Koran, which he held in his hand as a protection, with his blood.

Ali, ſon-in-law to Mahomet, now ſeiſed the throne, and conſidering his predeceſſors as uſurpers, ſince the prophet by his will had appointed him to be his ſucceſſor, he laviſhly beſtowed his curſes on them, and by relaxing the rigour of the law, he gained the affections of the people: he expunged ſeveral chapters from the Koran, alledging that they had been put in by Abubeker, and this is the origin of the two ſects of Abubeker and Ali in the Mahometan religion. The former forbidding the uſe of wine, and the latter permitting it. Moavia and his party, ſtill purſuing their conqueſts no ſooner heard of Othman's fate, than they quitted Sicily with their victorious army, reſolved to revenge his death, and to raiſe their general to the throne. After many indeciſive battles between the troops of Ali and Moavia, three of the friends of the latter made a vow to aſſaſſinate the author of theſe civil wars, and Ali fell a victim to their rage.

Huſſain, his ſon, and the chief of the Fatimites, ſucceeded him, but he was ſoon cut off, and the Ottoman empire now paſſed from the family of Mahomet into that of Moavia. The conqueror changed the ſeat of empire, he fixed his reſidence at Damaſcus; he added Armenia and Natolia to his dominions, and carried his arms to the very ramparts of Conſtantinople. This great general and politician died in the year 679, in the 75th year of his age; he tarniſhed the luſtre of his reign by his cruel jealouſy, which made him ſacrifice a greater number of his ſubjects and his hatred to learning and the fine arts, many monuments of

which he deſtroyed, will be remembered as often as his name is mentioned.

Here we muſt quit the hiſtory of the Saracens to take up that of the kingdom of SPAIN, connected with it, and with the hiſtory of France, that we may draw them all into one point of view, and bring them down to the ſame æra.

From the time that the Viſigoths had eſtabliſhed their monarchy in Spain, their clergy were generally more abſolute than their princes, who conſequently ſcarce deſerve to be named. The biſhops frequently decided the great affairs of the nation in the great council compoſed of the nobility, among whom they held the firſt rank, they even diſpoſed of the crown which was rather elective than hereditary, and the kingdom was a theatre of revolutions and bloody ſcenes. The number of kings murdered ſtrikes us with horror.

The few reigns that contain any memorable events ſhall be briefly noticed. *Levigild*, who died in 585, is celebrated for his victories over the *Suevi*, and his memory is deteſted for his cruel treatment of *Hermenigild* his ſon, whom he put to death for embracing chriſtianity. Yet his other ſon *Recaredo*, who ſucceeded him, abjured arianiſm, and that ſect was perſecuted in its turn. The ſpirit of perſecution prevailed more in Spain at this æra, than in any other country. In 612, *Siſebut* obliged the Jews, under pain of death, to be baptiſed; in other reſpects he was a wiſe and merciful prince; by the valour of his arms he deprived the emperors of the Eaſt of their remaining poſſeſſions in Spain, on the coaſts of the *Mediterraneun*. *Chintilla* baniſhed all the Jews, and it was decreed by a council, that no prince could aſcend the throne till he had ſworn to obſerve the laws enacted againſt that unhappy people. Here ſome hiſtorians fix the firſt riſe of inquiſitions. Under *Receſuinth*, the election of kings was veſted, by a decree of council, ſolely in the biſhops; and the Palatines who were the principal officers of the crown. By this regulation the body of the people loſt one of its moſt valuable privileges.

Wamba after defeating the Saracens, who for the firſt time had invaded Spain, was excluded from the throne in 682, becauſe in a fit of weakneſs, to which he had been reduced by a diſtemper, he had clothed himſelf in the habit of a penitent. Erwigo who had brought about this revolution poiſoned Wamba, and was confirmed in the ſovereignty by a council. Another council during his reign prohibited their kings from marrying the widows of their predeceſſors.

In 710, a civil war was occaſioned by the cruelties and vices of *Witiza*, who permitted the clergy to marry, and laymen to keep as many concubines as they pleaſed. He was dethroned by Roderic or Roderigo, who likewiſe was depoſed by the Saracens. The occaſion according to ſome traditions was this: Roderic had diſhonoured the daughter of Count Julian, a nobleman of great power, who invited the Saracens in revenge to invade his country: but this ſtory is not well authenticated: all we know for certain is, that the Saracens about this time were maſters of *Mauritania*, whence they acquired the name of Moors, that they ravaged Spain, and in 712, gained the deciſive battle of *Xeres* in *Andaluſia*, after which we hear no more of the kings of the Viſigoths. *Mouſa* who commanded in *Africa* for *Valid* I. immediately completed the conqueſt of Spain. According to the prudent policy of his race, he offered to grant the inhabitants the exerciſe of their religion and laws, and to be ſatisfied with the ſame tribute they had paid to their kings. The greateſt part of the towns voluntarily ſubmitted to him: the reſt he plundered and burned. Oppas, archbiſhop of Seville, and uncle to Witiza's children, fought on the ſide of the Saracens, and ſacrificed his country and his religion to his hatred againſt Roderic. But *Pelagio*, a hero of the royal blood, retired into the mountains of *Aſturias* and *Burgos*, followed by a multitude of Chriſtians, and there founded the ſeparate kingdom of *Aſturia*. After his death Alphonſo, his ſon-in-law, aſcended the throne of this new kingdom, and enlarged its territories, by taking advantage of the civil wars which divided the Saracens.

In 732, *Abderaman*, emir or governor of Spain, invaded France, and penetrated as far as *Sens*, but being repulſed by Ebbo, the biſhop, he poured his forces into *Aquitaine*, defeated the duke

duke, and advanced to the heart of the kingdom. *Charles Martel* was deſtined to ſtop the courſe of this torrent by a bloody battle fought between *Poitiers* and *Tours*, in which the Saracen emir was ſlain and upwards of three hundred thouſand of his troops. The enemy, notwithſtanding their defeat, kept a footing for ſome years in *Provence* and *Languedoc*, till they were totally driven from France by this hero.

As for Spain it was at firſt very unhappy under the government of its new maſters. The emirs being dependent on the viceroys of Africa, who ſuffering them to continue but a ſhort time in this dignity, they were more eager to exhauſt the provinces to enrich themſelves, than to adminiſter juſtice. And the califfs who reſided at Damaſcus, were at too great a diſtance, and too deeply engaged in civil wars to remedy the evils complained of. At length the dignity of calif being transferred by a bloody revolution from the houſe of Moavia to that of Abbas, it happily occaſioned the deliverance of Spain from the Ottoman yoke. A ſecond Abederaman, better known by the name of *Almanzor*, a prince of the line of Moavia, having eſcaped the general maſſacre of his family, came and laid the foundation of an independent kingdom in that country. Being proclaimed king, he ſubdued all the provinces, except what Alphonſo preſerved in Aſturia. He fixed his reſidence at Cordova, which he made the ſeat of arts, magnificence, and pleaſure; but without perſecuting the Chriſtians, he totally extirpated Chriſtianity by depriving them of biſhops, by reſerving all favours and dignities for Mahometans, and by encouraging intermarriages.

We may now reſume the annals of France. After the victory of Poitiers, Charles Martel, equally politick and brave, and more powerful with the plain title of Mayor of the Palace, than any ſovereign of Europe, continually increaſed the glory of his country. The throne becoming vacant in 737, by the death of Thierry IV. he exerciſed the ſupreme authority with the title of Duke, preventing the election of a king, and avoiding the aſſumption of that alluring but empty title, which would not have added to his power. He was preparing for a journey to Italy on an invitation of Pope Gregory the Third, who promiſed to acknowledge him Conſul of Rome, when he died in 741. He had appointed Carloman, one of his ſons, to ſucceed him in Auſtraſia, and to Pepin the Short, his other ſon, he bequeathed Neuſtria, or Weſtern France and Burgundy.

Carloman turned monk, and his retreat threw the whole power of the kingdom into the hands of Pepin, who aſpired to the monarchy of the whole, and was favoured in his ambitious views by the Pope, who wanted his aſſiſtance againſt the Greek Emperor and the Lombards. A general aſſembly of the nobility and clergy deprived Childeric the Third, who had been proclaimed, and all the family of Clovis of the crown, which they placed on the head of Pepin. This great prince died in 768, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Charles, who carried the glory of France to the higheſt pitch, by the valour of his arms, and the wiſdom of his councils. He ſubverted the kingdom of the Lombards, by which he added one half of Italy to his dominions. Germany ſubmitted to his ſway; the Elbe, the Ocean, the Pyrenean Mountains, and the Baltic, were the limits of his extenſive domains. The popes acknowledged him their ſovereign, the kings of England courted his friendſhip; the Greek Emperor and the celebrated Aaron Alrached, Calif of the Saracens, vied with each other in expreſſing their admiration of this potent monarch, whom we muſt now diſtinguiſh by the name and title of Charlemagne, Emperor of the Weſt, King of France and Lombardy, Sovereign of Rome, and by the death of Almanſor the Arabian in 788, King of Spain. The governors of Saragoſa and Arragon had revolted ten years before, and had called in Charlemagne to whom the Chriſtian inhabitants of Spain flocked in great numbers, acknowledging him for their ſovereign. The detail of his victories would fill a volume, but as we mean only to give a ſuccinct relation of the principal events of modern hiſtory in theſe lectures, it will be ſufficient to obſerve, that in the year 800, being crowned Emperor of the Weſt, in him began the dynaſty of the Weſtern

Franks, which continued 472 years, to the time of the acceſſion of Rodolphus of Hapſbourg, the founder of the Houſe of Auſtria. Charlemagne was as illuſtrious in the cabinet as in the field; and though he could not write his name, he was the patron of men of letters, the reſtorer of learning, and a wiſe legiſlator, in ſhort, he wanted only the virtue of humanity to render him the moſt accompliſhed of mankind; but when we read of the maſſacre of 4500 Saxons cut off deliberately by the hands of executioners ſolely for having preſumed to defend their civil and religious liberties againſt his victorious arms, we cannot aſſent to the unlimitted encomiums beſtowed on him by all the French hiſtorians except the impartial Millot. He died in the year 814, in the 74th year of his age, and the 47th of his reign.

At this period it will be proper to introduce the other nations of Europe, whoſe hiſtory is not important, but merits ſome notice, in the order of time. Irene, Empreſs of the Eaſt, ſtained with the blood of her ſon, reigned at Conſtantinople, tottering upon a throne ſhook by faction and rebellion: her dominions extending from the Adriatic to the Boſphorus were expoſed to the Bulgares, the anceſtors of the Pruſſians, on the north, and by the Saracens from every other quarter, but ſhe had the courage to ſupport herſelf againſt theſe powerful enemies. Denmark reſiſted the ambition of Charlemagne under the government of Godfrey its valiant monarch, who likewiſe ſent out a ſwarm of warriors from Norway to ravage the frontiers of the empire. Sweden weakened by emigrations, and Ruſſia ſunk in barbariſm made no figure. Poland was become an elective, independent monarchy, but ſo unciviliſed that it offered no events worthy of record. Bohemia was a prey to a ſet of barbarians called Sclaves, whom the deſire of plunder had drawn into Germany. As for Britain, its glory was obſcured by the diviſion of its provinces under the Saxon Heptarchy. And the intelligent Engliſh reader will hardly expect us to dwell on this unintereſting part of the Britiſh hiſtory. In a few years after the age of Charlemagne, we ſhall begin to trace the outlines of regular government at home, and the dawn of that ſun of glory which has attained its meridian ſplendour in our day, and is we fear on its decline. The affairs of France being of more conſequence in this early period of modern hiſtory, than thoſe of any other country, we return to them with pleaſure. One great cauſe of the ruin of the French monarchy under the firſt race of kings was the diviſion of the country into petty ſovereignties to gratify the ambition of the ſons of their greateſt princes. The ſame error notwithſtanding the force of example took place in the ſecond race, for Charlemagne, ſwayed by the cuſtom of the times, made his will in 806, bequeathed his dominions to his three ſons, Charles, Pepin, and Louis; the two former died before him, and in 813, he aſſociated Louis in the empire, cauſing him to be crowned, a cuſtom which had prevailed in the Roman empire, towards its decline, and haſtened its diſſolution. The ſplendor of France ſeemed to be buried the next year with Charlemagne. Under Louis the *Debonnaire*, every thing, ſays Millot, ſhowed ſymptoms of approaching decay. The puſillanimous devotion, weak character, and narrow genius of this prince, rendered him incapable to ſupport the weight of ſuch an extenſive empire. He placed his whole confidence in a pious monk, who was only fit to govern a pious monaſtery, and to cloſe the ſcene of his imbecility, he divided the monarchy among his children, before his death. He gave Aquitaine to Pepin, Bavaria to Louis, and made Lothaire his partner in the empire. This partition gave offence to Bernard, King of Italy, grandſon to Charlemagne, who raiſed an army, and marched againſt his uncle, in defiance of the Imperial dignity, of which his crown was a fief. Being abandoned by his troops, he was taken priſoner, tried, and condemned to die, but the Emperor cauſed his eyes to be put out, which anſwered the ſame purpoſe, for he died three days after this cruel torment. In order to prevent freſh troubles, the incenſed monarch alſo ſhut up three natural ſons of Charlemagne in a monaſtery; then repenting theſe acts of rigour, and diſtracted with remorſe, he accuſed himſelf in a general aſſembly of prelates and monks as the murderer of his nephew, and a tyrant to his brothers, deſiring to perform

form publick penance. The clergy pretended to be edified by this example of humility, but in reality ſaw the advantages they might reap from the management of a man of ſuch weak underſtanding, and he had rendered himſelf odious to them by reformations, which checked the licentiouſneſs of their manners. The ſeeds of revolt were foſtered by Judith of Bavaria his ſecond wife, who finding her ſon Charles (who was afterwards king under the name of Charles the Bald) excluded from the ſucceſſion by the Emperor's partition in favour of his ſons by the firſt marriage, formed the deſign of compelling him to make a new partition in his favour. She even found means to obtain the conſent of Lothaire, who was the moſt intereſted to fruſtrate her plan; but he ſoon repented, and joining with his brothers they made ſo powerful a party with the prelates and monks, that the emperor was obliged to ſubmit to have has wife confined in a convent; and he narrowly eſcaped the ſame fate. The capriciouſneſs of his temper made him at times aſſume the maſter, and when he was in this diſpoſition, he revoked every thing that his devotion and meanneſs had induced him to ſubmit to. He recalled Judith, who exaſperated againſt her perſecutors, and animated by ambition ſoon produced new changes. Vala, Abbot of Corbie, the head of the party who oppoſed her intereſts was baniſhed, the emperor declared that Lothaire had forfeited the ſucceſſion to the empire, and diſinherited the King of Aquitaine in favour of Charles the ſon of Judith. Theſe meaſures occaſioned an unnatural war, his three ſons took up arms againſt their father, and Pope Gregory IV. under pretence of acting as mediator, openly abetted them. An interview took place between the Pope and the Emperor at the head of his troops, which he was leading on to battle againſt his ſons, what paſſed is unknown, but he was ſuddenly abandoned by his forces, and voluntarily delivered himſelf into the hands of Lothaire, by whoſe army he was tumultuouſly depoſed, and the empire with the ſanction of the Pope was conferred on Lothaire. The French prelates confirmed this revolution, and he was condemned to be ſhut up in a cloiſter as a penitent, incapable by the canon law of holding any civil office, a written confeſſion of his crimes was extorted from him, he was ſtripped of his royal robes and clothed in ſackcloth. But the people were not ſatisfied with theſe proceedings, Lothaire became the object of univerſal deteſtation, and his two brothers united againſt him. An inſurrection took place, Lothaire to ſhelter himſelf from the fury of the populace took his father out of the convent and carried him with him to Aix la Chapelle, and back again to Paris, where he left him at the Abbey of St. Dennis, being obliged to ſeek his own ſafety in flight. The nobility immediately repaired to their old ſovereign and did him homage, but he would not conſent to reſume the imperial dignity till he had received abſolution. Having obtained it, and made his peace with the Pope and the prelates, he was reſtored. Soon after Pepin, his ſecond ſon, died, and Judith ſtripped his children of their inheritance in favour of her ſon, Lothaire having a part of the ſpoils ſupported the intereſt of Charles, but young Louis the King of Bavaria reſenting this excluſion from any part of Pepin's eſtates, once more took up arms againſt his unfortunate father, who though the moſt indulgent of parents, and the moſt clement prince on earth, was always attacked as a tyrant, thus we ſee that imbecility in a monarch may be as odious as deſpotiſm. In the year 840, the emperor, while on his march againſt this rebellious ſon, was terrified by an eclipſe of the ſun which he took for an omen of his death, and being worn out with grief and fatigue, his diſturbed imagination occaſioned a real illneſs, of which he died in the neighbourhood of Mentz. He was not deſtitute of erudition, he had the virtues of a private man, and was well qualified for a monk, but by no means for a ſovereign.

As ſoon as the remains of their father were conſigned to the tomb, the three brothers appeared in the field with three powerful armies; the ambition of Lothaire, obliged the others to unite, and after a bloody battle fought by one hundred thouſand Frenchmen to conteſt the rights of three contemptible princes, Lothaire was vanquiſhed and obliged to conſent to a

treaty

treaty by which he kept with the title of Emperor, Italy, Provence, and the fertile countries ſituated between the Sone and the Rhine. Louis had Germany, and Charles the youngeſt, the kingdom of France. Lothaire could not be bound by any treaties, he ſoon attempted to violate the laſt, but being ſurpriſed, and his projects fruſtrated, he ſuddenly took the monaſtick habit and ended the life of a tyrant in the retreat of a cloiſter.

Louis II. his ſon, ſucceeded him in the empire, and ſhowed himſelf more worthy of his deſcent from Charlemagne, he recovered ſome authority at Rome, he repulſed his ambitious uncles who invaded his dominions, he marched againſt the Saracens, drove them out of Italy, and attacked them in Africa, where a ſudden death took him off in the flower of his age. Germany then fell to the lot of Charles the Fat, ſon of Louis, and nephew to Charles the Bald, whoſe weak reign expoſed France to every calamity; and whoſe death was haſtened by the treachery of his phyſician. Charles the Fat, already maſter of Germany added Italy to his dominions, and took the title of Cæſar. Louis the Stammerer ſucceeded his father Charles the Bald as King of France, but he ſubmitted to conditions preſcribed to him by the nobility and prelates, which leſſened the royal authority, and brought on the ruin of the French empire; he died in 879, after an inglorious reign, and his two ſons Louis III. and Carloman equally divided his kingdom but reigned together as co-heirs. Unhappily, however, Carloman had married the daughter of Duke Boſon, an ambitious nobleman, who called a council at Manté in Dauphiné, which by divine inſpiration, as they ſaid, gave him the kingdom of Arles or Provence, and thus laid the foundation of the ſubverſion of the Houſe of Charlemagne. After the death of the amicable brothers, whoſe happy union does honour to their memory, the nation refuſed to acknowledge Charles the Simple their half brother, an infant of five years of age, the ſon of Louis the Stammerer by his ſecond wife; and flattered with the hopes of preſerving the publick tranquillity, the biſhops and ſecular lords beſtowed the ſceptre on Charles the Fat, who thus came into poſſeſſion of domains almoſt as extenſive as thoſe of Charlemagne. But his genius was not equal to his elevated ſtation. Though the French empire was again united under one head, except the provinces held by the uſurper Boſon, Charles had not the courage to face the Norman invaders of France, he meanly followed the cuſtom of the time, and purchaſed the retreat of theſe ſavage plunderers. After making a ceſſion to them of Friezland and promiſing to pay them a tribute, he irritated them by an act of treachery; and they returned to France with redoubled fury, and laid ſiege to Paris. This ſiege is celebrated in hiſtory. Charles was in Italy, but Eudes, Count of Paris, his brother Robert, and three prelates ſignalized themſelves by holding out againſt the enemy above a year. At length the cowardly emperor appeared with a numerous army, but inſtead of fighting the Normans, he entered into a negociation, agreeing to pay them ſeven hundred thouſand pounds weight of ſilver, and he permitted them to march into Burgundy, to wait there for the payment of the money, where they continued their horrid depredations. All the nations of the French empire were filled with indignation, and prepared for a general revolt, the Germans firſt took up arms, and the emperor was depoſed in a diet, after which he was reduced to depend for his ſubſiſtence on the liberality of the Biſhop of Mentz, while Arnulph, a natural ſon of Carloman was elected Sovereign of Germany. Italy ſubmitted to Berengerius Duke of Friuli, and Guy Duke of Spoletto, both deſcended from the royal family of France by the mother's ſide. Count Eudes who had ſaved Paris was elected King of France, but ſuch was his moderation and virtue, that he ſeemed to wear the crown only as the guardian of Charles the Simple. This was preciſely the æra of the fall of the family of the Pepins, and of the riſe of the feudal governments in Europe. From the partitions of the throne of Charles the Fat, ſeveral principalities were erected, known afterwards under different titles. Dukes and Counts in France and Italy; Margraves, Landgraves, and Bargraves in Germany, till then removeable and dependent, made themſelves maſters of the provinces entruſted to them, and by a double

a double uſurpation held the people in ſlavery. Thus was formed a feudal adminiſtration, that is to ſay, a deſpotick ariſtocracy, ſuch as we have ſince obſerved in Poland, where the nobles, abſolute maſters of their vaſſals, and equal among themſelves, crowned a chief with the title of king only to execute their orders. At the ſame period France, Italy, and Germany which had been united under one head, became three diſtinct, independent ſtates.

Robert the Strong, Duke of France, and Count Eudes his ſon, who aſcended the throne, were the anceſtors of *Hugo Capet* the firſt king of the third race.

The ſcene of hiſtory in our next muſt be changed to England.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

WHEN we conſider the fatal tendency of lotteries, to deſtroy the happineſs of mankind by promoting that deteſtable ſpirit of gaming, which is already ſo prevalent among all ranks of men in theſe kingdoms, notwithſtanding every dictate of reaſon and conſcience, and the ſtill more powerful tie of ſelf-intereſt, it is a matter of no ſmall ſurpriſe, that our rulers ſhould ſo long have continued, year after year, to raiſe a part of the annual ſupplies by this means. It is true, ſome trifling ſteps were taken during the laſt ſeſſions of Parliament, with a view, in ſome meaſure, to counteract their pernicious effects; but the remedy was very partial; only cutting off one branch when the whole tree was totally decayed. Among other things it was then enacted, that no perſon ſhould divide a lottery ticket into more than ſixteen ſhares, from a ſuppoſition that the poor at leaſt would be prevented from engaging in it, when the expence was ſo much encreaſed. Our lottery-office-keepers, however, pitied their hard caſe, and with the utmoſt benevolence contrived various expedients at once to fill their own pockets, and to gratify the vitiated taſte of the publick, by inventing chances and policies, with which they very kindly reſolved to accommodate their friends and the publick in general, from the ſum of one ſhilling up to a guinea; at the ſame time giving the moſt poſitive aſſurances, that theirs was the moſt advantageous plan ever offered to the publick.

But of all the evils attendant on lotteries, that of inſuring ſeems the worſt. It is the ruin of trade, the parent of poverty, and the deſtruction of morality. In proof of which I appeal to the numberleſs inſtances we have every year of apprentices and ſervants, and even labouring perſons, who, after having loſt all their money, and even ſold their clothes to raiſe more, have committed robberies privately, until ſuch time as the theft was diſcovered; when, being deſtitute of both fortune and reputation, they are under a neceſſity of flying their native country, leſt they ſhould fall a ſacrifice to its juſtice. Thus many individuals are loſt to ſociety, who otherwiſe might have been both uſeful and honourable members of it.

Perhaps it will be pleaded in behalf of lotteries, "That of all the modes of taxation ever invented, they are ſubmitted to with the leaſt reluctance." However, for the honour of my fellow countrymen, I would hope they poſſeſs too large a portion of publick ſpirit ever to oppoſe any tax on the neceſſaries, much leſs on the luxuries of life, if by that means a repetition of them can be avoided: for can any thing come in competition with the morals of a nation? Was it not a general corruption of manners which overthrew the once mighty, though now almoſt forgotten empires of antiquity? And will not the ſame cauſes now produce ſimilar effects? Surely then it is incumbent upon thoſe whoſe buſineſs it is to contrive the ways and means for raiſing the yearly ſupplies, to try every expedient, rather than thus endanger the preſent and future happineſs of ſuch numbers of their unthinking fellow ſubjects.

CATO.

DESCRIPTION

DESCRIPTION OF THE QUEEN'S PALACE AT WINDSOR.

(With a N. E. View of the Palace, from a Drawing made on the Spot.)

WINDSOR, ſituated at the diſtance of twenty-four meaſured miles weſt of London, is ſuppoſed to be one of the moſt beautiful ſpots of ground in England, as it commands from its lofty hill, very extenſive and fertile vales, adorned with woods, towns, villages, and elegant villas; which furniſh a variegated landſcape as rich as it could well be deſigned by the united efforts of nature and art.

It has been moſtly celebrated for its ancient and magnificent Caſtle, which has been a royal palace ever ſince the reign of William the Conqueror, who took great delight in hunting, for which amuſement he found this part of the country ſo convenient, that he built the Caſtle and ſeveral lodges in the adjacent large foreſt.

The hiſtory of this Caſtle, including the alterations and amendments that were made to it, by different princes, and every article of curioſity or ſplendour in the decorations within, has been ſo often laid before the publick in various ſhapes, that we ſhall not take any further notice of it than is neceſſary to explain the plate.

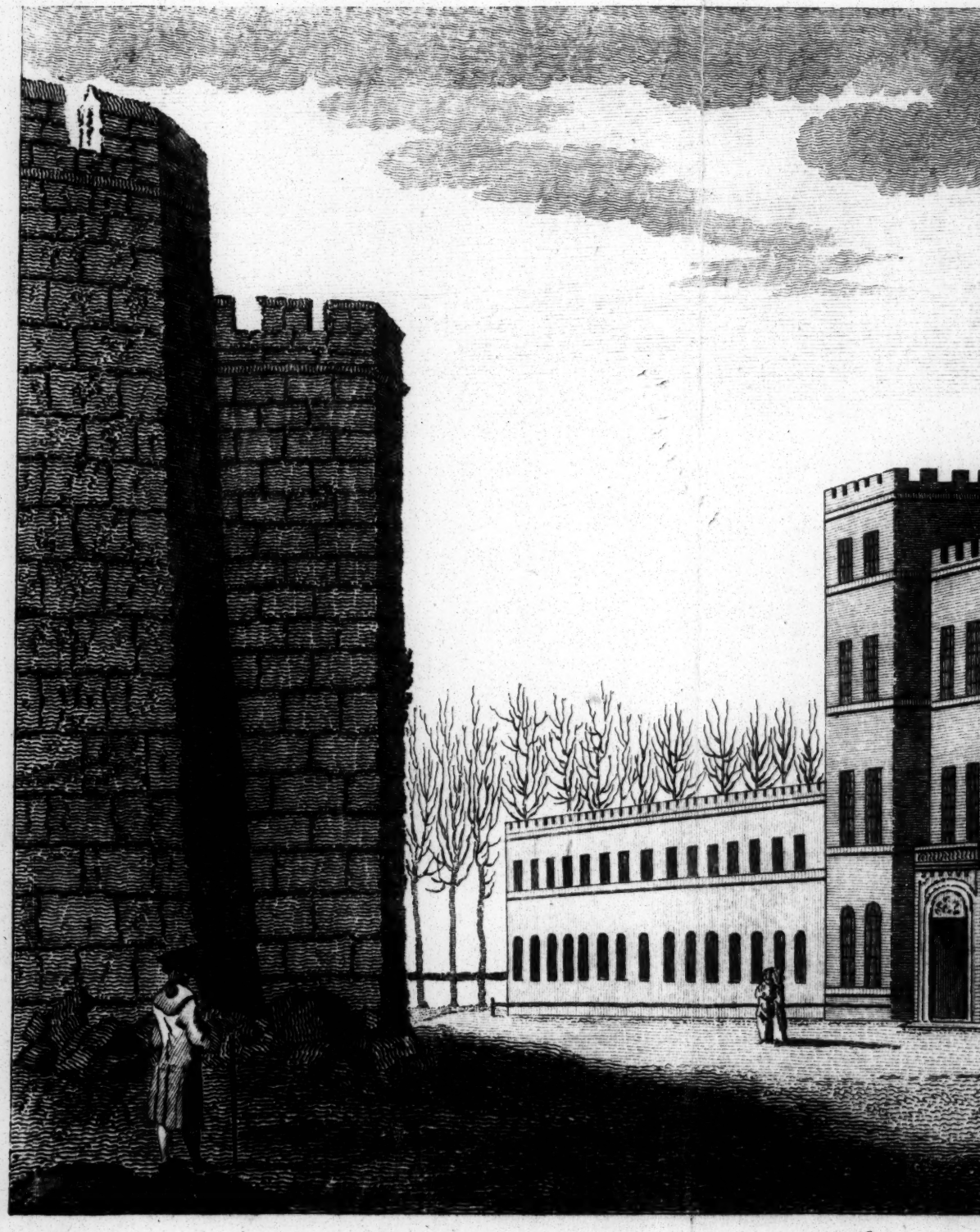
The new building lately erected for the occaſional reſidence of the King and Queen, and their royal progeny, in compliment to her majeſty, is called the Queen's Palace: it is moſt delightfully ſituated almoſt at the ſummit of the Hill, on which the Caſtle, and part of the town are built. The north-weſt ſide, which is the view given in the plate, runs parallel with the ſouth-eaſt angle of the Caſtle wall, and commands a near proſpect of the Caſtle and town. The eaſtern ſide opens on the Little or Home Park, from which it is ſeparated only by the garden. It is a very plain, but well-proportioned edifice, finiſhed on the top with battlements like a regular caſtle, and the whole is coped with free-ſtone. The ſimplicity of the ſtyle, and the juſt proportion of the parts render it extremely pleaſing to the ſpectator. As it is deſigned for the convenience of a large family and houſehold, and only as a retirement for their majeſties, who reſide in it ſometimes three days in a week, and occaſionally much longer during the ſummer months: the apartments are numerous, and ſimplicity united with neatneſs has been ſtudied rather than magnificence throughout the whole.

The town being much more reſorted to, ſince it has been ſo frequently honoured with the preſence of their majeſties, and ſeveral improvements having been made in and about it, we ſhall give a deſcription of it and the environs in a future Magazine, with a ſouth-weſt view of the New Palace, including the old Caſtle.

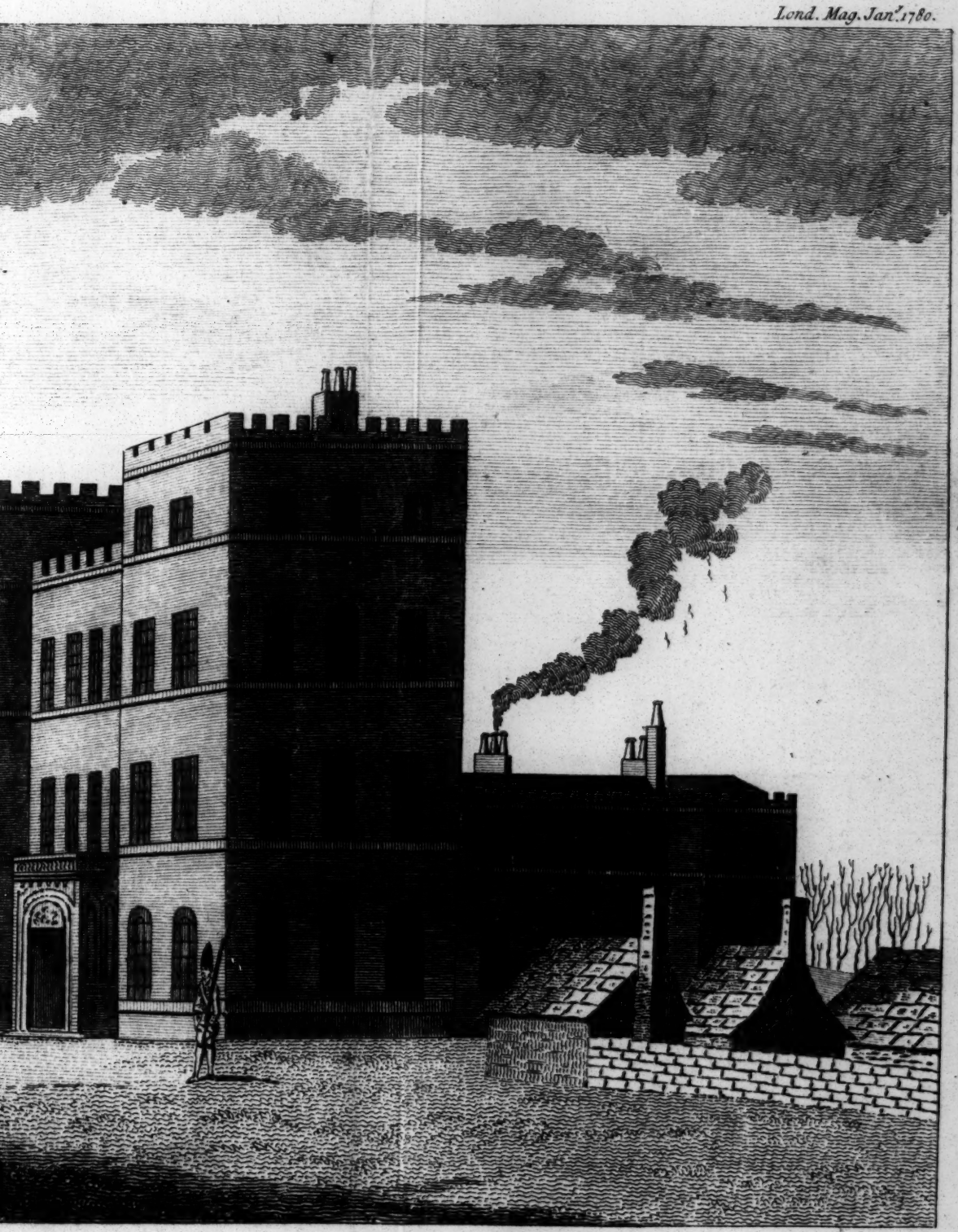
HISTORICAL ANECDOTE.

MAHMOUD, Emperor of the Turks, A. D. 1735, being informed that a Turk of high rank and a ſoldier, had driven a man from his houſe in order to poſſeſs himſelf of his wealth, and to diſhonour his wife: the incenſed monarch repaired privately with only two or three of his attendants to the houſe of the injured party, when he knew the officer was there, and as ſoon as he was aſſured, that he was repoſing on a ſopha in an apartment deſcribed to him, he ordered all the lights in the houſe to be extinguiſhed, and then with his own hand he poignarded the culprit: the execution being over, he ordered torches to be lighted, and upon beholding the dead body, he inſtantly fell upon his knees and returned thanks to God.—His attendants, as ſoon as they found him compoſed, ventured to aſk him the reaſon of his extraordinary conduct. I firmly believed, ſaid the emperor, that no perſon in my dominions could have dared to commit ſuch a violence, except one of my own ſons: but being reſolved to execute juſtice on the offender, and afraid of relenting from paternal tenderneſs, if my ſon had been expoſed to my view, I placed darkneſs as I thought between him and me, but perceiving that my victim is a ſtranger, I fervently returned thanks to God.

PARLIA-



The North East View of the Q



e QUEENS PALACE at Windsor.

PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

Concise History of the Proceedings of the present Session of Parliament, begun and holden at Westminster, *on* Thursday *the 25th Day of* November, 1779. *Being the SIXTH Session of the Fourteenth Parliament of* Great-Britain.

(*Continued from our December Magazine*, 1779, *page* 559.)

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Wednesday, December 1.

THIS day the Earl of Shelburne, as an introduction to a motion he intended to make on the affairs of Ireland, desired that the order of the House of the 11th of last May, for an address to his majesty, together with the address, and his majesty's answer thereto, and the motion for another address, made by a noble Lord (the Marquis of Rockingham) in June, might be read by the clerk, which papers being accordingly read; his lordship expressed his surprise, that notwithstanding the tenor of the address, and of his majesty's answer, both of which demonstrated, that the affairs of Ireland would not admit of a moment's delay, they had been so shamefully neglected; that the whole summer had passed without any one step being taken to relieve the distresses of that oppressed and unfortunate kingdom. He then adverted to the rejection of the motion made by his friend, the noble Marquis; and gave it as his opinion, that it ought to have been agreed to, in which case Parliament instead of being prorogued, would have come to resolutions that might have satisfied the Irish, while their demands were moderate. Alarmed at the change of affairs in Ireland, during the recess of Parliament, which he represented as highly detrimental to England, and apprehensive of the consequences of the delay of relief; he made these considerations the ground for the following resolution of censure on the conduct of administration.

"Resolved, That it is highly criminal in his majesty's ministers to have neglected to take effectual measures for the relief of Ireland, in consequence of the address of the House of May 1779, and of his majesty's answer; by which neglect they have brought on divisions and dissensions in that kingdom, and fresh embarrassments on his majesty's government, at a period when real unanimity between the two kingdoms is most wanted."

His lordship's further explanations of this motion were given in a long, elaborate speech, the substance of which may be comprised within a narrow compass. His lordship informed the House, that matters had been carried to a dangerous length in Ireland, owing to neglect here. Military associations making together a formidable force, now demanded more from England than she could with policy grant: these military associations he considered as illegal, because an army was raised without the authority of the sovereign, who by law is vested with the supreme command of all the armies raised in his dominions. Yet, to these associations he said, he stood indebted for the safety of his property in Ireland, which had been abandoned by administration. He stated several grievances under which Ireland laboured, and said, the people of that country would not be content till those were removed as well as their commercial oppressions. The constitution of Ireland is wrong; for it consists of four estates, the King, Lords, Commons, and Privy Councils, by which establishment the Commons are deprived of the right inherent in the Commons of Great Britain, the money bills do not originate with them. The revenue of Ireland is hereditary; this renders the state politically poor! incumbrances on it are more easily contracted, appropriations are more easy, and the vile practice of indiscriminate persons on the establishment facilitated. The tythes and glebes enacted by the clergy, and the extensive jurisdiction of the bishops he complained of as another grievance which they would remedy. In fine, his lordship expressed his apprehensions that Ireland was now treading in the footsteps of America, a commerce being opened between the North of Ireland and America under the

ſanction of the Congreſs, and perhaps of France. Under theſe circumſtances he thought the cenſure of the Houſe, the genteeleſt method of obtaining from the crown a new ſyſtem of government, and he preferred it to puniſhment (though a miniſtry who had loſt America, the Weſt Indies, and were on the point of loſing Ireland deſerved the ſevereſt) in order to ſhow that he was not influenced by motives of perſonal reſentment or animoſity. He made a diſtinction between ſome of the members of adminiſtration and others, paid a compliment to the Lord Chancellor's abilities, and ſeemed to be pointedly ſevere on the Earl of Mansfield, Lord North, and the Earl of Hillſborough. He reprobated the idea of a union of parties, and declared he never would unite in publick employment with ſuch men.

Lord Hillſborough in reply, objected to the motion as being contrary to every principle of juſtice; it was an accuſation unſupported by evidence, on a condemnation to be paſſed upon ſuppoſed facts. He then reſted the defence of adminiſtration on the papers already before the Houſe, which ſhowed that the proper official meaſures had been taken by his predeceſſor Lord Weymouth, in conſequence of the addreſs of the 11th of May; enquiries had been ſet on foot reſpecting the ſtate of Ireland in a correſpondence with the Lord Lieutenant of that kingdom, and his anſwer, dated the 2d of June, a very able and material paper, evidently proved that no time had been loſt. Many other papers containing important information for the Houſe, prepared by Lord Weymouth, would be laid upon the table in a few days, in the mean time, he deſired their lordſhips to believe that he would reſign the ſeals, if the propoſitions he underſtood were intended to be made for the relief of Ireland, were not brought into parliament without delay. All that the Iriſh expected, he knew, before he accepted the ſeals would be granted. Ireland ſhould enjoy the ſame immunities in trade as England: there ſhould be no diſtinction between England and Ireland, and he was fully perſuaded the people of Ireland did not wiſh for any thing more.

The Marquis of Rockingham ſupported the motion, and called upon the Houſe to take the only ſtep which could ſave the nation, by paſſing a cenſure on thoſe men, who, by refuſing to keep parliament ſitting a few days longer, and not calling the Iriſh Parliament together at the ſame critical time, had made the people of Ireland take up arms to redreſs their own grievances; the end of which might be another civil war. He lamented the feuds and animoſities which the conduct of adminiſtration had already occaſioned in this country, and congratulated the nation that a late event had not proved fatal to a moſt uſeful and able member of the other Houſe of Parliament. Then taking a view of the ſtate of the revenue in Ireland, he introduced Mr. Fox as a proof of the laviſh expenditure of the publick money; that gentleman having come into the poſſeſſion of a conſiderable poſt in Ireland, which the marquis ſaid brought in 2400l. Iriſh currency, the miniſter at the head of the Treaſury department had contrived to get Mr. Fox to diſpoſe of, and Mr. Jenkinſon now enjoys, by which negociation the charge on the Iriſh revenue is conſiderably increaſed. The marquis diſclaimed all idea of union (which had been hinted at by Lord Mansfield in a former debate) with any of the preſent miniſters; and believed them all to be under the influence of a ſecret agent.

Earl Gower (late preſident of the council) in juſtification of his own conduct, after declaring he was againſt the motion, becauſe he thought it unjuſt to proceed to puniſhment without proofs of criminality, explained the reaſons of his reſignation. He ſaid that great diviſions prevailed in the cabinet; he had pledged himſelf to the Houſe at the end of the laſt ſeſſion, that ſpeedy meaſures would be taken for the relief of Ireland, and he found that what he expected to be done was not, either for England or Ireland: there were, he ſaid, great reſources in the kingdom, but he did not think them properly managed in the Treaſury, which was the head department, and he could not in honour and conſcience any longer acquieſce under ſuch miſmanagement.

He thought every man of property in the kingdom called forth to defend that and the nation in its alarming circumſtances; and that no emoluments or honours of office ſhould have any

any weight at ſuch a time as this, to prevent men from acting according to their conſciences. It was from principle he wiſhed to ſee America brought back to obedience to this country; if that could be accompliſhed, he always propoſed ſhe ſhould be treated with kindneſs: other meaſures, not conducive to theſe ends, had been lately purſued; and in not conſenting to them, he had not changed his principles.

The Duke of Richmond thought the noble lord, in thus ſpeaking his ſentiments, had removed all objections to the juſtice of the motion, for he had given proof of the criminal neglect of the miniſtry.

His grace then openly declared that the influence which ruined this country was that of the Earl of Bute, who from the beginning of this reign had made all men in office acknowledge a dependence on him, but had not ſhown it openly upon their firſt coming in; but the changes of adminiſtration had ſhown that thoſe who would not condeſcend to act under him were diſmiſſed.

He obſerved, that no man could anſwer for the tranquillity of Ireland three weeks, and deſired a real union of independent men would ſtand forth and ſave their country; the firſt meaſure to which was paſſing a cenſure on thoſe who had brought it to the brink of ruin.

Earl Gower in explanation ſaid, that ſince he had been in office he knew of no ſuch influence as that mentioned by the noble duke; neither did he believe it exiſted; the Firſt Lord of the Treaſury appeared to him to be the real miniſter, with great extent of power; if he privately was under any ſuch influence, he was ignorant of it, and could anſwer for himſelf and others of the ſame adminiſtration, they acted as principals.

Lord Abingdon was amazed that miniſters ſhould have called the lords in oppoſition factious. If majorities of placemen and penſioners would not liſten to the grievances of America, England, and Ireland, to whom were the people to look for redreſs but to independent noblemen and gentlemen. With men of integrity no emoluments of office or penſions could have weight. He had heard a perſon in the confidence of an amiable nobleman juſt deceaſed (Lord Lyttelton) declare, that it was not the paltry conſideration of a place ſhould keep him from declaring his ſentiments freely of the criminal neglect of miniſters; and had he lived to this day, it was his intention to have gone much deeper into the conduct of adminiſtration, than he did at the opening of the ſeſſion.

The Dukes of Mancheſter and Grafton ſpoke warmly upon the preſent alarming poſture of affairs; the firſt particularly reminded the Houſe, on what account Edward II. was depoſed, and Charles I. loſt his crown and life; and talked much of the people being ready to defend their own cauſe, by demanding a change of men and meaſures.

Lord Camden ſpoke to the juſtice of the motion, and pleaſantly ſaid, as nothing had been done by the miniſtry for Ireland, nothing could be proved. It reſted upon them to ſhow they had done any thing; if they had not, the cenſure was juſt. All the meaſures propoſed, he conſidered as the effect of fear, and coming too late; he did not think a free trade would remedy all the evils of Ireland. A reformation muſt take place here and there, a new ſyſtem of government muſt be eſtabliſhed, and the reſources of the nation be managed with œconomy. The noble lord at the head of the Treaſury could always project ways and means of getting more money, but there was no mention in his finance books how to ſave any.

The Lord Chancellor made a long and able ſpeech againſt the motion, as premature.

Lord Shelburne replied, but nothing new was offered.

Lord Radnor moved to adjourn the debate for two months, becauſe he could not vote on either ſide; for he thought impeachments and fair trials the proper mode of proceeding. This motion being over-ruled, the queſtion was put on Lord Shelburne's motion, and it was rejected on a diviſion, by 82 votes againſt 37.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Lord George Gordon complained of the printer of an evening paper, concerning ſome ſpeech of his lordſhip's,

and the complaint was referred to the Committee of Privileges.

In the Committee of Supply, voted 85,000 ſeamen.

Sir Charles Hardy took occaſion to juſtify his conduct with reſpect to not engaging the French fleet, and ſaid they ran away, or avoided coming to an engagement.

Thurſday, Dec. 2.

The Chairman of the Committee of Supply attending at the bar with the report of the reſolutions of that Committee the day before, voting 85,000 ſeamen, the Speaker put the queſtion for bringing up the report, when *Mr. William Huſſey*, member for Saliſbury, got up and objected to it; at the ſame time moving a re-commitment, not with any intention to obſtruct the ſupply, but in order to move the Committee for 100,000 inſtead of 85,000 ſeamen; the reaſon he gave for this augmentation was, that notwithſtanding the aſſertion three years ago of the Firſt Lord of the Admiralty, "That the miniſter of that department ought to loſe his head if he had not a fleet ready to put to ſea ſuperior to the naval force of France and Spain," it was evident by what happened in the ſummer, and by the preſent ſtate of our navy, that France and Spain are ſuperior to us in every part of the world in naval force in the proportion of *three* to two; and as he conſidered this country in imminent danger of being ruined if her commerce was to be crippled by the marine of the Houſe of Bourbon, he thought no time ought to be loſt, but every nerve be ſtrained to accompliſh the grand point of making us ſuperior at ſea; for the ſafety of our liberty and properties depended on it. He thought too much of the publick money voted laſt year was applied to the land ſervice, which was carried to a degree of laviſh expence; and in order to fix the application of much larger ſums to the naval ſervice, he wiſhed to vote 100,000 ſeamen. It had been allowed by one of the Lords of the Admiralty the day before, that 85,000 men are actually borne on the ſhips books of our preſent navy, and 8000 more employed in the preſſing ſervice; he therefore could ſee no harm in voting 7000 more. For his own part he was willing to ſacrifice the laſt ſhilling of his fortune if he could recover the glorious ſtate his country was in ſeven years ago, and this could not be done but by building more ſhips and applying the greateſt part of the reſources of the kingdom to render us once more formidable to all Europe by ſea. All trade, he ſaid, ſhould be put a ſtop to till this was accompliſhed, and not a nail be ſtruck in any private dock-yard in the kingdom but for the ſervice of government.

The motion was ſeconded by Mr. Turner, who was the more inclined to it, becauſe he had oppoſed raiſing volunteers in the North Riding of Yorkſhire, upon a full conviction that our land forces were already more than ſufficient, and could not poſſibly defend this country, if the enemy remained ſuperior at ſea.

Mr. Buller objected to the re-commitment as unparliamentary, and ſaid it was unuſual to vote more money than was actually neceſſary for the ſervice required; though 85,000 ſeamen were voted in the Committee, it was underſtood the Admiralty would employ 7 or 8000 men more, and it was time enough to provide for that expence when the ſervice was incurred.

Mr. Temple Luttrell ſupported the motion, found fault with the diſpoſition of the fleet laſt ſummer, and ſaid, that out of eighty-eight ſhips of the line, he believed fifteen at leaſt might be deducted, as being in ſo bad condition, that they would not be at ſea next ſpring.

Lord Mulgrave complained of the mover for referring to words ſpoke in a debate in another Houſe of Parliament as unparliamentary at all times, but more ſo after ſo long a time had elapſed. He expreſſed himſelf in a lofty ſtrain about going to the other Houſe to hear their debates; he was not, he ſaid, of noble blood to entitle him to the privilege of ſtanding behind the throne, and he thought it beneath his dignity to mix with a mob below the bar. He was againſt the motion, becauſe the number of men voted was ſufficient, but he could not tell whether our navy would be ſtronger or not next year than this, it depended on ſo many circumſtances; all he could ſay was, that he had no reaſon to think it would be weaker.

Colonel Barré made a warm reply; he ſaid, when miniſters aſſerted a falſe-

hood

ood in any place, at any time, he ould never think it out of order to ing it back in his teeth; the nation ad been deceived by it, and the repre-ntatives of the people, when voting pplies for the naval ſervice, had a ght to canvaſs the conduct of thoſe ho were entruſted with the manage-ent of it.

He then arraigned the diſpoſition of e fleets laſt ſummer, and aſked why r Charles Hardy did not block up e French fleet at Breſt, the beginning June, to prevent their junction with e Spaniards. *Lord Mulgrave* re-lied, he was prevented by *Admiral rbuthnot* thinking it proper to go with s diviſion to *Jerſey*, upon hearing it as attacked; after this he was bliged to join his convoy at Torbay, hich occaſioned a delay, and hinder-d our grand fleet from going to Breſt.

General Conway (Governor of Jer-y) thought this no excuſe; the French ttacked Jerſey on the 12th of May, nd the appearance of Admiral Ar-uthnot would not have been neceſſa-y if the Admiralty had been properly in-rmed that there were two frigates here, which were ſufficient for the ſer-ice. However, Admiral Arbuthnot ayed only two days. The general artily wiſhed the navy was increaſed ithout loſs of time, and the army too both were neceſſary.

Sir Charles Bunbury ſaid, the duty e owed his country obliged him to me down to vote for this motion. e had heard that the Admiralty could ot build more ſhips for want of dock ards and carpenters; he deſired every ivate dock might be taken, by act of rliament, for government uſe, and at every town in the kingdom ſhould pply a houſe carpenter.

Sir George Wombwell ridiculed this ea: he expected to hear of ſome great ropoſitions from the gentlemen in op-oſition to ſave their country; but all nded in talk, in declamation, and roundleſs accuſations, without pro-ucing any culprit at the bar. Some ember had mentioned, that the ſend-g Sir Edward Hughes to India was rong. He aſked if they would have ad all the Company's ſettlements taken y the French, and a commerce de-royed which brings in two millions nnually to government. He ſaid the ocks belonging to the Eaſt India Company are actually filled with large ſhips building for government.

Sir Grey Cooper obſerved, that if 100,000 ſeamen were voted, it would be an addition of 15000, which at 4l. per month, would be 75,000l. added to the money to be raiſed, and would increaſe the publick burthen of the year, whether the addition of men were uſed by the Admiralty or not; and it was not cuſtomary for parliament to vote ſo much money to lay in the hands of miniſtry unemployed.

Mr. Rous remarked, upon the want of dock yards; that Ireland had many convenient places, and this was one motive for conciliation with that country.

Mr. Gregory thought we ſhould build ſhips in foreign ports; and *Colonel Onſlow* complained of the conduct of Genoa and Naples; he ſaid they built ſhips for the French laſt war, and were doing the ſame now. Genoa was by this means at war with us, and it ought to be noticed. He was likewiſe for fortifying the kingdom in ſeveral parts, and therefore thought the motion improper, and that the nation ſhould be defended as well by land as ſea.

Mr. Huſſey in explanation declared, he meant only to take ſome effectual method to make us actually ſuperior again at ſea. He contended, in point of order, that what fell from miniſters, in either Houſe of Parliament, ought to be repeated when it concerned the welfare of the nation; and both this gentleman and Mr. Rous declared Lord Sandwich had ſpoke the words mentioned.

Sir George Wombwell having ſaid the noble earl was incapable of uttering a falſehood, General Conway archly obſerved, that it was well for his lordſhip, however, that he had uttered a falſehood; for if it had been true, his head muſt have been off long before now.

Mr. Huſſey concluded with wiſhing that the Admiralty member (Lord Mulgrave) had ſaid nothing at all, rather than have expreſſed a doubt, after all the boaſting of the Firſt Lord, and all our immenſe expences, whether our fleet would be next year as ſtrong as it was this. It was the moſt melancholy news he ever heard.

The motion was rejected on a diviſion by 69 votes againſt 23.

Friday,

Friday, Dec. 3.

Lord George Gordon moved an humble addreſs to his majeſty, beſeeching him to order the proper officers to lay before the Houſe copies of all letters from any of the inhabitants of North Britain to the Secretary at War, or to his majeſty's miniſters, requeſting ſtands of arms, ammunition, and military accoutrements to be ſent to that country, with copies of the anſwers given to ſuch applications. The reaſons aſſigned by his lordſhip for this motion were, that Scotland had been left in a defenceleſs ſtate during the whole ſummer, expoſed to invaſions from the fleets of the Houſe of Bourbon, and that the young able-bodied men had been ſent to America to carry on the deſtructive war in that part of the world. It was alſo a ſtrange partiality in his opinion, to refuſe the applications of himſelf and other reſpectable gentlemen in this caſe, while the applications made by ſeveral gentlemen in different parts of England had been complied with.

Mr. Dempſter ſeconded the motion, becauſe he thought the correſpondence on this ſubject ought to be laid before the Houſe.

Sir George Yonge propoſed an amendment by leaving out the word North, and putting in Great; that the whole correſpondence might be got at.

The Secretary at War, declared he had no objection to laying the whole correſpondence before the Houſe, and therefore he wiſhed the motion might be amended to extend it to Great Britain: he added, that he knew of but one application for arms from Scotland, which had been refuſed on ſolid grounds: it was thought the military force at that time in Scotland was ſufficient for its defence, and no part of it had ſince been drafted off for any other ſervice. Lord George had obſerved that in the Bill of Rights there was an article, that the Proteſtant ſubjects had a right to arm themſelves; but this right did not infer an obligation on the part of government to ſupply them with arms, ammunition, and accoutrements whenever they thought proper to apply for them.

Mr. T. Townſhend expreſſed an earneſt deſire to peruſe the correſpondence, becauſe to his knowledge offers for raiſing volunteer regiments had been refuſed, while others were accepted with eagerneſs, which were not ſo expedient; and he wiſhed to ſee the diſtinction properly accounted for. The queſtion on the amended motion being put, was carried unanimouſly.

Lord North then moved in the Committee of Supply, a land tax of four ſhillings in the pound for the ſervice of the year 1780; no oppoſition was made to the reſolution, but Colonel Barré reminded his lordſhip of a hint he had given him laſt year, on the ſubject of the long arrears of the land-tax remaining in the hands of the receivers: he conſidered this as a great grievance, ſince it occaſioned re-aſſeſſments in many counties, where they would not be wanted, if the arrears were duely paid in: by this conduct he ſaid the people were doubly taxed, and what was ſtill more extraordinary, the miniſter ſuffered a navy debt of ſix millions to remain undiſcharged, for which he was obliged to pay high intereſt, while if the money due long ſince for the land-tax was forced from the receivers it would pay off that debt. He accounted for this delay by the influence of miniſterial patronage, and ſaid, we ſhould never be honeſt till that patronage was deſtroyed; and he propoſed as a remedy, that a clauſe ſhould be inſerted in the land-tax bill empowering the commiſſioners to appoint receivers inſtead of the Treaſury Board. Lord North, in reply, declared that the land-tax was not ſo much in arrear, as it had been; the hints thrown out by the honourable member having engaged the Treaſury to make every poſſible exertion to remedy the evil, in which they had partly ſucceeded. The chief arrears lying in the country he believed to be owing to the indulgence of the commiſſioners to the receivers, their friends and neighbours, and the commiſſioners are not ſubject to the controul of the Treaſury-Board. As to the propoſition he was ſure the Treaſury would have no objection to it, if the commiſſioners approved it.

Mr. Baldwin, *Mr. Wildbore*, and other old commiſſioners ſpoke warmly againſt the propoſition, as ſubjecting them to a reſponſibility for the character and conduct of the receivers, and declared if ſuch an alteration was to take place, that they would no longer act

t as commiſſioners; and thus the roposition was dropped.

Mr. David Hartley now called the ttention of the Houſe to a ſubject hich he had before ſaid he would ring on when the land-tax was voted. e was upon his legs in his firſt ſpeech, nd to explain, above two hours. The ouſe was remarkably full when he ot up, but remarkably thin in a very ort time after.

He ſaid he had declared his readineſs vote the ſupplies, and to ſupport overnment agreeable to the king's iſh in his ſpeech, if it was meant to pply the money voted to carrying on e war againſt the Houſe of Bourbon; ut he apprehended a deception was eant in the ſpeech, and he was con-rmed in it by a pamphlet written by r. Eden, a member of that Houſe, nd in office, addreſſed to the Earl of arliſle. He ſuppoſed it would be ad-itted to be good authority. It was ere mentioned that the firſt object of war might often become the ſecond third; that this was the caſe of the merican war at preſent; a revenue s the firſt object, we were not to e ſight of it, though the dependence America on the Crown and Par-ment of Great Britain was the firſt. From this he concluded that the merican war was to be purſued with gour, and in that caſe he could not nſent to vote the land-tax. He next tered into a long detail of very high f-importance, reſpecting his ſetting foot a negociation for a truce with ance laſt year, on the baſis of a tacit knowledgement of the independence America, which he did with the nſent of adminiſtration. He paid eral compliments to Lord North, d ſaid he had always ſupported his miniſtration, laying great ſtreſs on aſſiſtance he had given him; but lordſhip after all had deceived him, d acted an inconſiſtent part; for at very time he had countenanced him negociating a truce with France, on condition of allowing tacitly the pendence of America, it appeared the King of Spain's memorial, that Britiſh miniſtry had been tampering arately with the Court of France, abandon their alliance with the merican Congreſs. He called upon lordſhip to explain himſelf. He dly advanced, that America was gone, and that it was not in the power of human wiſdom to recover it; and he warned his lordſhip, as well as the noble lord at the head of the American department, that perſonal danger to them was much nearer than they apprehended, yet he was not their enemy.

Lord North made a ſhort defence, and ſpoke very plain upon the ſubject of America. He ſaid the ſpeech held out no deluſion. The dangerous confederacy againſt this nation, mentioned by his majeſty, certainly meant that of France, Spain, and the rebels in America. He did not think it neceſſary to make a ſeparate clauſe of America. It was comprehended, and he certainly did not mean to withdraw the troops from America, nor yet to allow the independence of the colonies. His lordſhip ſpoke ſlightly of a converſation that had paſſed between him and Mr. Hartley, about a truce with France, but he did not approve of the propoſition; for he would not tacitly acknowledge the independence of America: and as to a truce, he looked upon it in the ſame light as the truces which Spain made with Holland and Portugal, when thoſe countries were ſeparating from the Crown of Spain. They ended in a peace, acknowledging that ſeparation. This was the lure held out to draw Great-Britain by a truce to acknowledge the independence of America, that it might be the ground for confirming it in a treaty of peace.

He did not doubt the gentleman meant well, but he had the misfortune not to agree with him in opinion, and he never expected to hear a looſe converſation repeated.

Mr. Hartley ſtuck to his point, and then went into finances, calculations, and ſaid twenty-two millions muſt be raiſed this year, and the nation could not bear it. Lord North, on the contrary, maintained that the reſources and exertions of the kingdom would yet prove an overmatch for the Houſe of Bourbon, but he did not add for America.

Lord John Cavendiſh and *Mr. Roberts* were much diſſatisfied with the miniſter's anſwer to Mr. Hartley; however, the land-tax was voted; and the duties on malt, mum, cyder, &c.

Monday, Dec. 6.

Lord Oſſory made a motion for cenſuring

ſuring the miniſtry for neglecting the affairs of Ireland, nearly in the ſame words as the Earl of Shelburne's in the other Houſe on the ſame ſubject. Having given in the Lords debate upon it, all repetition of the ſame arguments in the Houſe of Commons ſhall be avoided. The principal ſpeakers in ſupport of the motion were Lord Middleton, Mr. Burke, Mr. Fox, Mr. T. Townſhend, and Col. Barré. Againſt it, Lord Beauchamp, the Lord Advocate for Scotland, and Mr. Welbore Ellis.

The conteſt in point of argument and eloquence upon this occaſion lay between the Lord Advocate and Mr. Fox, and as both their ſpeeches were uncommonly animated, we inſert the ſubſtance (with a degree of accuracy we can vouch for) nearly in the very words of the ſpeakers.

The Lord Advocate with great zeal againſt the motion, called it premature, unjuſt, and founded upon falſe facts. The grievances of Ireland, he ſaid, were entirely commercial, and originating in laws made by England long before this adminiſtration; moſt of them in the time of William III. They might have been politick then, but as they became more and more oppreſſive, they ought to have been relaxed; but the prejudices of the Engliſh traders and manufacturers had prevented it hitherto. Propoſitions had been brought into the Houſe two ſeſſions ago, and gentlemen muſt remember that they were ſtrongly oppoſed by thoſe, who now take the part of Ireland ſo warmly.

As to the laſt ſeſſion, miniſtry had done all that was required by the Houſe, and if Ireland was not then relieved it was the neglect of Parliament, not of the miniſter; information was all that was called for, that information is now procured, it lies on the table; the meeting of the Iriſh Parliament has furniſhed more, and the miniſter having promiſed to lay a plan before the Houſe ſo early as Thurſday next, he thought it could anſwer no good purpoſe to Ireland or this country, but on the contrary would inflame both, to paſs ſuch a motion.

He ſaid the Iriſh had no other grievances but ſuch as reſpected their trade, except ſuch political grievances as were furniſhed them, and ſent over from hence; and he concluded with recommending a cool and candid diſcuſſion of the plan for the relief of Ireland on Thurſday next, inſtead of inflammatory declamations on an unjuſt motion.

Mr. Fox in the firſt place, retorted upon the Lord Advocate, the inſinuation of inflammatory declamations, and told him cautions of that kind ſhould not have come from a quarter which had furniſhed inflammatory declamations that had involved this country in a war with America. He aſked him, who it was that talked of that fellow Hancock and his crew, of the raſcally Congreſs, and uttered every provoking expreſſion againſt the Americans, inſtead of attending to their petition? Who had prevented a reconciliation, at a time when it might have been effected upon honourable terms for England, by the moſt inflammatory invectives, and had purſued the very ſame conduct with reſpect to America they had juſt purſued with regard to Ireland, refuſed to grant moderate terms from affection, and then through baſe fear offered more than the conſtitution of this country allowed them? Who had forced Ireland to take ſuch ſteps as ſhowed they were advancing rapidly to independence? Who obliged them to take up arms? to have 42,000 men ready with their bayonets to oblige England to comply with all their demands? He ſaid the king's miniſters had followed new maxims; for inſtead of ſupporting the king's prerogative they had lowered his dignity, and taught him to ſubdue lawful ambition. Inſtead of being the head of his army and granting all military commiſſions, 42,000 of his ſubjects had agreed to receive arms from the government, but had refuſed to accept commiſſions from the king; from the colonel to the drummer, all were appointed by themſelves.

He obſerved that the Parliament of Ireland had in fact given exiſtence to his majeſty's government in that country only for ſix months longer, when it would be diſſolved if the Engliſh Parliament did not comply with their demands; and he aſked if thoſe miniſters were not highly criminal who had reduced their country to ſuch a ſituation.

He was very warm indeed on the charge brought againſt himſelf, as

his friends, of ſending over political grievances to Ireland, and ſaid it betrayed great ignorance of the ſentiments and writings of the firſt people in Ireland not to know that all their grievances are not confined to trade. He avowed that the aim of himſelf and his friends is to cruſh the preſent miniſtry, becauſe their ignorance, obſtinacy, and repeated errors had loſt America, brought on a war with the Houſe of Bourbon, *would loſe* the Weſt India iſlands and Ireland—in ſhort, would *totally ruin* us if not prevented.

He ſaid, the noble lord in the blue ribbon, and his friends, talked of union of parties, but that noble lord had no party; he was ſupported ſolely by the influence of the Crown, and if that was to deſert him, he would not find fifteen members to vote for him. He warned him not to think of any coalition, for there was now no diviſion in oppoſition; they are all united in one party, and the voice of all England is with them to remove an adminiſtration contemptible in the eyes of all Europe, and even of one another. He did not wiſh to ſee them puniſhed, unleſs it would produce good in future; for puniſhment, he ſaid, ſhould never go back, it ſhould look forward, and that was the intent of the preſent motion; it would be the beſt aſſurance Parliament could give of being ſerious in their deſigns to relieve Ireland.

On a diviſion, the motion was rejected by 192 votes againſt 100.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE reigning folly of keeping miſtreſſes has ſuch an influence on our religious and political ſyſtem, as well as on the manners of the people, that it is become a fit ſubject for ſerious animadverſion. But as a general relaxation prevails with reſpect to religion and morality, it will be in vain to preach ſermons or read moral lectures on the ſubject.

The reaſoning moſt likely to prove ſucceſsful with the preſent generation is, that which comes neareſt to their immediate feelings; we muſt conſider the matter upon the principles of intereſt and worldly felicity: for intereſt and pleaſure are the wheels on which moſt human carriages run the career of life. But there is a national intereſt and a national felicity which ought to ſuperſede that of individuals. Our country calls upon us by every endearing tie, for reformation of every kind, her almoſt exhauſted ſtrength wants recruiting, by legitimate, healthy population, by frugality, temperance, and ſober manners; all of which are to be attained by the encouragement of matrimony, now unhappily ſinking into diſcredit, and comparatively ſpeaking, with reſpect to former times, into diſuſe.

It ſhall be my buſineſs, ſir, to demonſtrate from familiar pictures drawn after the life, that marriage is not neceſſary to enable a woman of a bad diſpoſition, to ruin a man with whom ſhe is cloſely connected; that neither liberty, intereſt, nor felicity are in any degree ſo well provided for in the criminal alliance between a kept miſtreſs and her keeper, as between a huſband and his wife; and that it is the ſuperlative degree of folly in batchelors who are not too ugly, too ill-natured, or too old, to be accepted as huſbands, to deny themſelves the enjoyment of the chief of all ſocial comforts.

Nothing is a more common reſolution, among the gay unmarried men of the age, than that of keeping themſelves *free*, as they call it, by taking a miſtreſs inſtead of marrying. On their own principle let us try the merits of the cauſe confined to liberty. The very title of *miſtreſs* ſhould alarm them, when about to enter into ſuch an engagement, for inſtead of a more humble and dependent creature than a wife, the kept woman will indeed prove a miſtreſs too powerful for any maſter whatever. Has the keeper more liberty than the huſband? Undoubtedly not, for without mutual confidence there can be no ſecurity, conſequently no peace of mind. Her conſciouſneſs of her own criminal diſpoſition renders every other woman ſuſpected, and he is reproached for every innocent regard paid to female accompliſhments, but more eſpecially if the attention is

directed to a virtuous lady. His certain experience of the wantonneſs of the woman he keeps, renders him equally on the watch and the alarm, ſo that he is eternally ſuſpicious of her conduct, and he hardly dares inform her of an appointment that will make his abſence certain, even for a ſhort time, leſt ſhe ſhould make the very worſt uſe of it. Well aware that ſhe is not certain of the duration of the connexion, this uncertainty lays the foundation for a thouſand intrigues.

An admirable French writer ſays, there are many women who never had *one* intrigue, but there are ſcarce any who have had but *one*. Where vice has once broke down the fence, the path lies always open and familiar to it. The hope of providing a friend in reſerve, or, as the ladies of this ſtamp generally expreſs it, the policy of keeping two ſtrings to their bow, will lead them into every infidelity from which they ſee a proſpect of ſucceſs. A further conſequence may be, and frequently is, the communication of diſeaſe to the injured keeper, and thus ends the chapter on liberty.

But is not the keeper much better off on the ſcore of intereſt than the huſband; cannot he oblige a dependent miſtreſs to ſubmit to what domeſtick regulations he thinks proper; to an obſcure lodging, inſtead of an elegantly furniſhed houſe; to inferior and leſs abundant apparel; to fewer ſervants; and to a more frugal board, than would ſatisfy a wife, whoſe demands would riſe in proportion to her rank, her fortune, or her diſtinguiſhed accompliſhments; and to complete the miſchief, if a wife is denied any luxurious gratifications, cannot ſhe command them by her credit, and oblige the huſband to pay her debts. It is certain the law allows ſuch a liberty, but it is very ſeldom uſed, but by the very worſt of wives, whoſe conduct generally puts their huſbands upon their guard, and affords them an opportunity of preventing this ruinous privilege.

The only rule we have for judging the difference in regard to the ſecurity of a man's fortune in both ſituations, is to look into the world and obſerve the ſtate of facts; but let it be remembered that we are not treating of promiſcuous concubinage; the common harlot will be ſatisfied with the ſecret midnight viſit at her obſcure lodging; but where is the kept woman, who being, from her domeſtick intimacy, acquainted with the circumſtances, and miſtreſs by penetration and artifice of ſome important ſecrets of his life, will not extort from him more than a reaſonable wife would preſume to demand, in furniture, dreſs, diet, publick amuſements, and every expenſive article of luxury: let it be added, that as there is a vacancy in the mind of an immodeſt female, which cannot be filled up by proper reading or ſober meditation, a ſucceſſion of diſſipation, a round of worldly pleaſures, and a never-ceaſing introduction of novelty are requiſite to keep her in ſpirits and good humour.

If a man is fool enough then, to give every thing to a wretch whom he loves a thouſand times more than ſhe deſerves, and diſtreſſes his fortune by it; it is full as fatal to him to be ruined by his own folly, as by the extravagance of a wife whom he cannot prevent; the only difference as to himſelf, ſeems to be, that in the one caſe he has no claim to the pity of the world and the aſſiſtance of his friends, in the other, he is intitled to both. But how ſtands the odds, as the ſportſmen ſay—why *fifty* to *one* againſt the keeper, for if we conſider the education, the mode of life, the intercourſes with the ſober part of the community, and the natural reſtraint of women who have not forfeited their honour, and who have moſt commonly the double tie of duty and affection, of wife and mother, it will be no unfair inference to conclude, that for one man who is ruined by the extravagance of his wife, there are fifty keepers undone by their miſtreſſes.

Well, but ſtill there is a weighty balance in favour of miſtreſſes, in the opinion of moſt ſingle men; domeſtick felicity is often deſtroyed by the tyranny of a wife; ſhe knows ſhe has a legal right to exerciſe authority; ſhe will demand an account of every hour of time; ſhe will inſpect into, and take a diſagreeable ſhare in the management of the huſband's affairs; ſhe will controul his mode of living, and his pleaſures; ſhe will even break in upon his retirement. Admit for a moment, the whole extent of this reaſoning, and it muſt be allowed after all, that the motives are affection, tender regard for the welfare of a beloved object, or a

ſollicitude

ſollicitude founded upon an unalienable, undivided intereſt, which never ſubſiſts between the keeper and his miſtreſs. However, the inſtances of female tyranny in matrimony are ſo very few, and the examples of fools, cowards, and brutes who exerciſe a lordly rule over their wives, beyond what the laws of nature or nations allow them, are ſo many in all parts of England, that a modeſt man, bluſhing for his countrymen, would really be aſhamed to talk of the imperious conduct of Britiſh wives, in a company of foreigners. On the other hand, we have inſtances of generals, admirals, ſtateſmen, lawyers, and I am ſorry to add, divines—who are infinitely more governed by their kept women, than the meekeſt of huſbands by the worſt of wives.

I know not a more vapouring, inſolent piece of military clock-work than Col. C——, the ſofteſt phraſe in whoſe mouth is hell and damnation, and whoſe heroick raſhneſs, proceeding from innate fury, qualifies him for any mad expedition, where perſonal valour and impetuoſity alone is required. I ſat next this gentleman not long ſince at the play, it was "Much Ado about Nothing," and the character of Benedick naturally led us into a converſation upon matrimony, as we quitted the houſe, and being old acquaintances, I took the liberty to recommend a wife to him; his anſwer, with a terrible look, was—"No, no, *Harry*, I am not of a temper to bear a wife—Zounds, ſir, a man of my ſpirit could not live a fortnight in the married ſtate. I ſhould be hanged for ſhooting my wife through the head, or throwing her out of window, on the firſt occaſion of her exerciſing a manœuvre of matrimonial inſolence to me. No, no, I am not in love with the gallows; I have an humble creature who does me all the good offices of a wife, and is conſtant and thankful, with about the hundredth part of the expence, and who, as ſhe knows I can turn her out of doors whenever I pleaſe, finds it her intereſt to keep me in good humour."

We were not in a diſpoſition to part, and as ſoon as we got clear of the crowd, I propoſed ſtepping into the Bedford Coffee-houſe, and ending our conteſt over a bottle. My hero told me, he hardly knew how to refuſe me, and yet he could not comply, for he had left word at home, that he ſhould return immediately after the play was over. I preſſed him repeatedly, and bantered him upon his ideas of liberty with a miſtreſs, when I, who had a wife, to whom I had made the ſame promiſe, found no ſcruple in breaking it for him. All my rhetorick proved in vain; he told me, he could not hurt the peace of a poor creature, who, he knew, loved him to diſtraction, and would be in agonies at his not keeping his word. With much perſuaſion, I went home with him to ſee this wonder, and to ſup with him to prevent giving her uneaſineſs.

We had no ſooner paſſed the ſtreet door, but I heard a dreadful curſe, uttered in a female voice, which I found to be the lady's: it was directed to her maid, was followed by ſome names too coarſe and vulgar to repeat; and concluded with aſking, why ſhe had not come and acquainted her that it was half after ten, when ſhe knew her maſter was to be home at that time. I muſt confeſs this introduction gave me no favourable idea of the lady's character: ſhe was coming down ſtairs to vent the remainder of her fury on the colonel for returning before his time, ſupper not being ready, when he ſtopped her, by preſenting me. This timely interpoſition enabled us to get up ſtairs in peace, and I was uſhered into an elegant apartment by the fond miſtreſs, who told me ſhe was always happy to ſee any of the colonel's friends, and though we had never ſeen one another before, ſhe accompanied this civility, with a very familiar ſqueeze by the hand. The colonel with great condeſcenſion aſked her, what had put her out of humour, and then offered her a kiſs for conſolation, for which ſhe returned him a hearty ſlap on the face: he ſhook his head a little, bit his lips, and exclaimed—Damn it, Harry, who would be married! I replied, any body who liked a kiſs better than a ſlap of the face. The lady took the hint, gave her diſgraced keeper half a dozen kiſſes, and almoſt in the ſame inſtant gave me ſome private tokens of her extreme diſguſt. He was now the happieſt man in the world, we ſat down to ſupper in perfect good humour, ſhe frequently expreſſed a deſire to ſee me at any other time, without ceremony

and left me no doubt, that infidelity was not the leaſt of her vices. I went home ſomewhat better pleaſed with matrimony, than I ſhould otherwiſe have been without ſuch an advantageous compariſon; and reſolved to make ſome further enquiries among the colonel's more intimate acquaintance concerning his preſent attachment. The ſhort hiſtory of it, I found to be this, he had taken her from an infamous houſe under the Piazza—and ſhe was no ſooner his private miſtreſs, but ſhe got herſelf arreſted for a pretended debt of one hundred pounds, which the enamoured colonel paid, and ſhe ſhared with her hair-dreſſer, the principal agent in this buſineſs, and in her ſubſequent intrigues. From this time, conſidering that men's minds might change, ſhe had been making free with his purſe in ſo many ways, that he began to find himſelf unable to ſatisfy any other demands but her's, and had taken to gaming as a wretched reſource. His hours of abſence were ſo regular, and ſhe had ſo much employment for the time, that his return before the expected moment never failed to enrage her, and as it ſometimes was neceſſary to call off his attention, a coſtly pier glaſs, or a valuable ſet of china fell a ſacrifice to her fury, when a gallant was to eſcape unperceived through another apartment. In ſhort, he is likely to be duped, as long as he has a guinea left, and then perhaps his miſtreſs will turn him out of doors by way of gratitude. I could furniſh many ſuch narratives of the folly of keeping miſtreſſes; but one is as forcible as a thouſand; and I have a more egregious error to notice, which will cloſe this letter, with better profit to thoſe who are likely to fall into it, and may in time be cautioned againſt it.

The mean vice I have in view is that of marrying a lewd woman, whether a divorced wife, or any other, who has been the miſtreſs of the man that marries her, and perhaps to his knowledge of half a dozen more; can there be a degree of meanneſs, of humiliation equal to this—or with what face can thoſe who have ſubmitted to it pretend to the rank and character of nobles, or men of quality.

If a young fellow of faſhion, makes uſe of his titles, and fortune, together with an inſinuating addreſs, and deluſive promiſes, to obtain the fatal favour from an artleſs, unſuſpecting virgin, cuſtom and example teach him to abandon the deluded young creature, to triumph in his perfidy, to relate the ſtory to the world, and to proteſt againſt the infamy of marrying *her* whom he has made infamous. He even abjures matrimony, and yet the ſame diſhonourable ſcoundrel ſhall afterwards marry a woman whom he found a proſtitute before, and whom he has kept as his miſtreſs, or an ungrateful adultereſs; inſtead of eſpouſing one whom his own treachery would have ſet upon her guard againſt every deluſion of his ſex in future, he marries an abandoned woman whoſe treachery to other men repeated and ſucceſsful, will teach her to diſhonour him with every man whom ſhe likes better, or from whom ſhe can derive more pecuniary advantages.

To conclude, honeſty is the beſt policy; the pleaſures of wedlock are honeſt, and as they are healthy and oeconomical, ſo are they ſtrictly conſiſtent with ſound policy. I am, &c.

LEICESTER SQUARE, *January* 10*th* 1780.

M.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I Obſerve by your note of acknowledgements to your correſpondents, that you are determined not to inſert any papers that may lead you into a prolix, religious controverſy; I highly applaud this reſolution, eſpecially as your miſcellany muſt contain as much variety as poſſible; but I do not think you can have any objection to guarding your countrymen againſt the deluſions of Popery; at a time when the indulgence granted to the Roman Catholicks gives their prieſts and the zealous profeſſors of that religion, an opportunity to ſpread all their ſnares, and to ſet every engine to work for making converts, it is but fair, on the part of good Proteſtants, to expoſe their ſuperſtitious rites and ceremonies in their proper light. Inſtead of entering into theologi-

theological controverſy, in the vain hope of convincing thoſe who are determined againſt conviction, I ſhall, with your permiſſion, occaſionally trouble you with a few entertaining facts, collected by perſons of rank and reputation in their travels through countries, in which the Romiſh is the eſtabliſhed religion. The firſt ceremony I ſhall introduce to your notice, is very little known in England, becauſe the Roman Catholicks have not yet recovered the uſe of cathedrals and pariſh churches, but thoſe who know their intents, cannot be ignorant of their veneration for Bells, without which Maſs cannot be celebrated in publick or private. The recollection of this circumſtance, induced me to tranſmit you an account of the ceremony of baptizing church Bells, which you will find encloſed. I am ſir, your humble ſervant,

CAMBRIDGE, THEOPHILUS.
January 8, 1780.

THE BAPTISM OF BELLS,

A Popiſh Ceremony.

AN Engliſh gentleman, on his travels, was ſpectator at a ceremony at Naples, the incidents of which he thus relates in a letter to his friend.

I was informed ſoon after my arrival, that the next day a great Bell was to be baptiſed in the cathedral, that a noble lord was to be the godfather, and a lady of quality the godmother, which would occaſion the attendance of moſt of the principal nobility, and a great concourſe of other company. I had heard of the baptiſm of Bells in France, but knowing that the Italians ſurpaſs all other nations in the magnificence of their religious ceremonies, and that they likewiſe have a double portion of ſuperſtition, I reſolved to be preſent. I went to the cathedral early in the morning to view the preparations which had employed the workmen for a week before.

The Bell was placed at the lower end of the body of the church, hanging upon two gudgeons, covered with rich hangings of violet coloured velvet, and the bell itſelf was decorated with a kind of robe of the ſame velvet. There were two ſtages on each ſide of it for the muſicians, and an amphitheatre for the ladies who were to be preſent at the ceremony. The pillars and walls of the church were richly adorned with curious embroidered ſilks and pictures. Cloſe by the Bell an altar was erected, which was ſuperbly ornamented, and upon it was laid a white ſatin robe, which was to be put upon the Bell, as ſoon as it was baptiſed, and over it, a beautiful garland of the choiceſt flowers. There were alſo upon the altar, a Roman ritual, a cenſer, and a veſſel with water; and ſeveral elbow chairs covered with velvet were ſet for the prieſts who were to perform the office. Oppoſite the altar two thrones were erected for the godfather and godmother to the Bell, moſt ſumptuouſly adorned.

About ten o'clock the company came, and having taken their ſeveral places, the prieſts began the ceremony. A biſhop whoſe chair was placed on the ſteps of the high altar, began to chaunt the firſt pſalm, which was continued by the other prieſts, and accompanied by an excellent band of muſick. The pſalms for this office, which may be ſeen in the ritual, have as much reference to baptiſing a Bell as to baptiſing the moon, David probably not having had the leaſt notion of this ſpecies of devotion. After the Pſalms were ended, the Biſhop began bleſſing the water, in order to ſanctify it, that it might afterwards, being holy-water, ſanctify the Bell. This benediction is too long and too ridiculous to bear a recital. The Biſhop and the other prieſts then dipped ſponges in holy-water, and ſqueezed them upon the Bell, which they rubbed with them from top to bottom, within and without. At the ſame time, they repeated a number of prayers, moſtly ending with the following words addreſſed to the Supreme Being. *Ut hoc Tintinnabulum cæleſti benedictione perfundere, purificare, ſanctificare, et conſecrare digneris.* "That thou wouldſt be pleaſed to rinſe, purify, ſanctify, and conſecrate this Bell, with thy heavenly benediction." The Bell was then dried with clean napkins, and the biſhop having taken the phial of holy oils, which are thoſe they bleſs on Holy Thurſday, for the enſuing year; he therewith anointed the croſs on the top of the Bell, in order to make the devils depart at the ſound or ringing of it, uſing theſe words: *Ut hoc audentes Tintinnabulum tremiſcant & fugiant,*

ante

ante crucis in eo depictum. He afterwards made ſeven other croſſes with the oil upon the outſide, and four on the inſide of the Bell. This done, he made the godfather and godmother approach, and he demanded of them in Italian, whether they were the perſons who preſented this Bell to be conſecrated, and whether the metal and workmanſhip had been paid for to the artificers, to which they anſwered in the affirmative. The reaſon of the laſt demand was, becauſe it had ſometimes happened, that for want of payment, the workmen had taken away the holy Bells, and melted them down for profane uſes. The Biſhop then aſked them, if they believed all that the Catholick, apoſtolick, Roman Church believes, concerning the holineſs and virtue of Bells? To which having likewiſe given their aſſent: he demanded what name they would have put upon the Bell; then the lady anſwered Mary. The Biſhop now took two broad ſilk ribbons, which had been faſtened to the gudgeons of the Bell, and gave each of them one to hold, and pronounced with a loud voice the following words of conſecration: *Conſecrétur & ſanctificatur ſignum iſtud, in nomine Patris, & Filii, & Spiritus Sancti, Amen.* "Let this ſign be conſecrated and ſanctified in the name of the Father, Son and Holy Ghoſt." Then turning himſelf to the people, he ſaid, the name of this Bell is Mary. Afterwards he took the cenſer, fumigated the Bell on the outſide, and then put the cenſer under the Bell, till the inſide was filled with the ſacred fumes; conſtantly repeating prayers and invocations that it might be filled with the dew of the Holy Spirit, ſo that at the ſound of it, the enemy of all good might take his flight. The Latin ſentences were theſe: *Tu hoc Tintinnabulum ſpiritûs ſancti rore perfunde, ut ante ſonitum illius ſempe fugiat bonorum inimicus.* The office was continued with Pſalms ſet to muſick, and then the Biſhop to cloſe the ceremony, arrayed the Bell with the white robe which had been uſed for a proſelyte or convert, and in an audible voice, read the goſpel of Mary and Martha. I imagined the reaſon of their reading this goſpel was, becauſe the Bell was called Mary; but I looked ſince into the ritual, and I found that the ſame goſpel is read at the baptiſm of all Bells. The whole ſolemnity being thus ended, the Biſhop gave the uſual benediction to the people, and the prieſts received handſome preſents from the godfather and godmother.

The doctrine of the church of Rome concerning Bells, which the vulgar moſt religiouſly believe is; that they have merit in the prayers made to God for the living and the dead; that they produce, by a divine virtue conferred upon them, devotion in the hearts of believers; that they drive away ſtorms and tempeſts, for which reaſon they are ordered to be rung, and continue ringing during ſtorms in all Catholick countries; and that evil ſpirits fly from their ſound.

ESSAYS ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS. No. XVI.

ON BENEVOLENCE.

Conſuetudinem benignitatis largitioni munerum longe antepono. Hæc eſt gravium hominum atque magnorum; illa quaſi aſſentatorum populi, multitudinis levitatem voluptate quaſi titillantium. TULL.

OF all the virtues that adorn the human ſoul, benevolence is the moſt amiable; it comprehends all the ſocial affections, and is the meaſure by which we judge of the moral rectitude of all the paſſions, which receive their tincture of vice and virtue in proportion to the degree of this divine habit that accompanies them.

Natural love, or that paſſion that paſſes between the ſexes, has its advantages in ſociety; it is the firſt link in the great chain of ſocial life, and carries with it a healing balm to all the bitters of domeſtic ties: yet it is ſo much abſorbed in ſenſe, ſo cloſely connected with our irrational part, that it ought to be ranked in the laſt and loweſt claſs of the ſocial affections.

Particular friendſhip between man and man advances a ſtep nearer to the purity and perfection of univerſal benevolence, it is a ſpecies of love, which man enjoys above the brute creation, and

d the pleaſure reſulting from it is greeable to his nature, as a rational eature; eſpecially if its motives and undation are free from the alloy of her paſſions, which is ſeldom or never e caſe, for whim, caprice, ambition, tereſt, and connections even the moſt cious, frequently form the cement at unites the particular friendſhips that e to be met with in this age of ſenſe d avarice.

The love of our country is ſtill more fined from ſenſe, and adds indelible luſ- to the character that is poſſeſſed of it; ll it is confined to a particular ſpot earth, to a certain number of indi- duals, and frequently hurries us on great acts of injuſtice and inhuma- ty; whereas univerſal benevolence is e ultimate of human perfection, it the true emanation of that divine irit that ſpoke this ſyſtem of the uni- erſe into exiſtence, and called forth om nothing myriads of beings into nſcious happineſs. It is confined by place, nor connected with any par- cular number of individuals, but kes in the whole ſpecies, and breathes ve and ſocial ſympathy upon the whole eation. It ſtrengthens all the other nds of ſociety, purges the groſſer ſſions from their droſs of ſenſe and ap- tite, and diffuſes peace, joy, and tran- illity over the mind that is poſſeſſed it. In a word, it is the eſſence of r intellectual being; it is the ſource d ſpring of our happineſs here, and e hope of our felicity hereafter.

Benevolence may be defined, that bit of the mind that takes delight in e happineſs of the human ſpecies, and eaſures its own felicity by the degrees pleaſure it can, or is willing to mmunicate to the reſt of its fellow eatures. It differs from ſympathy as in does from pleaſure, for ſympathy, ictly ſpeaking, is that painful re- ction which we feel, when we ſee any our ſpecies in diſtreſs. Sympathy ll always be found where there is nevolence, but it may be likewiſe und where there is very little of that vine affection; for it is obſervable, at women and men of the weakeſt nds, are ſooneſt moved with the vi- le diſtreſs of the objects they con- rſe with; but on other occaſions have ry ſmall, or very confined notions of nevolence. The emotion they feel owing to the craſſis of the blood, to fear, and to a certain horrour that ſeiſes them on the ſight of any moving ob- ject; the ſight gives them pain, and out of regard to themſelves, and for their own eaſe, they wiſh the object removed, or perhaps relieved; but the mind, the rational and ſocial part of man, is no ways affected; for at the ſame time that they are adminiſtering to the ſeem- ing want and diſtreſſes, perhaps of a cunning counterfeit, who has got the art of moving this weakneſs of hu- man nature, their mind boils over with hatred againſt half the ſpecies, and they would not part with an hour's reſt, or a ſhilling, to promote the happineſs of a thouſand others who are removed at too great a diſtance to affect the ſen- ſes. In a word, ſympathy is a ſoftneſs of nature, a milkineſs of blood, and ſcarce to be ranked in the claſs of moral virtues; whereas Benevolence is a ſteady virtue, founded upon rational principles, and actuated as little by ſenſe as it is poſſible for humanity. And though it is impoſſible for the truely benevolent man not to be affected with the pain, anguiſh, and diſtreſs of his fellow creatures; yet that feeling does not deprive him of his reflection, he can leiſurely enquire into the cauſe, and deliberately examine the circum- ſtances that affect him, and wiſhes or adminiſters relief to the object, not becauſe the ſight of his diſtreſs gave him pain, but becauſe he feels in him- ſelf the moſt raviſhing joy, when he has communicated happineſs to any of his ſpecies, and this joy he feels, is not in proportion to the painful re- flection raiſed by ſympathy, but in pro- portion to the degree of pleaſure com- municated to the diſtreſſed object. To explain the difference between this ef- feminate virtue ſympathy, and the god- like habit Benevolence, let us ſuppoſe a beggar in the ſtreet, with ſome putrid ulcer attacks one of the female ſex; the woman is highly ſhocked at the ſight, ſhe ſcreams out with pity, and is moved to the higheſt degree with the diſtreſs of the poor ſuffering wretch; ſhe gives him ſomething out of charity, and he vaniſhes; ſhe is pleaſed at his re- moval, juſt in proportion to the pain ſhe felt whilſt he was preſent. Her pleaſure may be very great, becauſe her delicacy might have been much affected by the ſhocking ſight, but neither the pleaſure nor the pain has any relation to

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the unhappy object, nor riſes from the reflection on his anguiſh, or the relief ſhe has afforded him, which may be very trifling. Now mark the difference between a perſon actuated by Benevolence, and this charitable lady. The ſight may equally offend his ſenſes, and in that reſpect he may feel the ſame degree of pain, but he feels more, for he joins to it the reflection on what the object ſuffers, which pierces his compaſſionate nature to the quick, he wiſhes it in his power to heal the malady, and gives in proportion to his abilities, to ſupply preſent neceſſities. The object is removed, but the pain of the benevolent man is not, for though his ſenſes are not affected with the loathſome diſeaſe, yet his ſoul feels the anguiſh of the ſuffering wretch, and as he knows what he was able to give him could contribute very little to remove his ſufferings, the thoughts of his own liberality give him very little ſatisfaction, at leaſt the pleaſure reſulting from the conſciouſneſs of having done his duty, is much allayed by the painful thought, that one of his ſpecies was truely miſerable, and that it was not in his power to make him happy.

However, though ſympathy or pity differs ſo much from Benovolence, that unleſs it is accompanied with it, it degenerates into weakneſs, if not into vice; yet it is a habit of the mind, that if carefully cultivated, eſpecially in young people, may beget a habit of benignity and univerſal Benevolence, and may be productive of the greateſt happineſs both to the perſon poſſeſſed of it, and to the peace of ſociety. For a mind eaſily touched with the diſtreſſes of others, is fitly and naturally diſpoſed to acts of Benevolence and humanity, and may in time, and by due culture, be brought to reliſh the true habits out of regard to mankind and the pure pleaſure of doing good, without regard to ſelf, and the pain it feels from the ſhocking objects of compaſſion; and it is the eaſier nouriſhed in the mind of man, as that Benevolence and compaſſion ſeems to be almoſt an innate affection in the human ſoul; for experience teaches us, that unleſs the mind is perverted by the force of habit, or warped by ſome accident that changes its diſpoſition, that it naturally compaſſionates the ſufferings of others, and is inclinable to do them all the good in its power, and finds a kind of horrour when it is obliged to do any thing that gives its fellow creatures pain, even where it is neceſſary, or for their good. It is only practice that enables the ſurgeon to go through an amputation, or make uſe of the knife or lancet in the operations of his profeſſion, without a tremor upon his nerves, ariſing from a fear of giving pain to his patient. Even the executioners, who are choſen from a claſs of people the moſt obdurate, go about the firſt offices of their function with a degree of reluctance and regret; this is owing to the remains of compaſſion and Benevolence, that cannot be eradicated all at once from the mind. It is more viſible in moſt children, who cry as heartily ſometimes for the correction of others, as for the pain they feel themſelves; which diſpoſition, if cultivated, would, as reaſon advanced, grow up into univerſal Benevolence towards the whole ſpecies, and branch itſelf out into all the ſocial and friendly affections that ſweeten life, and heighten the joys of rational ſociety; and without which, man would be the moſt malignant and unhappy animal of the whole creation: for as the firſt and grand principle of his action is ſelf-love, except the ſelfiſh affection had been tempered by Benevolence towards the reſt of his ſpecies, man would be a mere ſavage, unſocial animal, and worſe than the moſt feroci of the wild beaſts.

But the wiſe author of our being, who deſigned us for ſociety, and created us with a mutual dependency on each other, has implanted in us this divine affection, and breathed into us with the breath of life, this pure emanation of his own divine being, which muſt influence all our actions, unleſs we ſtifle its dictates, by yielding ourſelves ſlaves to the tumultuous and unſocial paſſions of anger, envy, hatred and malice.

Benevolence takes its riſe in the ſoul from a pleaſure we take in viewing every thing that reſembles ourſelves, and brings back to our memory the conſcious pleaſure of our own exiſtence; for it is as natural for a man to love his own likeneſs, as to be pleaſed with himſelf. As often as we reflect upon ourſelves, we are pleaſed with our own exiſtence, and conſequently every object that renews in us the idea of this exiſtence

xiſtence, as all objects like ourſelves muſt neceſſarily do, communicates a certain degree of pleaſure to the ſoul. This is the ſource of that ſympathy we feel for every man we ſee, when we conſider him only as a man, without any other acquaintance or connection with him; and perhaps a ſuppoſed greater reſemblance between ourſelves, and one of any two men we chance to ſee, may be the reaſon of that partiality we find in ourſelves for perſons at firſt ſight, without being able to account to ourſelves for the cauſe of the diſtinction we make on ſuch occaſions. And as we can conceive the idea of a man, or many men, without the interpoſition of the eye, and the relation they have to us by likeneſs, the ſame idea of pleaſure is raiſed in our minds, and ſpreads the ſocial affection to all the diſtant corners of the habitable globe.

This is the natural foundation of univerſal Benevolence, which the ſoul diſcovers on the firſt dawnings of reaſon, and is actuated by it almoſt intuitively. But when aſſiſted by reaſon, and by conſidering its own nature, its own wants and neceſſities, and the recourſe it is obliged to have to its fellow creatures, in order to obtain and purſue its own happineſs, then the ſocial flame gathers ſtrength, and diffuſeth itſelf over all its faculties; and a man not under the dominion of ſome of the narrow ſenſual paſſions and appetites, and actuated by the dictates of unprejudiced reaſon, nouriſhes the godlike affection, as the only means of procuring real felicity, and as the higheſt gratification of ſelf love. For here he lays up a fund of ſatisfaction, independent of all the other paſſions; a ſource of pleaſure he can arrive at in all circumſtances, in all places; and of which it is impoſſible to rob him by any accident that can happen in life.

He finds a charm to calm the ſtorms that are raiſed in the mind, by the tumultuous paſſions, and joy, peace, and tranquillity is diffuſed over the whole mind as often as he reflects upon the happineſs of the ſpecies in general, or the pleaſure communicated to any individual.

An Impartial Review of New Publications.

ARTICLE I.

MEMOIRS of the Marſhal Duke of Berwick, written by himſelf, with a ſummary Continuation from the Year 1716, to his Death in 1734. Tranſlated from the French, 8vo. 2 Vols. Cadell.

IT is aſtoniſhing that complete memoirs, and ſuch are the preſent, of this celebrated General and able politician, were not made publick nearer the æra of his death. Many years ſince the memoirs of Marſhal Saxe who died in 1750, written by himſelf, appeared in print: they were tranſlated from the French, and publiſhed at London in 1757. Some explanation therefore ſeemed neceſſary to unfold the myſtery of delaying Berwick's memoirs to the preſent time, near half a century ſince his exiſtence.

In the advertiſement of the original editor of the French work now tranſlated (ſaid to be Mr. Hooke, a doctor of the Sorbonne, and ſon of Hooke who wrote the Roman Hiſtory) we are informed, that immediately after the Marſhal's death, a publication appeared under the title of Memoirs of the Marſhal D. of Berwick, which is an irregular compilation, totally unintereſting, and almoſt void of truth, but we have no date to the preſent publication, neither from the original editor nor the tranſlator; all we know is, that the tranſlation is juſt publiſhed, and we ſhall endeavour to throw ſome light on the views with which it makes its appearance at a time ſo far diſtant from the date of the moſt important incidents in the Marſhal's life, that one would hardly be induced to read it.

The evident deſign of publiſhing this tranſlation is to ſupport the character of Sir John Dalrymple's Memoirs of Great Britain and Ireland, the Memoirs of King James II. written by himſelf, and publiſhed from the collection of original papers by James Macpherſon, and Macpherſon's Hiſtory of England. Theſe were all of them expenſive works, and having been publiſhed near ſeven years, they required ſome new ſpur to recover the attention of the readers of detached, political hiſtory. We wiſh Marſhal Berwick's Memoirs may anſwer the purpoſe, for the ſake of Mr. Cadell, the publiſher, if not the proprietor, of the whole collection. In our review of Sir John Dalrymple and Mr. Macpherſon's Hiſtories ſee Vol. XLII. for the year 1773, page 148. And Vol. XLIV for 1775, pages 147 and 315, we gave our opinion concerning the degree of credit that ought to be given to the authenticity of pa-

pers that had remained ſo many years in the hands of a ſociety of Roman Catholick prieſts, more eſpecially ſuch as were found in the Scotch college at St. Germain's. Without repeating the objections there ſtated, we ſhall only inform our readers, that the plan of defaming the characters of the friends and accompliſhers of the glorious revolution, and of the Hanoverian ſucceſſion not being thoroughly completed, Marſhal Berwick's memoirs, written (as were King James's) by himſelf, are dragged from obſcurity, forty-ſix years after his death, tranſlated and illuſtrated with notes by an anonymous hand, probably Mr. Macpherſon himſelf; freſh diſcoveries are made for the improvement of the preſent generation, by Marſhal Berwick and his illuſtrious Engliſh annotator. "King William occaſioned all the diſturbances and cabals in the reign of Charles II. and after his death, he encouraged the Earl of Argyll and the Duke of Monmouth in thoſe enterpriſes which led them to the ſcaffold. The nobility and gentry who invited William over to England, had no intention to make him their king, but being once in poſſeſſion of the power of government, he acted the part of a conqueror, and compelled the extraordinary and conſtitutional aſſembly of lords and perſons of conſequence aſſembled under the title of a convention, after King James left the kingdom, to make him their ſovereign. All their ſubſequent debates upon the original contract, the vacancy of the throne, and the abdication of King James, were ridiculous; and ſerved only to ſhow that they were got out of their depth, and that they accepted William for their king, becauſe they could not do otherwiſe." An account of the death and character of James II. is given, which deſcribes him as the firſt of men, and the beſt of monarchs. "The Britiſh nation was never more happy than in his reign: he made them enjoy all the ſweets and advantages of peace, and turned all his attention to protect and extend their commerce. The great and principal cauſe of his being dethroned was, his conſtant refuſal to enter into the league of Augburg, and to abet the animoſity of the emperor, the King of Spain, the Prince of Orange, and Pope Innocent XI, againſt Lewis XIV. He had not incurred the hatred of his ſubjects. The diſcontents were not occaſioned by any act of cruelty or injuſtice," or by any infraction of the fundamental laws. The character of William III, is blackened beyond all former malicious attempts, he is here made out to be one of the moſt finiſhed villains that ever diſgraced human nature, who trampled under foot every natural and ſocial tie to gain the crown. He was a tyrant in Holland; an unſucceſsful warrior, and a contemned uſurper in England; in fine, his perſonal bravery (after ſo many hair-breadth eſcapes in different battles) is diſputed. Such is the language held in the ample notes annexed to Vol. I. of Marſh. Berwick's memoirs, by the Engliſh tranſlator. There is prefixed to this volume a ſketch of an hiſtorical panegyrick of the Duke of Berwick, drawn by the famous Preſident De Monteſquieu, with great candour and ability; if to this ſketch had been added only his campaign, a valuable performance would have been offered to the public, for there are many things in the military walk that may be of great uſe to military men; but by entering deeply into the affairs of England at the critical æras antecedent to and after the revolution, the whole is made a vehicle for partial repreſentations of characters and event, which will gain no credit but with the friends of the Stuarts. However, we hope theſe memoirs will be read by the firſt perſonage in this kingdom, who is deeply intereſted in that part in the ſecond volume which relates to the placing his illuſtrious houſe on the throne. Should he condeſcend to peruſe theſe ſheets, his eyes may be opened and he will ſee the ſound policy of baniſhing every Stuart, and every adherent of a Stuart from his court, and if it were poſſible from his dominions, for the ſecurity of his throne to his offſpring.

Two anecdotes muſt not be omitted, with which we ſhall cloſe this article. The writer affirms, that Queen Mary formed a plan for reſtoring her father, and took meaſures for that purpoſe, had ſhe ſurvived her huſband King William.—and that the Earl afterwards, the great Duke of Marlborough, three years after the revolution, wrote to King James II, expreſſing his repentance for having deſerted him; he aſked pardon of the King and Queen, which was granted him, took upon himſelf the buſineſs of agent or *chargé des affaires*, for James in England (privately) and preſſed him to make a deſcent with 20000 men, engaging in ſome manner to alienate the affection of the army from King William.

II. *Political Annals of the preſent united Colonies, from their Settlement to the Peace of* 1763, *compiled chiefly from Records, and authoriſed often by the Inſertion of State Papers. By George Chalmers, Eſq. Book* 1ſt. 4to. 1l. Bowen.

THIS is one of the moſt arduous taſks that has been undertaken by any Britiſh writer for many years, and we may venture to ſay, one of the moſt uſeful and important works of the preſent reign. Had ſuch a civil hiſtory of the colonies been extant at his majeſty's acceſſion, the war with America could never have happened; for the principles of the northern colonies being traced up to the origin of their ſettlement, and their political conduct at different periods amply inveſtigated, no wiſe government would have ventured upon the meaſures which brought on the rupture. On the other hand, the colonies from

from a review of their own hiſtory during the æras included in this firſt book or volume, would have ſhuddered at the idea of a ſeparation from the parent ſtate, eſpecially to form an unnatural alliance with its ancient inveterate enemy.

Mr. Chalmers has the advantage of moſt hiſtorians, he has compiled the hiſtory of colonies, whoſe firſt ſettlement is not involved in fabulous obſcurity, or dependent on tradition. The origin of their ſettlement, by Europeans, is certain; every publick tranſaction relative to their population, cultivation, government, laws, and commerce are as eaſily aſcertained, and capable of being as well authenticated, as any domeſtic occurrences of our own time. With theſe circumſtances in his favour, ſound judgement, diſcernment, a ſacred regard for truth, indefatigable induſtry, and acceſs to proper documents, were all the requiſites for compiling a moſt uſeful hiſtory for the mutual benefit of Great Britain and her colonies in North America. After a diligent ſurvey of the volume juſt publiſhed, which begins the hiſtory of each colony ſeparately from its firſt ſettlement, down to the revolution in 1688, we have found that Mr. Chalmers has fulfilled all the duties of an able and impartial hiſtorian. The work is large, from the nature of treating the ſubject; the civil tranſactions of every colony being authenticated by extracts from the provincial records, from official papers in the Plantation-office at Whitehall, and from other ſtate papers to which the hiſtorian had free acceſs. This has rendered his performance more complete than any of the hiſtorical accounts of the colonies publiſhed before. His deſign in this compilation will be beſt explained by a quotation from his preface.

"Nothing more was originally intended, than to offer a general account of the civil tranſactions of theſe colonies prior to the preſent reign, in order to lay before the publick ſomething as an introduction to the hiſtory of a war, the moſt ſingular in many reſpects to be met with in the annals of recorded times. But, upon a nearer view of the ſubject, it was perceived that almoſt every capital fact had been controverted; that every principle of publick law had been diſputed; that a ſhade had been thrown over the whole, either by the inattention of former writers, or the miſrepreſentation of the preſent. And the author was ſoon convinced of the neceſſity of aſcertaining the doubtful, of eſtabliſhing the controverted, of illuminating the obſcure. When ancient privileges were ſaid to have been invaded, it ſeemed of the greateſt importance to inveſtigate, with preciſion, what immunities the colonies were originally entitled to poſſeſs; when chartered rites were ſaid to have been infringed, it was deemed of uſe to aſcertain what the charters really contained; when it was zealouſly contended that a different rule of colonial adminiſtration had been adopted ſoon after the peace of 1763, it became neceſſary to exhibit the genuine ſpirit of every government, whether of kings or parliaments, or protectors, antecedent to the preſent reign.

In order to render late ſignal events, what Lord Bolingbroke calls, a complete example; and to develope, as he ſays, all the honeſt and ſalutary precepts with which it is pregnant both to king and people, it was deemed of the greateſt conſequence to look back to the ſettlement of the colonies, to aſcertain the nature of their connexions with the parent ſtate, of their original conſtitutions, to mark the progreſſion of their privileges and pretenſions; to point out the chief cauſes that have led imperceptibly to the ſubverſion of their ancient ſyſtems, that have brought on a criſis which England has ſeldom experienced before, and the production has inſenſibly ſwelled to the ſize in which it now appears." The ſecond book, we are informed, is in great forwardneſs, and will ſpeedily be publiſhed. We have only to wiſh that no young member of parliament will preſume to ſpeak in either Houſe in debates upon a ſubject of ſuch magnitude as the American war, till he has read this book carefully, and indeed if the oldeſt would condeſcend to ſtudy it, their opinions would be formed with more accuracy and knowledge.

Our review of this hiſtory following immediately that of Berwick's memoirs, we have a fair opportunity of doing juſtice to the memory of King William.

In the annals of Virginia, Mr. Chalmers obſerves, that no circumſtance in the annals of colonial juriſprudence is better eſtabliſhed than this fact: "That the habeas corpus act was not extended to the plantations till the reign of Queen Ann." It is at the ſame time pleaſing to remark, that a prince (William III) who has been miſrepreſented by the voice of faction as a deſpot, whoſe miſrule demanded reſiſtance, inſtructed the governor of a neighbouring colony in theſe words—"Security to perſonal liberty is a fundamental principle in all free governments, and the making due proviſion for that, is an object the legiſlature ought never to loſe ſight of; nor can they follow a better example than that which the common law of this kingdom hath ſet in the proviſion made for a writ of habeas corpus, which is the right of every Britiſh ſubject." There is in this volume a great variety of hiſtorical and political anecdotes, and of ſtate papers of conſequence.

III. *Obſervations made during a Tour through Parts of England, Scotland and Wales, in a Series of Letters.* 4to. 10s. 6d. in boards. Becket.

THESE letters are penned in an animating ſtyle, they afford conſiderable entertainment

here and there, in a detached irregular manner; they recount a hurrying journey from place to place, and, in general, leave the reader quite diſſatisfied with the traveller, who ſcarcely enters into a deſcription of a place before he cloſes it abruptly, and hurries on to another; to make amends for this, we have an account of ſome curioſities that we never remember to have met with before, and theſe are deſcribed with a degree of intelligence and perſpecuity, which ſhow that the writer is a gentleman, and a man of taſte, a traveller who has viſited foreign countries as well as his own.

In the firſt letter, we have a lively account of man, in the ſtate of nature, of the principles on which civil ſociety was formed, and of the origin of travelling, as introductory to the author's tour. His deduction from the premiſſes, is thus conciſely drawn. "Having, in a ſummary manner, ſhown you that providence hath univerſally planted the ſpirit of activity in the mind of man, and that in whatever ſituation he may be placed, travel is at all times neceſſary to him; I ſhall next proceed to range the ſeveral claſſes which are daily whirling round the world, in purſuit of thoſe objects which immediately occupy their ſeveral attentions. Firſt come your men of ſcience, amongſt whom may be found Chemiſts and Muſicians —Naturaliſts and Toothdrawers—Aſtronomers and Quacks—Philoſophers and Tailors—Poets and Frizeurs. And in ſhort, a thouſand others, coupled in as ludicrous a manner.

Next come your travellers of ton—Children of wealthy Families—Heirs apparent of diſeaſes, titles and diſtinctions—Waddlers aſtray from the courſes of Newmarket, Almacks, and St. James's—Spendthrifts laughing at their creditors, and Dillitanti, ſkimming the ſtores of knowledge for a gaping world. And laſt of all, your travellers of compulſion, who proceed abroad for health; and thoſe of ſentiment, who ſearch for happineſs, and enjoy the bleſſing wherever they can find it.

In this manner therefore may we rank the generality of thoſe people, who roam at preſent through the civilized regions of all Europe. To us, however, a different taſk is fortunately aſſigned; unoccupied by ſcience, and driven by no neceſſity to our career, we ſhall chearfully ſkip along the borders of the fair field; ſtop where our fancy leads us to expatiate, and wander as our faculties and imagination may uphold us for a moment." With this fair character of himſelf and his travels the reader is prepared to ramble with him through a thin quarto, which will conduct him over hedge and ditch, in a hop, ſtep, and jump, from London to the principal places worthy a traveller's notice in the Weſt and North of England, in Wales, and in Scotland.

As a ſpecimen of a hop, take the following: "From Raby Caſtle we next proceeded to Biſhop Auckland, a large and populous town, where the Biſhop of Durham has an excellent park and palace in which he generally reſides, and from thence to Durham." Biſhop Aukland deſerved more attention, it is neither large nor populous, but its ſituation is romantick, the palace and park full of natural beauties, and there are ſome ſtories and anecdotes concerning both the palace and the town, better worth recording than many our author has picked up, and publiſhed reſpecting other obſcure places.

He takes a regular ſtep from Durham to Newcaſtle, and then jumps from thence to Edinburgh; ſkipping (as he forewarned us) light as a fairy over Morpeth, Alnwick, Berwick, Dunbar, Haddington and Leith. A ſkipper of pages will however be highly delighted with this performance, and like the ſkipper over barren Heaths, will find fertile vales, and rich mines to repay him for paſſed ſterility.

Painting, Architecture, and Poetry, ſeem to claim the principal attention of our traveller, and by his accurate catalogues of pictures and ſtatues at the principal ſeats he viſited, there is no room to queſtion his judgement; in other particulars he is too negligent, but it muſt be remembered that he was accompanied by other young gentlemen and three ladies, company of a complexion to render a writer *un peu diſtrait*. Now and then a little beſide himſelf.

IV. *Obſervations on the Anſwer of the King of Great Britain, to the Manifeſto, &c. of the Court of Verſailles. By an independent Whig.* 1s. Fielding and Walker.

THIS is a ſevere but ſenſible criticiſm on the juſtifying memorial inſerted in our appendix; if it is not a ſtate paper, ſays our author, it has the marks of authenticity, and has been given to the world as the anſwer of his majeſty to the manifeſto of the Court of Verſailles. He conſiders it as a mean, weak miniſterial appeal to other nations, unprecedented, beneath the dignity of an independent ſovereign, and a proof of our national impotence. The general principles and the unguarded aſſertions hazarded in the memorial, which is a good literary production, but a bad political paper, he combats with great force of argument, and he draws juſt concluſions; but his language is ſometimes harſh and indecent. Thoſe who want manners themſelves can hardly expect it from others. Let us for once then follow in a ſmall degree his bold example, by aſking a few queſtions. Will this writer conſciencioufly affirm, after reading this article, that he is an independent whig? He mentions hireling ſcribblers in the pay of government; is he not a needy dependent on the hotteſt leaders of oppoſition; and has he not at the ſame time found means to delude ſome member of the weak and wicked miniſtry he ac-

…es in such bitter terms, to grant him a …e cure office of 200l. per annum, which … now enjoys?

V. *Midnight the Signal.* 2 Vols. 12mo. … Dodsley.

IN a series of excellent letters written by … nobleman since dead, in the year 1771, …th a design to caution his ward, a young …y of rank, against inlisting under the ban…rs of dissipation. The salutary advice he …es to one is applicable to all the rising ge…ration, for whose use it is published; and … certainly think, with the editor, that …ery attempt to dispel the delusive charm is …orthy of praise, and that to administer an …tidote against the poison of this Circean …p, is a deed of patriotism and humanity. The title is happily chosen, and it is illus…ated by an elegant emblematical frontis…ece. Midnight is not here the signal for a …minal assignation, or a beastly debauch; …is the signal for the sober, the virtuous, and …cent of both sexes to retire from the cir…es of dissipation, but it is more particularly …inted out to the fair sex. The danger of …e hours in pursuit of amusement to tender …nstitutions is demonstrated; nocturnal …ersions are shown to be the means of de…roying conjugal felicity. The unhappiness …f spending time in the modern taste of dis…pation is exemplified. The reigning fash…ns are proved to be only bad habits; and …e mind is gradually raised to take a view of …ore durable enjoyments under the imme…iate protection of the Supreme Being. This …troduces a recommendation of the advan…ges of social virtue, and of a rational and …ligious life; the plan concludes with a …stem of education for a young lady under a …hool-mistress distinguished for piety and …od sense. The style of this performance is …egant, and the design benevolent; we …erefore hope it will not be thought too se…rious for ladies of the first fashion, both young and old, especially as an example of a reformed old lady is set before the eyes of the young in a masterly manner.

VI. *Letters between Clara and Antonia, in which are interspersed the interesting Memoirs of Lord Des Lunettes, a Character in real Life.* 2 Vols. 12mo. 5s. Bew.

A correspondence between two young ladies is made the vehicle for exposing to publick view and general detestation, a nobleman whose town and country residence, office at court, and near affinity to the governess of the royal children are so plainly described, that it is impossible to mistake the original from which this picture is copied. The circumstance of his wearing spectacles when he travels, explains the feigned title of Des Lunettes; the anguish of resentment for deep injuries has evidently induced Mrs. C—— to dip her pen in gall, and if her account of the ill usage she and her husband received from the Earl is not exaggerated, we must join issue with her, in expressing the greatest astonishment that our most religious and gracious king should suffer such a monster to approach his royal person, in the familiar department of a lord of the bed-chamber. A crazy head can be no apology for his lordship's vices, lunaties are not proper persons to attend on sensible monarchs; the court should set an example to the subject, and not promote lewd and cruel men, such as Charles II. a professed libertine, would have discarded for oppressive, unmanly behaviour to the fair sex. A pathetick tale is introduced in the course of this little work much more interesting, and of more utility to the reader than the memoirs of an abandoned lord, yet no mention is made of it in the title page, which shows that Mrs. C——'s principal object was to tell her own story to the world at the expence of his lordship.

POETICAL ESSAYS.

ODE *for the* NEW YEAR, JANUARY 1, 1780.

By WILLIAM WHITEHEAD, Esq. POET LAUREAT.

AND dares insulting France pretend
To grasp the trident of the main,
And hope th' astonish'd world should bend
To the mock pageantry, assum'd in vain?
What tho' her fleets the billows load,
What tho' her mimick thunders roar,
She bears the ensigns of the god,
But not his delegated power:
Even from the birth of time 'twas heaven's decree,
The queen of isles should reign sole empress of the sea.

United Bourbon's giant pride
Strains every nerve, each effort tries,
With all but justice on its side
That strength can give, or perfidy devise.
Dread they not him who rules the sky,
Whose nod directs the whirlwind's speed,
Who bears his red right arm on high
For vengeance on the perjur'd head,
Th' Almighty power, by whose august decree,
The queen of isles alone is sovereign of the sea?

Vain-glorious France, deluded Spain!
Whom even experience warns in vain;
Is there a sea, that dashing pours
It's big waves round your trembling shores,
Is there a promontory's brow

That

That does not Britain's vaſt achievements know?
Aſk Biſcay's rolling flood,
Aſk the proud Celtic ſteep,
How oft her navies rode
Triumphant o'er the deep.
Aſk Lago's ſummits, that beheld your fate,
Aſk Calpe's jutting front, fair cauſe of endleſs hate!
Yet midſt the loud blaſts of fame,
When moſt th' admiring nations gaze,
What to herſelf does Britain claim?
—Not to herſelf ſhe gives the praiſe;
But low in duſt her head ſhe bows,
And proſtrate pays her grateful vows
To him, th' Almighty power, by whoſe decree
She reigns, and ſtill ſhall reign, ſole empreſs of the ſea.

PROLOGUE

To the new Tragedy of ZORAIDA.

Spoken by Mr. PALMER.

IN days long paſt, when every muſe was young,
Perſuaſion dwelt on every poet's tongue;
By means moſt obvious were the paſſions rais'd
And, pleas'd with novelty, the public prais'd.
Now when Melpomene, from year to year,
Calls terror forth, or draws compaſſion's tear,
By plenty cloy'd, and difficult of choice,
Fame gives, reluctant, her aſſenting voice.

* Hard as the taſk appears, new dangers riſe
To guard the conqueſt of the tragic prize;
When here ſo late Thalia's fav'rite ſon
Crown'd with your faireſt wreaths his courſe hath run;
And while with juſteſt aim his glitt'ring ſpear
Stops each pretender in his vain career;
So bright his ſatire ſtrikes the dazzled view,
That with falſe arts it almoſt damns the true.'

The tragic muſe demands no common dreſs,
And excellence ſtill borders on exceſs.
If unaffectedly the language flows,
How eaſy to exclaim, "mere vulgar proſe;"
Or ſwear the dull, unintereſting theme,
Lulls like the murmurs of a purling ſtream.
If the bold numbers, like a torrent's courſe,
Roll with impetuous, overwhelming force;
If paſſion make the broken meaſures pant,
Who but condemns it, as unmeaning rant:
Or if the quick, the ſpirited reply, [ſigh,
The pauſe, the ſtart, the ſorrow-breathing
And every varied geſture, which, impreſs'd
By nature, riſes from the feeling breaſt,
The ſcene embelliſh, theſe we may reject
As the mere pantomime of ſtage effect.
If brooding o'er its wrongs, in thought refin'd
The poet trace the workings of the mind;
If ſunk in paſſive grief the wretched groan,
Or make in fond complaint their ſorrows known,
Here pride diſdains the ſorrows plaintive flow,
And there derides the ſophiſtry of woe.
Not more the ſhapes, by changeful Proteworn,
Than wit faſtidious takes to mark its ſcorn
With nobler purpoſe has our bard employ'd
His utmoſt ſtrength, your cenſure to avoid;
Conſcious of failings, ſtudious of applauſe,
To your tribunal, he ſubmits his cauſe.
Here wiſdom judges each attempt to pleaſe;
Here mercy tempers all your juſt decrees.
This night preſents an oriental tale,
Where cuſtoms, different as the clime, prevail;
Where paſſions, fir'd by nearer ſuns, impart
A glow more ardent to th' expanding heart;
And language, brilliant as their beams, diſplays
Its daring flight in more aſpiring phraſe.
Theſe to pourtray in colours bold, yet true,
As nature gives them in thoſe climes to view,
Our author aims; but while th' approaching hour [pow'r,
Decides his fate, from your acknowledg'd
Your candour truſting, as he knows your ſkill,
Tho' hope, and fear, his breaſt alternate fill;
Yet hope, ſuperior, whiſpers in his ear—
The moſt judicious—are the leaſt ſevere.

EPILOGUE

Spoken by Mrs. YATES.

By the AUTHOR *of the* PIECE.

WELL, thank my ſtars! no more an Eaſtern bride,
With joy I lay my pageantry aſide,
And come, my ſex's advocate, to claim
The ſign of pity for each Aſian dame.
Secure, and bleſt, in this auſpicious iſle,
Ye little think, in Aſia's ſultry ſoil,
Ye favour'd fair! to what a wretched ſtate
Woman is doom'd by unrelenting fate.
Give me your ear then, while I lay before ye,
Our diff'rent lot, in plain and artleſs ſtory;
For cuſtom here, whoſe magick fetters bind,
In ev'ry clime, the ſubjugated mind,
The wrongs of beauty amply has redreſs'd,
And fix'd her empire in each willing breaſt.
Tho' thro' the Eaſt proud man, with lawleſs ſway,
Deſpotick rules, while woman muſt obey,
Reverſe the medal, and we here can ſhow
More abject vaſſals in each captive beau.
'Tis true, in Turkey, each three-tail'd Baſhaw
Can keep a dozen miſtreſſes in awe;
But in our iſle a dozen lords will find
'Tis paſt their pow'r to keep one true, or kind,
With them 'tis held, our ſex no ſoul inherits,
But Britiſh women are all ſoul and ſpirit,
Uſurp the boldneſs of the manly air,
Look fierce, laugh loud, aſſume the ſtrut, the ſtare; [face
While effenc'd coxcombs with unbluſhing
Affect the ſoftneſs of the female grace:
We cannot fight indeed I own, but then
No more can theſe half ſemblances of men.
What tho' in Aſia each unhappy fair,
Deny'd the birthright of her ſex to ſhare,
Wedded

* *Theſe lines were omitted upon the ſtage.*

wedded, or ſingle, is a ſlave for life,
The palm is ours, while ev'ry modiſh wife
Can laugh in England at all ties deſign'd,
Sweet reſtraint, to hold th' enamour'd mind,
And rove at will, unfetter'd as the wind.
Yet lynx-ey'd jealouſy there ceaſeleſs wake
To trap the fair, if one falſe ſtep ſhe make;
With us, thank heav'n! its tyranny is o'er,
We may provide us lovers by the ſcore;
Or if perchance we fail to gain our ends,
Our huſbands will ſupply us from their friends
But ſhould our ſpouſe prove cruel, or the faſhion
Demand th' indulgence of a ſecond paſſion,
The commons ſoon can rid us of our pain,
Sign our divorce, and make us maids again.
But, jeſt apart, tho' cuſtom here has giv'n
Our ſex ſuch pow'r as keeps the balance ev'n,
One honeſt truth I boldly will maintain,
And may tho glory ever yours remain.
If it alone in Britain can be ſaid,
Such gen'rous homage to our ſex is paid,
As manly dignity with pride may give,
Or free-born dames with honour can receive,
Envy herſelf, reluctantly, muſt own,
Whate'er our foibles, no were can be ſhown
More beauty, virtue, modeſty, or ſenſe,
To merit and adorn pre-eminence.
May then that pow'r, which, arm'd in mercy's cauſe,
Ever enſures obedience to its laws,
Be kindly now exerted to befriend
The poets labours, and his fame defend!
Our bard, I know, will deem your fav'ring ſmile
An ample retribution for his toil;
Let but his orphan find a guardian here,
And, tho' an alien, ſhe has nought to fear:
Zoraida, once adopted for your own,
May ſcorn the ſplendour of an eaſtern throne.

PROLOGUE *to the* TIMES.

Spoken by Mr. KING.

TO glow with ardour, and attempt with zeal
The reformation of the publick weal,
Is the high duty of the comic muſe;
And tho' keen attick ſalt allow'd to uſe,
To ſeaſon precept, and with art to tickle
The ſores ſhe means to waſh with ſharpeſt pickle,
Yet not the roſy, pulpitted divine,
Nor lank-hair'd methodiſt with rueful whine,
Is more intent to root out vice and folly,
And make ye all lead lives diſcreet and holy.
Yet why to clear the field were all their toil,
If weeds o'erſpread not the luxuriant ſoil?
Congreve or Weſley, Whitefield or Moliere,
In vain might prompt the laugh, or bribe the tear,
If no man felt, or in himſelf or neighbour,
Some failing to call forth the zealot's labour;
If no fair name deſcry'd, 'midſt her acquaintance,
Some few who might be mended by repentance,
Looſe as the buxom air, the youth from college
Comes fraught with all Newmarket's hopeful knowledge;
In haſte to ſpend the eſtate, not yet his own,
Combines his ruin ere his beard is grown;
And when to foreign climes he ſpreads his ſail
'Tis not t' enlarge the mind, but 'ſcape a jail.
Then bleſt the poet, happy the divine,
When folly gives the ton from faſhion's ſhrine!
But whilſt the prieſt and ſatyriſt reprove
Thoſe vices which provoke the wrath of Jove,
Our author, like the patient angel, ſitting,
To catch ſmall fry, for humbler palates fitting,
Has ſerv'd a meal, not ſeaſon'd high with crimes,
Taſte it, and if approv'd, applaud—THE TIMES.

EPILOGUE.

Spoken by Miſs FARREN.

WHILE grave-pac'd tragedy, with ohs and ſtarts!
Flies at high game, to move and mend your hearts,
We merrier folks, with ſpirits blithe and jolly,
Juſt perch upon ſome little ſprig of folly;
For in this age, ſo pious, chaſte, and grave,
To rail at vice muſt ſurely be to rave.
Yet thanks to here and there a modiſh fool,
The comic muſe may glean ſome ridicule.
Jews will be Jews, if dupes can yet be found,
And if one frail one's left on Engliſh ground,
She'll find a phaeton and pair of ponies
T' elope, for all men are not macaronies—
Thoſe precious dears, at leaſt, would make her wait—
'Twould be ſo vulgar, not to be too late.
Our ſex—but ſhall I charge the weaker kind?
Or can thoſe fail to ſtray, whoſe guides are blind?
Let men reform themſelves, they're our examples;
And goods prove ſeldom better than their ſamples.
In former times the gallant Britiſh youth
Were form'd for Chivalry, and love, and truth—
In ſuch an age, in ſuch a virtuous nation,
Love was in woman almoſt inſpiration—
But now, alas! I ſpeak without a jeſt,
Women are not inſpir'd—they're but poſſeſt.
Men are our pilots! they ſhould mark the ſhelves,
For when they blame us, they reproach themſelves.

The PARLIAMENT MAN.

DEMURE and profound,
With a bow to the ground,
With wiſdom that no one can ſcan;

With

With his country at heart,
And a cant pretty ſmart,
Commences a Parliament Man.

The Borough obtain'd,
(Not his treaſure regain'd)
His wiſdom find out, if you can,
Tho' he vows in good part
He's yours, body and heart,
And ſwears like a Parliament Man.

Then archly as a mouſe
He flees to the Houſe,
For Government I've a new plan;
Adopt all my rules,
Or you're doating fools,
For I'll prove a true Parliament Man.

Thus the Houſe is perplex'd,
And moſt grievouſly vex'd,
With the meaſures on which his tongue ran;
Times went grievouſly ſore,
In a paſſion he ſwore,
And he ſwore like a Parliament Man.

This at firſt was his tone,
But he ſoon chang'd his moan,
And ſhow'd 'em 'twas nought but a flam;
For the very next day,
He mov'd t'other way,
Faith juſt like a Parliament Man.

On a deliberation,
Mature of the nation,
(Quoth he in his ſleeve them I'll cram)
I find the times light,
And the miniſter right,
And myſelf a true Parliament Man.

The Houſe in a fright,
Swore the Devil outright,
Had given both parties the flam;
But the caſh in his hold,
From the treaſury told,
Approv'd him a Parliament Man.

THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER.

LONDON.

Saturday, January 1, 1780.

THE following intereſting affair having been the topic of converſation in almoſt every part of Europe, we are happy in having the opportunity of preſenting our readers with an authentic account of it.

One John Michael Arnold, a Miller, had bought the leaſe of a mill belonging to the eſtate of Count Schmettau, of Pommerzig, ſituated in the new Marche of Brandenburgh, near the city of Cuſtrin, and known in that province under the name of the Pommertziger Kerb's Mill. This mill, at the time when Mr. Arnold bought the leaſe of it, was plentifully ſupplied with water by a rivulet which empties itſelf into the river Warta. During ſix years Mr. Arnold had made various improvements in the ſaid mill, and by means of his labour and induſtry had been enabled to pay his rent regularly, and to acquire a ſufficiency for the maintenance of his family. At the end of that period, about four years ago, the proprietor of the ſaid mill reſolved to enlarge a fiſhpond contiguous to his ſeat, and cauſed a canal to be cut from the ſaid rivulet, at a ſmall diſtance above the mill, to ſupply his fiſhpond with water. By theſe means the current of the ſtream was leſſened, and the quantity of water ſo much diminiſhed, that the mill could no longer do the uſual work.

The miller had foreſeen the event, and from the beginning had remonſtrated againſt the cutting of the canal. But his remonſtrances, as well as his ſollicitations for cancelling the leaſe, proving in vain, he was at laſt forced to ſeek redreſs in a court of judicature at Cuſtrin, to whoſe cognizance the affair belonged; but his lord being a man of fortune and conſequence in that province, ſoon found means to fruſtrate his endeavours. He continued to enlarge his fiſhpond, ſo that the miller, inſtead of obtaining redreſs, found his water daily decreaſing to ſuch a degree, that at laſt he could only work during two or three weeks in ſpring, and about as many in the latter part of the year.

Under theſe circumſtances, the miller could no longer procure his livelihood, and pay his rent, and conſequently became indebted to his lord for a conſiderable ſum. The latter, in order to obtain his rent, entered a ſuit againſt him in the ſame court of law at Cuſtrin, which had before refuſed relief to the miller, and ſoon obtained a ſentence againſt the miller's effects; which ſentence being approved of and ratified in the high court of appeals at Berlin, was put in execution. The miller's leaſe, utenſils, goods, and chattels, were ſeiſed and ſold, in order to pay the arrears of rent, and the expences of a moſt iniquitous law-ſuit; and thus poor Arnold and his family were reduced to want and wretchedneſs.

A glaring injuſtice of that kind could not paſs unnoticed by ſome friends to humanity, who well knew the benevolent and equitable intentions of their ſovereign. They adviſed and aſſiſted the miller to lay his caſe before the king. His majeſty, ſtruck with the ſimplicity of the narrative, and the injuſtice that had apparently been committed, reſolved to enquire minutely into this affair, and if the miller's aſſertions were founded in truth, to puniſh, in an exemplary manner, the authors and promoters of ſuch an unjuſt ſentence.

The king accordingly made enquiries, and

nformations he received corroborated the miller's narrative. His majeſty afterwards ordered the regiſter of his high court of appeals, as alſo all the memorials and pleadings of the ſaid law-ſuit to be laid before him, which he reviſed himſelf, aſſiſted by an eminent lawyer; and that nothing might be wanting, his majeſty ſent a perſon of confidence to Cuſtrin, with orders to ſurvey the ſaid mill, the rivulet, and the new canal, as alſo to enquire into the miller's character, his former ſituation in life, the true cauſe of his failure, and all other circumſtances attending this affair. And after being fully convinced, as well from the report of the ſaid commiſſioner, as alſo from the papers laid before him, that the ſentence againſt the ſaid miller Arnold was an act of the moſt ſingular injuſtice and oppreſſion, his majeſty immediately dictated and ſigned his reſolutions hereupon.

On the next day the king ordered his high chancellor, Baron Furot, as alſo Meſſ. Chriſtian. Friedell, Henry Lewis Graun, and John Lewis Ranſleben, the three counſellors learned in law, who, together with the chancellor, had ſigned and approved the ſaid ſentence, into his cabinet, and on their arrival his majeſty put the following queſtions to them:

Queſtion I. When a lord takes from a peaſant, who rents a piece of ground under him, his waggon, horſe, plough, and other utenſils, by which he earns his living, and is thereby prevented from paying his rent, can a ſentence of diſtreſs be in juſtice pronounced upon that peaſant?

They all anſwered in the negative.

Queſtion II. Can a like ſentence be pronounced upon a miller for non payment of rent for a mill, after the water, which uſed to turn his mill, is wilfully taken from him by the proprietor of the mill?

They alſo anſwered in the negative.

Then, ſaid the king, you have yourſelf acknowledged the injuſtice you have committed.—Here is the caſe:—A nobleman, in order to enlarge his fiſhpond, has cauſed a canal to be cut to receive more water from a rivulet which uſed to turn a mill. By theſe means the miller loſt his water, and could not work his mill above a fortnight in ſpring, and about as many days in autumn. Notwithſtanding it is expected that he ſhall pay his rent as before, when his mill was plentifully ſupplied with water; but as that was out of his power, from the impoſſibility of purſuing his trade, the court of juſtice at Cuſtrin decreed, that the miller's effects, goods, and chattels, ſhould be ſold to pay the arrears of rent, which ſentence being ſent to the high court of appeals here, is confirmed and ſigned by you, and has ſince been executed.

Here the king ordered the ſentence, with their reſpective ſignatures, to be laid before them, and afterwards commanded his private ſecretary to read the reſolutions which his majeſty had dictated to him, and ſigned before, and which are as follow:

"The ſentence decreed againſt the miller Arnold, of the Pommertziger Kerb's Mill, in the new Marche of Brandenburgh, being an act of the moſt ſingular injuſtice, and entirely oppoſite to the paternal intentions of his majeſty, whoſe deſire it is that impartial juſtice be ſpeedily adminiſtered to all his ſubjects, whether rich or poor, without any regard to their rank or perſons; his majeſty, in order to prevent ſimilar iniquities for the future, is reſolved to puniſh, in an exemplary manner, the authors of that unjuſt ſentence, and to eſtabliſh an example for the future conduct of judges and magiſtrates in his dominions. For they all are to conſider, that the meaneſt peaſant, nay even the beggar, is a man, as well as the king, and conſequently equally entitled to impartial juſtice, eſpecially, as in the preſence of juſtice all are equal, whether it be a prince who brings a complaint againſt a peaſant, or a peaſant who prefers one againſt a prince; in ſimilar caſes juſtice ſhould act uniformly, without any retroſpect to rank or perſon. This ought to be an univerſal rule for the conduct of judges; and if the courts of law in his majeſty's dominions ſhould ever deviate from this principle of equity they may depend upon being ſeverely puniſhed; for an unjuſt magiſtrate, or a court of law, guilty of wrong, and ſubſervient to oppreſſion, are more dangerous than a band of robbers, againſt whom any man may be on his guard; but bad men entruſted with authority, who under the cloak of juſtice practice their iniquities, are not ſo eaſily guarded againſt; they are the worſt of villains, and deſerve double puniſhment.

"The king, at the ſame time, hereby ſignifies to all his courts of law, that he has appointed a new high chancellor, and that his majeſty will be very exact, for the future, in the examination of his, and of their proceedings. They are, moreover, hereby ſtrictly commanded,

"I. To bring all law-ſuits to the ſpeedieſt concluſion.

II. Carefully to avoid that the ſacred name of juſtice may never be profaned by acts of oppreſſion and injuſtice, and

"III. To act with the moſt abſolute impartiality towards every one, whether prince or peaſant, without the leaſt regard to ſituation in life.

"And in caſe his majeſty ſhould find their proceedings in any ways contrary to the above orders, they may depend upon a rigorous puniſhment; the preſident, as well as the reſpective judges and councellors, who ſhall be found guilty of, or acceſſary to, any ſentence directly oppoſite to the fundamental principles of juſtice. Whereof all the courts

of law in all his majeſty's dominions are to take notice.

(Signed) FREDERIC."

Berlin Dec. 11, 1779.

After the reading of the above, the king told the high chancellor that he had no further occaſion for his ſervices, and ordered them all to withdraw, and the three counſellors, Friedell, Graun, and Ranſleben, to be taken into cuſtody. He alſo ſent immediate orders to Cuſtrin, for the preſident, judges, and counſellors, who had decreed the unjuſt ſentence in the firſt inſtance, to be arreſted; and afterwards nominated a commiſſion, under the direction of Baron de Zedlitz, miniſter of ſtate, to proceed againſt them all according to law.

His majeſty, in conſideration of the ſaid injuſtice, has preſented the miller Arnold with the ſum of 1500 rixdollars. He alſo ordered that a ſum, equal to that produced by the ſale of the miller's effects, be ſtopped and paid to him from the ſalaries due to the reſpective judges, &c. who had any ſhare in that unjuſt ſentence; and has, moreover, condemned the proprietor of the mill to reimburſe to the miller all the rent he had received, from the time when he firſt opened the canal.

MONDAY, 10.

The Protecteur, a French man of war of 74 guns (on board of which were a great number of Engliſh priſoners) is ſafely arrived at St. Rochelle, after a tedious paſſage, from St. Domingo. A violent hurricane obliged the captain to throw overboard moſt of his guns, her foremaſt went by the board, and ſhe arrived off the Iſle of Rhé a mere wreck. The Engliſh paſſengers were two lieutenants of the royal artillery, and moſt of the officers of the 48th regiment, who were taken at Granada, from whence, after Count D'Eſtaign had ſuffered his people to ſtrip them even of their wearing apparel, they were ſent to St. Domingo, and kept in cloſe confinement till they embarked in the above man of war. On their arrival at St. Rochelle, the inhabitants treated them with the utmoſt politeneſs and hoſpitality. Moſt of the above officers have received paſſports from the court of Verſailles, and are daily expected home by way of [illegible]nd.

WEDNESDAY, 12.

Yeſterday the new-elected members of the common council took the uſual oaths for their qualification at the ſeſſions at Guildhall, and immediately afterwards a court of common-council was held, when the Committee appointed to enquire into the rights of the members of that court to be governors of the Royal Hoſpitals, reported a ſtate of their proceedings, and of the meaſures taken by their opponents; and the committee were employed to defend the right of the corporation in ſuch manner as they ſhould be adviſed, and to draw upon the chamber for the ne[illegible]y expences.

SATURDAY, 15.

A letter from a gentleman in Savann[illegible] dated Nov. 10, has the following particul[illegible] in addition to what has been already men[illegible]tioned:

"Our beſiegers amounted to 4000 Fren[illegible] and 2500 Americans. For the laſt ſeve[illegible] days of the ſiege a conſtant fire was kept [illegible] on both ſides, at the diſtance of only [illegible] paces. A ſecond ſummons was then ſent [illegible] ſurrender, or take the conſequences of ſtorm[illegible] in which caſe no reſpect would be paid to [illegible] or ſex. Moſt of our women being on Hutch[illegible]inſon's Iſland, or on board ſhips moored abo[illegible] the town, it was reſolved to defend ourſelv[illegible] to the laſt extremity. Soldiers, ſailors, an[illegible] citizens, unanimouſly approving the ſpirit[illegible] anſwer returned by our general, "Come on [illegible] They took us at our word, attacked our line[illegible] actually planted one French and one Amer[illegible]can ſtandard on the parapet of a redoubt, h[illegible] were, after an engagement of an hour and a[illegible] half, repulſed with great ſlaughter.

"I will only add two circumſtances whi[illegible] really appear miraculous. We did not l[illegible] ten men in the action, nor more than 20 d[illegible]ring the ſiege; though the enemy fired mo[illegible] than 5000 eighteen pound ſhot, and thre[illegible] above 1000 eight and ten inch ſhells, wi[illegible] many carcaſes, againſt our works and houſe[illegible] Nor did above 300 men, including ſailo[illegible] and militia, fire a ſhot during the ſiege[illegible] Our garriſon conſiſted of about 3000 me[illegible] of them only 1700 were Europeans (tw[illegible] battalions of Highlanders, or 71ſt; two [illegible] Heſſians; and about 300 of the 16th an[illegible] 60th) the reſt were Provincials, ſeamen, an[illegible] militia; and none of the regulars had onc[illegible] occaſion to change the poſts aſſigned them [illegible] the lines, in order to ſupport the loyaliſts."

FRIDAY, 21.

The following is the ſubſtance of the con[illegible]feſſion of a woman named Howard, who deli[illegible]vered herſelf into the hands of juſtice for com[illegible]mitting a murther, about 17 years ago, at Hun[illegible]gerford, in company with one Jones, a pedl[illegible] with whom ſhe then cohabited. She is now i[illegible] Kingſton gaol, and Fielding's people are i[illegible] ſearch of Jones. She ſays that Mr. Cheney[illegible] and his wife, who then lived at Hungerfor[illegible] and who were reputed rich, were uſed to ſen[illegible] their maid-ſervant to a neighbour's hou[illegible] every evening, in order to ſave fire burnin[illegible] in their own kitchen. That Jones propoſe[illegible] to Howard to enter the houſe, during th[illegible] maid's abſence, to murder Cheney and h[illegible] wife, and rob the houſe. That ſhe was ver[illegible] unwilling to engage in it, and therefore Jon[illegible] firſt made her drunk, and then put her th[illegible] the window of the houſe, and followed h[illegible] himſelf: that ſhe got a poker, and made th[illegible] firſt blow at one of the deceaſed, but cou[illegible] not repeat it; but that Jones with a hamm[illegible] ſoon diſpatched them both. That he th[illegible] plundered the houſe of money, plate, &c[illegible] when they both went off, and travelled th[illegible] night

ght 14 or 15 miles. That Jones gave her ree guineas, ſome ſilver, a pair of ſilver oe buckles, and ſoon after left her, nor did e ſee him for ſome years after. That ſhe s been much troubled in mind ever ſince, d had got upon the coping of Kingſton-idge, with an intention to jump in, but nſidering that was adding ſin to ſin, ſhe ought it beſt to deliver herſelf up to juſtice.

SATURDAY, 22.

Yeſterday at one o'clock the Lord-Mayor d Mr. Sheriff Pugh went to Ironmonger's-ll, Fenchurch-ſtreet, when a wardmote s held before his lordſhip for the election an Alderman for Aldgate-Ward, in the om of William Lee, Eſq. who by a polite tter to Mr. Deputy Partridge, which was d before the court of aldermen, reſigned s gown; when William Burnell, Eſq. one the late ſheriffs, was choſen without op-ſition. He then addreſſed the common-uncil and gentlemen of the ward in a ſhort eech, returning them his thanks for the nour that they had that day conferred on m; aſſuring them he would on all occa-ns ſhew himſelf not unworthy of their oice, by his conſtant attendance and faith-l diſcharge of the duties of the office, and ever watchful to preſerve the rights and erties of his fellow-citizens from violation, d particularly thoſe of that ward. A mo-n was then made by Mr. Deputy Partridge return thanks to their late Alderman Wil-m Lee, Eſq. for his readineſs to reſign his wn, &c. when their appeared a majority inſt it; on which the hall was ordered to cleared of all that were not houſekeepers, en numbers went away, and others were ned out; upon which the motion was in put, and carried by a majority of about or 12.

MONDAY, 24.

An edict has been lately publiſhed in nce, which forbids their artificers of any d whatever to embark for America with-t leave; and laying heavy penalties on the mmanders taking them without firſt ob-ing a licence for that purpoſe. Copies ſtuck up in all the ports, principal cities, towns in that kingdom.

TUESDAY, 25.

Admiralty-Office, Jan. 11, 1780. Capt. rke, of his majeſty's ſloop the Reſolution, a letter to Mr. Stephens, dated the 8th of e, 1779, in the harbour of St. Peter and Paul, Kamſchatka, which was received terday, gives the melancholy account of celebrated Capt. Cook, late commander hat ſloop, with four of his private ma-ers, having been killed on the 14 of Fe-ary laſt at the iſland of O'why'he, one of up of new diſcovered iſlands, in the 22d ree of North latitude, in an affray with a merous and tumultuous body of natives.

Capt. Clerke adds, that he had received y friendly ſupply from the Ruſſian go-vernment; and that as the companies of the Reſolution and her conſort the Diſcovery were in perfect health, and the two ſloops had twelve months ſtores and proviſions on board, he was preparing to make another attempt to explore a Northern paſſage to Europe.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Clerke at Kamſchatka, to a Friend in England.

"After a ſhort ſtay at the Cape of Good Hope, Capt. Cook ſteered his courſe for the Southern coaſt of New Holland, and, though he was driven very far Northward by a violent tempeſt, he ſucceeded in diſcovering the land he was in ſearch of, and coaſted for the length of 400 leagues N. N. W. making ſeveral important diſcoveries in his way; among the others, he found a ſmall iſland, covered with nutmegs, and could have loaded a boat with them; he, however, took a very ſmall quantity, but carefully incloſed 12 of the young trees, which he afterwards cauſed to be planted in Otaheite.

"From the coaſt of New Holland he paſſed by part of New Guinea, till then unknown, and by that means was able to aſcertain exactly the form of that great iſland; he then purſued his way to Otaheite, where he landed Omiah, who was received by his countrymen with ſuch acclamations and expreſſions of joy and ſurpriſe intermingled, as plainly ſhewed that theſe iſlanders had ſcarce any expectation of ſeeing him again; but their aſtoniſhment was ſo great on beholding a horſe and mare, with a bull and cow, come out of the ark of this modern Noah, that it appeared almoſt like adoration. Omiah explained to them the nature and uſe of theſe animals, and many other things which he had learned in England; he ſeemed delighted to find himſelf again among his countrymen; and they, on their parts, did not diſcover the leaſt jealouſy at him, ſo rich, ſo much inſtructed, and ſuperior to them. Capt. Cook remained at this iſland, which he had a partiality for, about two months, at the end of which time he made a voyage to the North-weſt, which laſted ſeven months, but was not able to find the paſſage he ſought for. From thence directing his courſe towards Kamſchatka, he paſſed an infinite number of iſlands of various ſizes, among the reſt that of O'why'hee, where he met with his death."

When Capt. Clerke ſent his diſpatches to government, he was preparing to return to Otaheite, and intended to bring Omiah back with him to England, if he expreſſed any deſire of returning, after he had made another attempt for diſcovering the North Weſt paſſage.

The above was read, among articles concerning Capt. Cook, before the Royal Society.

The following are reported to be the particulars of the death of Capt. Cook; that having

having been a conſiderable time at the iſland where he met with his fate, and all the while very friendly with the inhabitants; upon ſailing from thence he met with an accident in the maſt of his ſhip, and returned there to repair it. The people then ſhewed a different diſpoſition, and took away one of his boats, which they would not return; upon which the Captain, with a lieutenant and nine mariners, went on ſhore to compel them to deliver the boat; they ſeemed very riotous and rude; particularly one man, whom the Captain ordered to be fired on with ſmall ſhot, which they not regarding, he ordered bullets to be fired, which killed the moſt daring man and another; upon which they ruſhed in upon the Captain and his people with large clubs, and killed him and four men; the lieutenant and the reſt of the men eſcaped.

Capt. Cook was born in the neighbourhood of Newcaſtle, had been at ſea from his youth, and paſſed through all the ſtations belonging to a ſeaman, from an apprentice boy into the royal navy. He was firſt appointed captain of the Endeavour, and ſailed from Deptford the 30th of July, 1768, and arrived at Otaheite the 13th of April following. He continued in the South Seas till March 1770, and returned by the way of Batavia to England the 12th of July, 1771. In this voyage he was accompanied by Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander. November 28, 1771, he was appointed Commander of the Reſolution; and in June 1772 made his ſecond voyage for the diſcovery of the Southern hemiſphere, and having ſailed into as high a Southern latitude as 71, and met with nothing but iſlands of ice, which interrupting his paſſage obliged him to return, and on the 29th of July, 1775, he arrived at Plymouth. In July 1776 Capt. Cook ſailed from Plymouth a third time on the ſame diſcovery; of whom nothing had been heard after his departure from the Cape of Good Hope till the unfortunate account of his death arrived by way of Ruſſia. It is almoſt incredible, that in the ſecond voyage the Captain eſtabliſhed ſuch a ſyſtem of diet and cleanlineſs, that (to uſe his own words) under the divine favour, Capt. Cook, with a company of 118 men, performed a voyage of three years and 18 days, throughout all the climates from 52 degrees North, to 71 degrees South, with the loſs of only one man by diſtemper, and he is ſuppoſed to have had a diſorder upon his lungs when he went on board, which probably occaſioned his death.

His majeſty, who had always the higheſt opinion of Capt. Cook, has ordered a penſion of 300l. a year for his widow.

His Majeſty has a book of drawings, and Capt. Cook's journal to the time of his death.

WEDNESDAY, 26.

"The prize maſter, who is arrived at Plymouth with one of the Spaniſh tranſports from Cape Finiſterre, one of the fleet taken by Sir George Rodney's ſquadron, ſays, that there were upwards of 3000 Spaniſh ſeamen on board their fleet, but no ſoldiers. Several of the tranſports mounted guns, and ſome of them were 800 tons burthen. He heard that more than half of them were built for frigates, and were to be employed as ſuch when they got to the Havannah, whither they were bound. No guns were fired, but thoſe that brought them to.

THURSDAY, 27.

The Captain of the Carteret Packet, which is arrived at Penzance with the Mail, writes word, that Penſacola is taken by the Americans, in conjunction with the French and Spaniards. The captain ſays, that on the 22d of December he was ordered on a cruiſe, that on the 28th he was chaced by ſome French men of war ſo near the iſland that he ſaw the American colours flying, and ſeveral French, Spaniſh, and American men of war lie in the harbour, and thereupon made the beſt of his way for England, and got ſafe into Penzance, from whence he ſent up the letters, &c. to the General Poſt Office.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Admiralty-Office, Jan. 3, 1780. Capt. Martial, of his majeſty's ſhip Emerald, arrived late laſt night from Capt. Fielding with an account of his having fallen in with a fleet of Dutch merchant ſhips, under convoy of the Admiral Count Byland, with a ſquadron of five ſhips and frigates of war.

Capt. Fielding deſired permiſſion to viſit the ſhips, which was refuſed. Upon ſending his boats to viſit them, they were fired at; upon which he fired a ſhot-a-head of the Dutch Admiral, who returned a broadſide. Capt. Fielding did the like; and then the Dutch immediately ſtruck their colours. Such of the merchant ſhips as have naval ſtores on board were ſtopped; and the Dutch Admiral told, that he was at liberty to hoiſt his colours, and proſecute his voyage. He accepted the former, and ſaluted, but declined the latter, and is coming, with the ſhips that were under his convoy, to Spithead.

Admiralty Office, Jan. 22, 1780. Rear Admiral Gambier, in his letter to Mr. Stephens, dated at Plymouth, the 19th inſtant, gives an account of the arrival of Mr. William Jones, maſter's mate of the Penelope, in the Amiſta Spaniſh prize, by whom he learns, that on the 7th inſtant Admiral Sir George Rodney, with the fleet under his command, in Lat. 42, 9. Long. 12, 28. fell in with a Spaniſh fleet of 19 tranſports from Bilboa, bound to Cadiz, laden with proviſions and naval ſtores, under convoy of a 64 gun ſhip and five frigates; the whole of which, excepting one tranſport, he took; that they are now on their way to England, under proper convoy; that the veſſel which he has brought in has cables of 24 inches, and

orts of cordage on board; and that the frigates also are chiefly laden with cordage.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Goodall, of his Majesty's Ship Valiant, to Mr. Stephens, dated at St. Helen's, Jan. 19, 1780.

"The Seaford arrived here last night, and brought in with her the two following Dutch galliots, burthen about 180 tons each, first from Hamburgh, and last from the Texel, for Brest.

"De Juffrow Anna, Garben Ages, master, laden with ships knees, standards, &c. and 5,886 lb. of copper in sheets, for sheathing.

"Le Vrow Catherine, Peter Hansen, master, from the same place to Brest, and with a similar cargo. They are both sent into Spithead."

PROMOTION.

THE Rev. James Stonhouse, M. D. rector of Little Cheverel, Wilts, to the rectory of Great Cheverel, in the same county, on the presentation of the Right Hon. the Earl of Radnor.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 10. JAMES Susannah Patton, Esq. major in the 89th regiment of foot, to Miss Dockfey, only daughter of Thomas Dockfey, of Litchfield, Esq. and niece to the late David Garrick, Esq.—12. Sparry Peshall, Esq. Brother of Sir John Peshall, Bart. to Miss Anna Maria Homer.—A few days since, John Macmanara, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Jones, of Kensington, a young lady of immense fortune.—Col. Gordon, of the 50th regiment, to Miss Bamfylde, daughter of the late Sir Richard Bamfylde, of Postimore.—24. John Cowper, of Catcombe, in Wilts, Esq. to Miss Cope, sister to Sir Charles Cope, Bart.

DEATHS.

Dec. 27. GEORGE Booth Tyndale, Esq. of Bradford in Somersetshire, son of the late George Tyndale, Esq. of the same place, and nephew of the late Right Hon. the Lord Delamer.—28. Lady Cust, relict of the late Sir Richard Cust, Bart. mother of the late Sir John Cust, Speaker of the House of Commons, and only sister of the late Sir John Brownlow, Viscount Tyrconnel.—*Jan.* 1. Deborah Lady Hudson, relict of Sir Charles Hudson, Bart.—10. Christopher Blake, Esq. one of the brothers of Sir Patrick Blake.—12. Sir Nathaniel Wombwell, Bart.—16. Sir John Henry More, Bart. by whose death the title is become extinct.—27. Miss Frances Mackworth, eldest daughter of Sir Herbert Mackworth, Bart.

COUNTRY NEWS.

York, Dec. 30.

"AT a very numerous and respectable meeting of the first persons of consideration and property in this county, held here this day, the following petition and resolution were unanimously agreed to:

"*To the Hon. the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled.*

"*The Petitions of the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of York,*

"Sheweth,

"That this nation hath been engaged, for several years, in a most expensive and unfortunate war; that many of our valuable colonies, having actually declared themselves independent, have formed a strict confederacy with France and Spain, the dangerous and invetetate enemies of Great Britain: That the consequence of those combined misfortunes hath been, a large addition to the national debt, a heavy accumulation of taxes, a rapid decline of the trade, manufactures, and land rents of the kingdom.

"Alarmed at the diminished resources and growing burthens of this country, and convinced that rigid frugality is now indispensably necessary, in every department of the state, your petitioners observe with grief, that, notwithstanding the calamitous and impoverished conduct of the nation, much publick money has been improvidently squandered, and that many individuals enjoy sinecure places, efficient places with exorbitant emoluments, and pensions unmerited by public service, to a large and still increasing amount; whence the Crown has acquired a great and unconstitutional influence, which, if not checked, may soon prove fatal to the liberties of this country.

"Your petitioners conceiving that the true end of every legitimate government is not the emolument of any individual, but the welfare of the community, and considering that by the constitution of this realm the national purse is intrusted, in a peculiar manner, to the custody of this honourable House, beg leave farther to represent, that, until effectual measures be taken to redress the oppressive grievances herein stated, the grant of any additional sum of publick money, beyond the produce of the present taxes, will be injurious to the rights and property of the people, and derogatory from the honour and dignity of Parliament.

"Your petitioners, therefore, appealing to the justice of this honourable House, do most earnestly request, that before any new burthens are laid upon this country, effectual measures may be taken by this House to enquire into, and correct the gross abuses in the expenditure of public money; to reduce all exorbitant emoluments; to rescind and abolish all sinecure places, and unmerited pensions; and to appropriate the produce to the necessities of the state, in such manner as to the wisdom of Parliament shall seem meet. And your petitioners shall ever pray, &c."

After which the following resolutions were proposed, and also unanimously agreed to, viz.

"1st,

1ſt. Reſolved, That the petition now read to this meeting, addreſſed to the Houſe of Commons, and requeſting, that, before any new burthens be laid upon the country, effectual meaſures may be taken by that Houſe to enquire into and correct the groſs abuſes in the expenditure of public money; to reduce all exorbitant emoluments; to reſcind and aboliſh all ſinecure places and unmerited penſions; and to appropriate the produce to the neceſſities of the ſtate, is approved by this meeting.

"2d. Reſolved, That a committee of 61 gentlemen be appointed to carry on the neceſſary correſpondence for effectually promoting the object of the petition, and to prepare a plan for an aſſociation, on legal and conſtitutional grounds, to ſupport that laudable reform, and ſuch other meaſures as may conduce to reſtore the freedom of Parliament, to be preſented by the chairman of the committee to this meeting, held by adjournment, on Thurſday in Eaſter Week next enſuing."

Sixty-one very reſpectable gentlemen were then appointed of the committee.

Several other counties have followed the example of Yorkſhire, and drawn up the like petitions.

IRELAND.

Dublin, December 28.

THE act to repeal certain acts made in Great Britain, which reſtain the trade and commerce of Ireland to foreign parts, being announced officially to the Lord Mayor of the city of Dublin, in a letter written expreſs to him from Lord Hillſborough; and the act being publiſhed on the 28th of December, an illumination took place, which was general.

They write from Dublin, that the leaders of the ſeveral trading companies in that city had propoſed to have a meeting, to agree to have a ſtatue of Lord North erected in ſome open part of that city, for his intereſting himſelf in granting a free trade to that kingdom.

Letters from different parts of Ireland ſay, that ſome of the moſt capital people concerned in different manufactures were embarked for the Weſt India iſlands, to ſettle a correſpondence. The letters all agree that the people are in high ſpirits, and that ſome thouſands of poor families who were in a ſtarving condition are now comfortably employed.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

Admiralty Office, January 22, 1780.

REAR-Admiral Parker, commander in chief of his majeſty's ſhips at the Leeward iſlands, in his letter to Mr. Stephens, dated at Barbadoes the 16th of October laſt, has tranſmitted a liſt of the prizes that had been taken by the ſquadron under his command, of which the following is a copy: and Captain Keeler, of the Actæon (one of the Rear-Admiral's ſquadron) in a letter to Mr. Stephens, dated at St. Lucia, the 29th of October, relates, that being a few days before, with the Cornwall, on a cruiſe off the iſland of Martinique, they ſaw two ſail, the one in chace of the other, the latter of which, by ſignal from the former, was known to be an enemy; that they ſtood athwart her in order to cut her off from the iſland; and that ſoon afterwards ſhe ſtruck to the Proſerpine of 28 guns, the frigate that was in purſuit of her, and proved to be the Alcmene, one of the Count D'Eſtaign's ſquadron, of 30 guns and 220 men, without a gun being fired on either ſide.

An Account of the Prizes taken by the Ships and Veſſels employed at Barbadoes and the Leeward Iſlands, under the Command of Hyde Parker, Eſq. Admiral of the Red.

Auguſt 30, 1779. French Flute Le Compas, bound from Martinique, laden with ſugar, 20 guns, and 140 men.

Sept. 22 and 23, French ſhip Le Preſident, Le Berthun, from Bourdeaux to Cape Francois, with proviſions, &c. 550 tons, 30 guns, 160 men. Ditto. French ſhip Le Menagere, from Bourdeaux to Cape Francois, with proviſions, &c. 600 tons, 30 guns, 160 men. Ditto. French ſhip Le Hercule, from Bourdeaux to Cape Francois, with proviſions, &c. 550 tons, 30 guns, 160 Men. Ditto. French ſhip Le Marechal de Briſſac, from Bourdeaux to Cape Francois, with proviſions, &c. 400 tons, 22 guns, 150 men. Ditto. French ſhip Le Juſte, from Bourdeaux to Cape Francois, with proviſions, &c. 200 tons, 10 guns, 35 men. Ditto. French ſhip La Cherie, from Bourdeaux to Cape Francois, with proviſions, &c. 180 tons, 8 guns, 35 men. Ditto. French ſhip La Jeanne Henriette, from Bourdeaux to Cape Francois, with merchandize, 160 tons, 2 guns, 30 men.

Sept. 14. French Polacca Catharine, from Marſeilles to Martinique, with wine, oil, candles, &c. 100 tons, 4 guns, 27 men.

Sept. 22 and 23. French ſchooner La Lezarde, from Martinique to Bourdeaux, with ſugar, cocoa, and coffee, 50 tons, 12 men. Ditto. American ſchooner Count D'Eſtaign, from New London to Martinique, with lumber, &c. 90 tons, 22 men.

Sept. 25. French ſhip Chauvigny, from Cayenne to Cape Francois, with fire-wood, brick, &c. 550 tons, 18 guns, 52 men. Ditto. French ſnow St. Jacque, from Cayenne to Cape Francois, with fire-wood, brick, &c. 250 tons, 18 guns, 40 men.

Sept. 8. American ſchooner Sally, from Marblehead to Guadaloupe, with lumber, 60 tons, 6 men.

Sept. 16. American ſchooner Nancy, from Salem to Guadaloupe, with fiſh and lumber, 40 tons, 5 men.

Sept.

Sept. 29. American brig Fair, from Charles-Town to St. Martin's, with rice and tobacco, 120 tons, 15 men.

To his Excellency the Right Honourable George Macartney, Baron of the Liſſanouri, Knt. of the Bath, &c.

The Addreſs of ſuch of the principal Inhabitants of the Iſland of Grenada, as are now in the Town of Saint George in the ſaid Iſland. JULY 5, 1779.

THE teſtimonies which all orders of men within your Excellency's late government, have given of their ſenſe of the wiſdom and juſtice of your conduct while you preſided over them, as well as of your conſtant zealous and well directed attention to their ſecurity and welfare, are too well founded to require a proof of their ſincerity by a repetition of them, after your adminiſtration has ceaſed by the fate of war. We ſhall therefore in this preſſing moment of your Excellency's departure, confine ourſelves to expreſs that gratitude which we juſtly feel towards your Excellency to join our voices to the acknowledgement of the conquerors of this iſland, of the well planned and ſpirited defence which you have made with ſuch inferior force; and to add, what we had an opportunity of obſerving, that the example which you gave of intrepidity and coolneſs during the ſeveral attacks muſt have influenced all perſons under your command, to the full exertion of their duty to their ſovereign and country; and that your Excellency hath to the laſt moment of your command and negociations with the conquerors proved your duty to your ſovereign, and a true regard to the people who had been committed to your care.

We wiſh your Excellency a ſafe paſſage to Europe, and all happineſs in future.

Frederick Corſar, Preſident of the Council.
William Lucas, Chief Juſtice.
Geo. Leonard Stanton, Member of the Council.
Gilbert Eames, Member of the Council.
Alexander Winriett, Member of the Aſſembly.
Patrick Maxwell, Speaker of the Aſſembly.
Robert Young, Member of the Aſſembly.
Edmund Proudhook.
John Nelſon.
Robert Bogle, Member of the Aſſembly.
Alexander Stewart.
Thomas Campbell, Member of the Aſſembly.
John Black, Member of the Council.
Alexander Campbell.
Robert Johnſton, Member of the Council.
James Baillie.
Andrew Grant.
John Minzies, Collector of St. George's.
Peter Gordon.
Thomas Baillie.
Patrick Fotheringham.
Ninian Home.
James Stewart.
Donald Campbell,
Benjamin Webſter.
Samuel Williams, Member of the Council.
Richard W. Cormick, Memb. of the Aſſem.
Richard Willis.
Alexander Houſtoun, Memb. of the Aſſembly.
Alexander Symſon, Member of the Aſſembly.
Charles Hamilton.
Frances Horſley, Member of the Aſſembly.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

LETTERS from Peterſburgh, ſay, There is no longer any doubt but our court has reſolved to aſſiſt Great-Britain againſt her revolted colonies in America, with a certain number of ſhips and troops, which will be ready in a ſhort time. As the abovementioned war is very prejudicial to our trade in many reſpects; the merchants of this empire are extremely well ſatisfied that our government have determined to aſſiſt Great-Britain in putting an end to it, particularly as we are ſo very ſtrongly connected in commerce with that power. This affair however has met with great oppoſition, and it was not till after the moſt mature deliberation, that the empreſs determined to conclude any ſuch reſolution: however, the very high eſteem the Engliſh miniſter, reſiding here, has found means to acquire, did not a little contribute towards determining our auguſt ſovereign in the party ſhe has taken. It is ſaid, that the ſquadron deſtined for the above purpoſe will conſiſt of 21 ſail of the line and nine frigates, and will ſail in the ſpring."

A letter from Stockholm thus concludes: "This Court was applied to ſome months ago to permit the merchants of Sweden to ſupply the French navy with naval ſtores of ſeveral kinds, the major part of them to be the growth of this country, particularly oak in great quantities, that wood here being found excellent for ſhipbuilding; but though the merchants were willing to contract, the king would not permit them, ſaying, however clandeſtinely it might be done, it was contrary to the treaty ſubſiſting between him and the king of Great Britain, which forbids the ſending of naval ſtores to his enemies, by Swediſh ſhips. The French, he added, might load whatever they pleaſed, but his ſubjects ſhould not be the carriers."

They write from Hanover, that the troops of that electorate, purſuant to orders from England, have been augmented to 30000 men, and that they are in two diviſions on the frontiers of that electorate ready to march on the firſt notice.

The number of ſhips which have entered into the port of Dantzick (ſays a letter from that place) during the laſt year amounts to 537, among which are 119 Dutchmen, and the number of veſſels gone out of our port is 521. Our greateſt trade during the ſame year has been in timber for ſhipbuilding for the

Engliſh and Spaniſh. It is remarked, that what has been bought for the Engliſh was tranſported in our own veſſels, but that bought for the Spaniards was carried to Ferrol and Cadiz in Dutch veſſels. We had but few orders for corn laſt year, and we have now by us 9000 laſts of wheat and 16000 laſts of rye. This ſtock will probably be much augmented in the ſpring by importations from Poland, where the harveſt has been very plentiful. Our trade in general diminiſhes viſibly, particularly the importation part, and as Ruſſia does all it can to promote the trade of the Mediteranean it is moſt likely the trade of the Baltick will diminiſh greatly.

A letter from Amſterdam ſays, "an affair has lately happened here which cauſes much ſtir, on account of the violence of the act. The captain of the Kingſton Engliſh privateer, lying in the Texel, having miſſed ſeveral of his men, could by no means learn any account of them, till at length a Jew girl informed him ſhe had been employed to inveigle ſailors to a muſick houſe, where they were ſeized by a ſet of fellows, well known by the name of Silver Copers, who gagged and bound, and then ſent them on board a ſhip outward bound for Batavia. The captain, on this information, ran his privateer along ſide the Dutchman, and demanded his people, whom they ſtiffly denied knowing any thing of; he inſiſted, however, on ſearching the ſhip, which he did, after ſome reſiſtance, where he found them in the hold, with 20 others, chained down to the timbers. A proper repreſentation of the affair has been made to Sir Joſeph Yorke. One Engliſhman and two Dutchmen were deſperately wounded in the ſcuffle."

The following are extracts of ſome private Letters juſt received from Holland.

"The Viſcount D'Hereria, the Spaniſh Miniſter at the Hague, has received an anſwer from the States-General to his two memoriols, relative to Gibralter. This anſwer is very favourable, and conformable to the placard, publiſhed on that ſubject by their High Mightineſſes. At the end of the anſwer, the States General requeſt the Ambaſſador to uſe his good offices with the king his maſter, that it may pleaſe his majeſty to order that the procedures againſt Dutch veſſels may be as ſhort as poſſible, that they might obtain exact juſtice, and that in future they would not act in ſo peremptory a manner againſt them, but examine the caſe well.

"We hear that a deputation of merchants from Rotterdam came to the Hague laſt week, and preſented a requeſt to the States General, ſigned by 16 merchants of that city; in which it is ſaid they complain grievouſly of the ſtrange and even inimical conduct of the court of Madrid towards the Dutch veſſels, &c. and requeſt redreſs on that head. It is ſaid that they at the ſame time hint their diſapprobation of the placard publiſhed by the States General on the 31ſt of December, as being in their opinion too favourable to the court of Spain, &c.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE letter from Durham, containing a ſingular narrative, is received and under conſideration.

Alſo, reflexions on ſolitude and retirement.

The poetical pieces by our conſtant friendly correſpondent H. L. *will be inſerted as occaſion offers, except that on twelfth day, which came too late to be inſerted in time.*

Evening, an ode; a favour from a lady, will appear in our next.

The Chineſe anecdote we accept, and ſhall inſert with pleaſure.

The Indian anecdote has been in a late ſimilar publication.

The eſſay on the benefits of riſing early in the morning, is only deferred till the days grow longer.

Strictures on vanity and its effect on the preſent ages, are received and approved.

The complaints of T. Z. *againſt a great miniſter for miſerable meanneſs and neglect of merit, is beſt calculated for a news paper, or a private letter to the noble Lord; it does not come within our plan.*

Extracts will certainly be given from the entertaining obſervations in a tour through parts of England, Wales, and Scotland, in our next.

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Or, GENTLEMAN's Monthly Intelligencer.

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A Striking Likeneſs of the Right Honourable LORD STORMONT,

AND

A South-Weſt View of the QUEEN's PALACE, with Part of the CASTLE at Windſor, both elegantly engraved.

LONDON, printed for R. BALDWIN, at No. 47, in Pater-noſter-Row;
Of whom may be had complete Sets, from the Year 1732 to the preſent Time, ready bound and ſtitched, or any ſingle Volume to complete Sets.

PRICES of STOCKS, &c. in FEBRUARY, 1780.

Feb.	Bank Stock.	India Stock	South Sea Stock	Old S. S. Ann.	New S. S. Ann.	3 per C. reduced	3 per C. consols	3 per C. In Ann.	3 per C. B. 1726.	3 per C. B. 1751	4. P. C Conf.	3 ½ B. 1758	Lon. A.	In. B. Prem.	Navy B. Disc.	Lottery Tick.	Wind at Deal	Weath. London
29							60 ⅜				61 ¾		17 ⅜	26	11 ¼		N E	Frost
30	Sunday																N E	
31																	N E	
1	115¼				60	61 ¼	60 ⅝				61 ¾	60 ⅝		26	11 ¾		N E	
2		151			59 ⅞	61 ¾	60 ¾				61 ¼		17 ⅜	26	11 ⅜		W	
3	114¾					61 ⅜	61			59 ½	62		17 ¼	26	11 ¾		W	
4																	S W	
5		148½				61 ⅝	60 ¾				61 ⅞		17 ¼	26	11 ¾		N E	
6	Sunday																W	Rain
7				60 ⅜		61 ¾	60 ¾	58 ½			62			26	11 ½		N W	Fair
8							60 ⅞				62			23	11 ½		S E	Rain
9						61 ¾	60 ⅞				62			22	11 ½		S W	
10	115				60 ⅞	61	61				62 ¾	61	17 ¾		11 ¼		S	Fair
11	114⅞			61		61 ¾	61 ⅞	59 ⅛			62 ⅛			20	11 ¼		N E	
12						61 ⅞	61				62 ⅛			21	11 ¾		N E	
13	Sunday																N E	
14						61 ¾	61				62 ¼			21	11 ⅛		N W	
15	114¾					62	61				62 ⅞	61 ½		17	11 ⅞		N	
16				61		61 ¾	60 ⅞				62 ⅛	61 ⅞			11 ⅞		N W	
17					60 ⅞	61 ⅞	60 ⅞			59 ⅞	62 ⅛	61 ⅞		15			W	
18	114					61 ⅞	60 ⅜				62		17 ¼	15	11 ⅞		S W	Rain
19					60 ¾		60 ⅛						17 ⅛	15			N W	Frost
20	Sunday																N W	Snow
21				61		61 ½	60 ½				61 ½			15			N W	Frost
22	114⅞				60 ⅞	61 ⅛	60 ⅞			60	61 ⅞	60 ½			11 ¼		N W	
23	114⅜		69 ¼	60 ¾	60 ¾	61 ¾	60 ⅞	59 ½			61 ¾			15	11 ⅜		N W	
24							60 ⅞							15	11 ¼		S W	Rain
25	114½			60 ⅝		61 ¾	60 ½	59 ½			61 ¾	60 ⅝		15	11 ¼			Fair
26																		Frost
27	Sunday																	
28																		

AVERAGE PRICES of GRAIN, by the Standard WINCHESTER Bushel.

	Wheat. s. d.	Rye. s. d.	Barley, s. d.	Oats. s. d.	Beans. s. d.
London	3 6	2 1	2 4	1 9	2 1
North Wales	4 3	3 7	2 3	1 3	2 6
Scotland	2 0	0 0	0 0	2 2	2 0

London	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.	North Wales	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.	Scotland	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	3 6	2 6	2 4	1 6	2 6		4 8	3 7	2 8	1 8	2 6		0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0

THE Rt. HON.BLE
LORD STORMONT.

THE LONDON MAGAZINE, FOR FEBRUARY, 1780.

SOME ACCOUNT OF LORD VISCOUNT STORMONT, &c. &c.

(With an engraved Portrait from an original Picture.)

DAVID MURRAY, the preſent Viſcount Stormont, Baron of Scoon and Balvaird, heretable keeper of the palace of Scoon in Scotland, ſucceeded his father as one of the ſixteen peers of Scotland, being elected in 1748.

His lordſhip, after receiving a finiſhed education at home, made the tour of Europe, and while he was on his travels, he was appointed Reſident at the Court of Dreſden: in that capacity he was ſo highly eſteemed by the Elector of Saxony and the nobility, that a marriage was accompliſhed between his lordſhip and a daughter of Count Bunan. This lady died at Vienna in 1766, leaving him one daughter, Lady Elizabeth Mary. In 1755, his lordſhip was appointed Ambaſſador to the King of Poland, in which ſituation, we believe, he remained till the peace, and immediately after, *viz.* in May 1763, his lordſhip was appointed Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Miniſter Plenipotentiary to the Emperor, and the Empreſs Dowager of Germany. It was of the utmoſt importance, in order to preſerve the tranquillity of Europe, to have an able miniſter at the Court of Vienna at this period, and it is ſaid to be owing to the exertion of his lordſhip's miniſterial talents and addreſs, that the Emperor has been kept ready in his alliance and friendſhip for Great Britain, in oppoſition to the undermining influence of France. His lordſhip alſo had a conſiderable ſhare in promoting the peace between the Ruſſians and the Turks, and in cementing that cloſe, commercial, and political alliance between the Courts of Peterſburgh and London, which may prove highly beneficial to Great Britain, by the aſſiſtance to be obtained from the formidable power of the Empreſs of Ruſſia. It is not meant to aſſert that Lord Stormont was a principal in the negociations between the Courts of Peterſburgh and Conſtantinople, or between the former and our court; the abilities of the miniſters of the reſpective powers immediately concerned were equal to their important functions; but the ſtrict intimacy in which his lordſhip lived with the miniſters from every power in Europe at the courts where he reſided, enabled him to become a powerful, friendly mediator.

His lordſhip lived upon terms of great amity with the late Lord Cathcart, the Britiſh Ambaſſador at the Court of Peterſburgh, while his lordſhip was at Vienna, and upon the appointment of other miniſters to thoſe departments, their friendſhip was cemented by the ties of affinity, Lord Stormont marrying in 1776, the Lady Louiſa Catheart, his lordſhip's third daughter. His Lordſhip's laſt embaſſy was to the Court of Verſailles, upon the recall of Lord Rochford, who was appointed Secretary of State, and in this ſtation he continued till the rupture with France obliged him to quit that perfidious court.

So many years reſidence abroad, has made Lord Stormont almoſt a ſtranger at home, and though he may have performed very eſſential ſervices for his country, yet they have been in ſuch a line as from their very nature cannot be known to the publick at large. Great expectations however may be formed in his preſent ſtation of Secretary of State for the Northern department, if the prejudices entertained againſt him merely as a North Briton, do not occaſion his removal. In the humble opinion of the writer of theſe imperfect memoirs, it ſhould be an invariable rule to appoint thoſe perſons who have been long employed in embaſſies abroad to the office of Secretary of State. The very title and the principal functions of this officer pointing out the propriety of this choice.

Lord Stormont's firſt ſpeech in the Houſe of Lords, on the 7th of December 1778 (ſee our Magazine, Vol. XLVII. p. 589) when adminiſtration was accuſed of deficiency in not procuring early intelligence, was heard with admiration by the crowd of ſtrangers below the bar, and moſt aſſuredly his lordſhip upon that occaſion, and upon ſeveral others ſince, has ſet an example of politeneſs, cool temper, and moderation towards his adverſaries, highly becoming the dignity of the Houſe of Peers.

To a graceful perſon and genteel addreſs, his lordſhip adds an elegance of diction, rarely to be met with, and nature has ſupplied him with an harmonious voice. Is it neceſſary to add, that this account is penned by an Engliſhman, a native of London, and one who has no connexion whatever with adminiſtration? M.

THE HYPOCHONDRIACK. No. XXIX.

Qui multum in ſuorum miſericordia ponunt ignorant quàm celerrimè lachryme inareſcant. Nemo fideliter diligit quem faſtidit. Nam et calamitas querula eſt, et ſuperba felicitas. Ita ſuam quiſque fortunam in conſilio habet cum de aliena deliberat; et niſi mutuo eſſemus miſeri olim alius alii potuiſſemus eſſe faſtidio.

QUINTUS CURTIUS.

"For they who rely much on the compaſſion of their friends are ignorant "that tears are ſoon dried up. Nobody can love ſincerely thoſe they loath. "For, as calamity is full of complaints, proſperity is diſdainful. Every one "conſiders his own circumſtances when he deliberates concerning thoſe of "others. And were we not equally miſerable, we had long ago loathed each "other."

DIGBY.

I Once happened to overhear a converſation between two grenadiers of the 56th regiment of foot, one of whom expreſſed his averſion to the fatigues, ſeverities, and dangers of a campaign, while the other talked with heroick ardour of encountering them, concluding his ſpeech in theſe words, "Let me be the man who is envied, not he who is pitied.". I regret that I did not take down the name of this gallant ſoldier who uttered a truely noble ſentiment with a native dignity of manner. If he has not obtained promotion, I am ſure he deſerved it.

I have ſince that time frequently thought of the ſentiment which pleaſed me highly; and I hope I ſhall be able from thinking of it at preſent to ſuggeſt to my readers ſome uſeful reflexions.

To be the object of pity is a ſituation very humiliating. For although Pity is ſaid to be ſiſter to love, and a certain degree of tender affection is always mixed with it, there is no doubt at the ſame time ſuch an inferiority in being pitied as is not conſiſtent with dignity of character. *Poor man—I am ſorry for him—I pity him*—are leſſening expreſſions, and *pitiful* is as much a contemptous as it is a lamentable epithet.

All men therefore of high ſpirit endeavour to conceal the appearances of grief or diſtreſs. Not that they would wiſh to be thought inſenſible, or not to feel very keenly. But becauſe they would not be objects of Pity, which implies weakneſs, but objects of Admiration as ſuffering with firmneſs.

Is it not then out of character in the brave Moor, the veteran general, *Othello*, to ſubmit to be an object of Pity? In his juſtification of himſelf before the Senate of Venice for having gained the affections of his fair lady *Deſdemona*, he tells how he recounted to her the ſtory of his life with all its diſaſtrous chances, and adds,

"She lov'd me for the dangers I had paſt,
"And I lov'd her that ſhe did pity them."

But we muſt obſerve that he did not preſent himſelf to the Senate as an object of Pity. It was only to his miſtreſs; and as I have remarked when treating of love in theſe papers, a man is not debaſed by the moſt ſubmiſſive condeſcenſion when that is his motive. I did indeed at firſt ſuppoſe that *Shakeſpeare* with all his wonderful knowledge of human nature had in this inſtance been wrong. But I believe it will be found upon every trial as I have found here, that the more his ſtrokes of character are conſidered they will appear the juſter.

They who have enjoyed uninterrupted happineſs are little diſpoſed to pity others who are diſtreſſed. Very few indeed have had ſuch a continued ſun-ſhine of exiſtence. But the reciprocation between having felt miſery ourſelves and feeling for that of others, will hold proportionally downwards till we come to thoſe who are ſo wretched that their temper is broken and peeviſh.

It may be argued that Pity is natural to human nature; and this opinion I know is cheriſhed by many fine theoriſts, the heat of whoſe imagination puts a gloſs upon the coarſeneſs of life. If it ſhould be ſaid that children are prone to pity, let it be remembered that we are all in ſome diſtreſs from our firſt enterance upon this ſtate

ate of being, ſo that ſounds and ſigns
woe muſt touch our hearts with
mpathetick feelings; but I am ra-
er of opinion that children are na-
rally without Pity; and the man of
ature, the ſavage is undoubtedly void
it. As we advance in life we muſt
"*taught* to feel another's woe,"
d precepts will not do without the
ore effectual diſcipline of diſtreſs.

That this is moſt certainly true none
us will doubt, who keep in mind
th grateful reverence the myſterious
ndeſcenſion of the ſacred author of
r religion, who was himſelf tempted
e as we are that he might have a
eling for our infirmities.

Amongſt men, who as dependent
ings, eager for happineſs in a world
here happineſs is rarely to be found,
uſt ever be influenced by views of
lf-intereſt immediate or more remote,
may be affirmed that Pity would not
iſt were it not from the conſideration
at they may ſtand in need of it in
eir turn. For what thinking man is
t convinced that he is liable to va-
ty of evil; and that the kind com-
iſeration of others if delicately ſhown
ill ſoothe and alleviate his wretched-
eſs.

At the ſame time we ſhould never
rget that a very nice delicacy indeed
requiſite in ſhowing pity. If a man
nnot allure his feelings, or at leaſt
s appearance and behaviour, to the
te of mind in which he ſees an un-
ppy friend, he had better keep at a
ſtance from him. For to oppoſe joy
even ſerenity to ſadneſs and vexa-
on, has the effect of an inſult though
intentional. In pitying an unhappy
iend we muſt make him feel that we
not deſpiſe him but that we our-
lves would be equally afflicted were
e in his ſituation. The cauſe of his
oe muſt be reflected from us to him,
not with equal magnitude to the
ſture in his imagination, yet with
ſtriking difference, and by tacitly
nfeſſing a dread of what he ſuffers
e muſt guard againſt ſeeming to have
ſuperiority over him. Talk as we
ill of the dignity of diſtreſs, it is but
artificial dignity; and a ſound,
ear-headed, proſperous man cannot
lp feeling himſelf to be above the
oſt meritorious unfortunate ſufferer.
udibras's ludicrous apology for cow-
dice

"For thoſe that fly may fight again,
"Which he can never do that's ſlain,"

is ſo very contrary to the univerſal principles of reſpect due to bravery, and of contempt to puſillanimity, that a man muſt be a very dull and cold philoſopher indeed who can ſeriouſly adopt it as good ſenſe, though perhaps it is ſo in reality. But let us ſuppoſe two officers in the army, one of whom by the moſt diſtinguiſhed bravery and maſterly conduct has gained a complete victory of great conſequence to his country, but has loſt both his arms, or been otherwiſe maimed in a wretched manner; and the other without any diſgrace, but by accidental arrangements has never had any opportunity of acquiring glory, or doing any ſervice whatever, but has perfect health, and the poſſeſſion of all his limbs in full vigour and grace, would not the latter be looked upon as having the advantage of the former?

But not only does Pity ſubject him who is the object of it to inferiority of eſtimation, but it alſo makes him more or leſs an object of diſguſt. We are affected with diſguſt by whatever gives us pain, and ſome philoſophers have aſcribed our relieving the diſtreſſes of others ſolely to our wiſh to get free of the uneaſineſs which their diſtreſſes make ourſelves feel by preſenting diſagreeable images. Unleſs, therefore, our affection for the object of our Pity be ſuch as to counterbalance the diſguſt, we ſhall not be able to prevent ourſelves from looking upon that perſon with averſion.

Theſe conſiderations which experience proves to be juſt, ſhould make us very cautious of complaining to people indiſcriminately. An Hypochondriack is very apt to do this. A ſickly man goes about to every one who pretends to ſkill in phyſick, or who he thinks has been ill like himſelf, hoping to obtain a cure or a palliative. So a Hypochondriack whoſe mind is ſickly, and who ſuſpects that others are not well, his diſtemper having in common with the jaundice an imaginary transference or communication of itſelf, is perpetually trying to obtain hints for relief, and while his ſpirits are ſunk in deſpondency, lays open all his weakneſs. Inſtead of giving my reader a long admonition which he may forget, I would have him keep in his memory

as I do, an obſervation by Dr. Johnſon in his preface to Cowley. "He publiſhed his pretenſions and his diſcontent in an Ode called "The Complaint," in which he ſtiles himſelf the *melancholy* Cowley. This met with the uſual fortune of complaints, and ſeems to have excited more Contempt than Pity."

THE BRITISH THEATRE.

COVENT-GARDEN.

Tueſday, Feb. 1.

THIS evening was performed the firſt time a new dramatick piece, written by Mr. Cumberland, intitled *The Widow of Delphi; or, The Deſcent of the Deities.* The characters were repreſented as follow:

Phormio	*Mr. Lewis.*
Magadorus	*Mr. Quick.*
Pertinax	*Mr. Wilſon.*
Apollo	*Mr. Mattocks.*
Mercury	*Mr. Edwin.*
Tranio	*Mr. Lee-Lewes.*
Venus	*Miſs Brown.*
Lucretia	*Mrs. Wilſon.*
Philænis	*Mrs. Kennedy.*
Agapea	*Mrs Hartley.*

The FABLE, by which the immortals are introduced, is ſhort. The chief prieſteſs of the oracle at Delphi, called the Pythia, is on the point of death, and Apollo, attended by Mercury, deſcends in order to provide a ſucceſſor. Venus alſo leaves Olympus to enquire the fate of a ſon ſhe had by a noble Theban, and whom ſhe had expoſed in the Paphian grove. Venus finds her ſon, who is called Phormio, he is a ſlave in the ſervice of Agapea, a beautiful widow of high rank, and fondly attached to the memory of her huſband; but the uncommon attention of her ſlave, aided by his beauty and graces, had touched her heart, ſpight of her natural haughtineſs and reſerve. Mercury, with a view of ingratiating himſelf with Venus, appears in the diſguiſe of a pedlar, and prevails on the widow to take a picture, which he informs her is of ſuch magick power, that the perſon to whom ſhe gives it will poſſeſs her heart. He alſo ſhows her the face of Phormio in a magick mirrour; the widow, alarmed at her danger, which is increaſed by the captivating behaviour of Phormio, determines to preſent the picture to the Pythia, to prevent its falling into other hands. But Venus aſſumes the diſguiſe of a prieſteſs, or veſtal of the temple, and by her aid Phormio receives the picture inſtead of the Pythia, who is now dead—and the paſſion of the beautiful widow for her ſlave is confirmed. After ſome attempts to increaſe the dramatick perplexity by a myſterious oracle, Phormio's real character is announced by Venus, he is declared King of Thebes, and made happy in the poſſeſſion of the lovely widow.

The other characters are principally thoſe of Magadorus and Pertinax, brothers, but of totally different characters. Magadorus, who is called the Magnifico, is ſent with certain deputies from Thebes, deſiring a king to be named by Apollo, and Magadorus conceives himſelf the man intended: he is a vain luxurious glutton, his brother a ſtoick philoſopher, who pretends to deſpiſe pain and fear. Magadorus is a pleaſing character, but the author, in attempting to make Pertinax ridiculous and diſguſting, has ſucceeded too well.

Lucretia, who is called an hoſteſs, or keeper of a tavern in Delphi, and is ſuppoſed to have had an amour with Mercury in diſguiſe ſome years before, was repreſented as an elegant girl, and ſings and ſays a great number of very pretty things, though it is not eaſy to point out any material buſineſs or connexion ſhe has with the piece.

Tranio, a ſervant of Magadorus, is drawn with ſome very bold and ſucceſsful ſtrokes.

Mr. Cumberland, in the whole of this piece, ſeems to have depended too much on that ſtile of humour, which it was ſo much the faſhion to admire in Lucian; he would have done well to have recollected that Lucian was almoſt the only humouriſt amongſt all the writers of antiquity, and the moderns have excelled them in nothing ſo much as this talent; and alſo, that

wit and obſervation of comedy is *forte*, rather than a natural vein humour and the light vagaries of gination—the ſtory and the greater t of the ſituation of the Widow, and ſuppoſed ſlave, are well conceived, l have throughout a good effect; ny paſſages are finely written, and flaſhes of wit frequently occur; humour, which is continually at-pted, almoſt conſtantly fails.

Tueſday, Feb. 22.

At the ſame theatre was performed firſt time, a new comedy, called *Belle's Stratagem*, written by Mrs. wley.

PERSONS OF THE DRAMA.

ricourt	*Mr. Lewis.*
rdy	*Mr. Quick.*
Geo. Touchwood	*Mr. Wroughton.*
ville	*Mr. Aickin.*
urtall	*Mr. Robſon.*
lars	*Mr. Whitfield.*
tter	*Mr. Lee-Lewes.*
ver Tongue	*Mr. Edwin.*
owquill	*Mr. Jones.*
iſs Hardy	*Miſs Younge.*
dy F. Touchwood	*Mrs. Hartley.*
rs. Racket	*Mrs. Mattocks.*
iſs Ogle	*Mrs. Morton.*
tty Willis	*Miſs Stewart.*

dies and Gentlemen at a Maſquerade nd Auction, Puffers, Servants, &c.

The ſtory is as follows:—Mr. Do-ourt, a young man of family and tune, having ſpent the uſual num-of ſummers and winters in the rts on the continent, returns to gland to marry a lady, to whom he been contracted in his infancy. e intended bride and bridegroom ve been kept almoſt ſtrangers to h other by the lady's father, who poſed their mutual impreſſion would the more forcible on Doricourt's rn: It appears, however, that he s miſtaken, for the young gentle-n having contracted a taſte for fo-gn manners, beholds the pretty, *mo-* Engliſh woman with perfect in-ference. The lady (Miſs Hardy) the ſame time conceives a *tendreſſe* him—or rather, as ſhe informs her nd, Mrs. Racket, the tenderneſs ich had grown up with her, is ngthened into a violent paſſion, en ſhe beholds her pretty boy im-ved into an elegant, accompliſhed man, of travelled manners, but without foppery or affectation.

One interview at their lawyer's is the only one that has paſſed when the play opens; and we find the lady reſolved to touch the heart of her intended huſband, or to refuſe his hand. Her father is then introduced, felicitating himſelf on the ſucceſs of his project, averring that Mr. Doricourt, exactly as he *foreſaw*, had fallen violently in love with Letty. This little gentleman, has the faculty of foreſeeing every thing, and penetrating into nothing; the character is original, has ſome humour, and much pleaſantry. Letitia endeavours to perſuade her father (what ſhe ſaw but too clearly) that ſhe had made no impreſſion on him, and retires hinting at ſome ſtratagem ſhe had conceived, in order to conquer his indifference.

The ſecond act opens at Sir George Touchwood's; a lively interview takes place between him and Doricourt, in which Sir George is laughed at for being found a married man, who had ſo vehemently proteſted againſt the ſtate. The baronet defends himſelf on the beauty of his lady, and the ſimplicity of her character. The ſcene ends with Doricourt's inſiſting on ſeeing her, which the other had endeavoured to evade, from a delicate jealouſy, natural only to very ſenſible minds. Mrs. Racket, a lively faſhionable widow, then appears with two other ladies. They form a deſign to convert the artleſs Lady Touchwood into a *fine lady*, in order to plague her huſband. Her ladyſhip, who is an inexperienced girl, bred up by her father (though an Earl) in ſolitude, falls eaſily into the ſnare, and when the huſband appears, is on the point of decamping with her rantipole companions. A moſt ſpirited and characteriſtick debate immediately takes place between the widow and Sir George, in which the manners of high life are ſatiriſed and defended with great force. The ſcene ends, however, with the defeat of Sir George, who retires in diſpleaſure, and the triumph of the ladies.

An auction-room is then diſcovered, and Silver-Tongue the auctioneer enters, giving directions to his puffers; which gives an opportunity for a ſatirical and ludicrous repreſentation of

the

the arts of thoſe gentry. After the company is aſſembled, the wit, obſervation, and novelty of the auctioneer, make entertaining and intereſting a ſcene, which we conceive not to be abſolutely neceſſary to the piece; though in it, Courtall firſt ſees Lady Touchwood: which interview is the foundation of the under-plot.

The third act opens with Miſs Hardy and Mrs. Racket, contriving to amuſe Doricourt into the idea, that the former is a mere baſhful, ignorant girl, full of *mauvaiſe honte* and pertneſs. The lady's embarraſſment, during their morning interview, contributes to the deceit, and the accompliſhed Doricourt finds himſelf on the verge of marrying a Miſs Mawkin.

Having ſucceeded in increaſing her lover's indifference into abſolute diſlike, we next behold Miſs Hardy at a maſquerade, where, in the moſt captivating manner and alluring dreſs, ſhe makes a conqueſt of Doricourt's heart —with her maſk on. She dances, ſings, and diſplays a thouſand graces, which it was not poſſible to conceive belonged to the aukward creature he had left behind him at Mr. Hardy's. But this is not the only buſineſs carried on at the maſquerade—Courtall, having conceived a paſſion for Lady Frances Touchwood, meets her here, and carries her off (as he imagines) in the dreſs of her huſband; but lo! a Mr. Saville, who had once been under the influence of this lady's charms, and who entertains the higheſt ideas of her worth, circumvents the inamorato, by bringing a girl in the habit of Lady Touchwood, and who is carried off by him to his lodgings. This buſineſs, and that of Doricourt's, together with the various characters and incidents introduced into the ſcene, make this maſquerade full of amuſement, intereſt, and buſtle. Hardy, in the dreſs of Little Iſaac, appears here, and adds much to the humour of the ſcene. The act ends at Courtall's, who enters with the ſuppoſed Lady Frances, and, throwing himſelf at her feet, avows his paſſion, and makes his apologies. The girl, who had received her cue from Saville, affects confuſion, and when on the point of yielding, Saville, with half a dozen maſquerade bucks, enter the houſe, and force their way ſtairs. The lady is concealed in bed-chamber, and Courtall endeavo to get rid of his unwelcome viſitan but in vain; the wicked rogues are poſſeſſion of the plot, and forcing op the bed-chamber door, bring forw the lady, who, to Courtall's utter co fuſion, turns out to be a well-kno Kitty Willis. He is ſufficiently laug ed at, and then receives an admoniti on his conduct from Saville.

The Hardy family open the fif act, contriving to ſeduce Doricourt to the marriage with Letitia, before diſcovers that ſhe is the lady who ca tivated him. In the mean while D ricourt, who thinks of her with d teſtation, reſolves to affect a lunac that Hardy may be induced to can their mutual engagements. Savil the friend of Doricourt, accidental meeting Mrs. Rackett at Touchwood an eclairciſſement takes place, and th determine that Doricourt ſhall appe at Hardy's in his aſſumed madneſs, laughed at, and married, but not u deceived. All this is accompliſh with great ſpirit by means of a pr tended illneſs of Mr. Hardy's, wh ſurrounded by the paraphernalia ſickneſs, prevails on the reluctant D ricourt to fulfil his engagements his daughter. After the marriage, runs the gauntlet through his friend who pity, condole, and plague him when, to his aſtoniſhment and concer the maſquerade lady preſents herſe He is much agitated, though the r flexion that ſhe is a kept woman gi him ſome degree of firmneſs. T information had been given him at Pantheon by Flutter, who through the piece is one of the moſt delightf buſy, trifling, neceſſary perſons th can be conceived. The idea of being a kept woman had determin Doricourt to obey the dying Hard but now finding he had been miſl he vents his rage on Flutter, a whilſt he is in a paroxiſm of fury a diſtreſs, his wife takes off her ma which produces a moſt excellent a pointed ſituation; and the piece en with a compliment to the modeſty a reſerved manners of Engliſh lad from the converted Doricourt, whi does Mrs. Cowley particular credit.

ACCOUNT OF AN ADVENTUROUS DESCENT INTO THE THREE MILE CAVERN,

One of the Wonders of the Peak of Derbyſhire, never before deſcribed.

(From Obſervations, made during a Tour through Parts of England, Scotland, and Wales.)

THE laſt place I parted with you from was Peake's Hole, and there ou will naturally have concluded that ur underground workings had been an end. But, alas! my friend, fate d otherwiſe ordained it; the ſpirit of rioſity had warped our rational fa-lties; danger had become familiar us, and we therefore determined on a plan that wiſer men would have uddered at the idea of. This was leſs than the exploring the three-ile cavern, which I have already entioned. Summoning therefore a *ſe-comitatus* of all the miners of the ace, we in brief told them our inten-on. Aſtoniſhment at firſt prevented em from anſwering us; none but o or three had ever ventured upon a ial; cuſtom even had not reconciled e others to ſo hazardous an enter-ize. A promiſe of reward, how-er, prevailed upon the whole, and ey accordingly agreed to attend us the morning. In the mean time, a eſſenger being diſpatched to Sheffield r torches, we began ſeriouſly to pre-re for our deſcent; this was ſoon compliſhed. A paper of memoran-ms was left in our eſcrutores, and a rd, in caſe of an accident, telling ho our friends were, and where they ere to be found, was left upon our ble in the inn.

Thus guarding againſt the worſt that uld befal us, at leaſt ſo far as it re-ected matters which we might leave hind, we early the next morning, companied by a choſen ſet of our w guides, repaired to the top of e mountain, where the ſciſſure open-itſelf about three feet in diameter. ovided by the miners with proper eſſes, we then ſtripped ourſelves of r outward apparel, and putting on ch a pair of canvaſs trowſers, a flan-l jacket, and over that a canvas ck, with a handkerchief round our ads, and a miner's cap, we all pro-eded one by one, down this dread yſs, for the diſtance of about four hundred and twenty feet perpendicular. Imagination can ſcarely form a de-ſcent more perilous than this was. The only ſteps to tread on, or things to hold by, were bits of oak ſtuck into the ſides, inhabitants of that place ſince it was firſt diſcovered, and which, from want of uſe, it was na-tural to ſuppoſe might have either rot-ted or looſened themſelves in the earth; moreover, a falſe ſtep hurled one inevitably to deſtruction: fortu-nately all was firm, and we arrived at the bottom unhurt. From hence, ranging ourſelves in order, with a large bundle of candles and torches, independent of the candles we each of us carried, we proceeded on with to-lerable facility, through two or three lofty and moſt beautifully enamelled caverns of ſpar. This we conceived an earneſt of future delight, and the tablets were accordingly ſet to work; but, alas! how great was our miſtake! Here our difficulties were to commence. Following the guide, who beſides ano-ther who was with us, were the only two of the party who had ever pene-trated before, we forced our way with infinite ſtruggles, through a narrow ſpace, between two rocks, and thence getting on our hands and knees, were, for the full diſtance of a mile, obliged to crawl without ever daring to lift up our heads, the paſſage being too low. Filled with mud, dirt, and a multitude of bits of rocks, our progreſs was painful indeed, we ſtill however hoped for ſomething better. On we accord-ingly proceeded, till a dreadful noiſe, rumbling along the horrible crevices of the cave, gave us to underſtand we were near a river: to this then we ac-cordingly hurried. But deſcription is inadequate to any thing like a repre-ſentation of this ſcene. A vaſt ocean ſeemed roaring in upon us; in ſome places burſting with inconceivable im-petuoſity, and at others falling through dreadful chaſms, naturally formed to give it vent: through this our journey

was to continue. A cry of light, however, alarmed us: the confinement of the air, and the narrowneſs of our track had extinguiſhed all our torches; the candles too, all but one ſmall end were totally expended. We knew not what to do. In vain the miners halloo'd for the ſupply which was to have come behind; no anſwer was to be heard. Our fate ſeemed now inevitable; but we who were the principals fortunately expreſſed no fear. In this extremity a gallant fellow, who yet was ignorant of the place, but from experience knew the danger we were in, ſuddenly diſappeared, and after groping for a conſiderable time in the diſmal horrors of the place, at length returned to us with a ſupply of candles, having diſcovered his companions, to whom they were given in charge, almoſt petrified with fear, and unable to continue after us from their apprehenſion.. Reprieved in this manner from a death which ſeemed to await us, in its moſt horrid form, we onward proceeded with a freſh recruit of ſpirits, and plunging into the river above our waiſts, ſcarce tenable from the impetuoſity of the torrent, we cautiouſly picked our ſteps, and, at length, after a four-hours moſt unſpeakable fatigue, arrived at about three hundred yards beyond the ſpot, where the ſubterranean paſſage we had the day before explored, was expected to find an entrance into this dreadful place. Here then we were obliged to ſtop, a fall into a yawning gulph, in which I was providentially ſaved by a corner of a rock catching me by the knee, had hitherto given me an inconceivable degree of pain; but I had not ſpoke; it now became ſcarce bearable; out however I was to crawl, and that too upon this tortured limb. The retreat accordingly began; but no anguiſh could ſurpaſs the exceſs of torment I was in. Often did I wiſh to remain where I was; no ſuccour or aſſiſtance could be given me: every man was painfully buſied in the charge of his own ſafety. At length, having almoſt worn out the other knee, and torn both my ſides and back by forcing myſelf in thoſe poſitions, I was compelled to call out for help, as we happily came to the firſt opening where I could be raiſed Languor and faintneſs from what I had ſuffered, had totally deprived me of my ſtrength: I was accordingly ſeated on a rock, but in a few minutes, having collected myſelf as much as poſſible, I tottered through the reſt of the cavern, helped where aſſiſtance could be given me, and in that manner got to the bleſſed ſunſhine of the day. All the reſt, however, were tolerably well, excepting two of our guides, one of whom had received a violent contuſion on his head from a rock; and another ſeveral bruiſes from a fall, in his climbing up the laſt aperture. Altogether, the depth we had deſcended was about one hundred and forty fathom or nine hundred and eighty feet, and the length about three miles, according to the miners calculation. Neither at this diſtance were we at the end; a paſſage ſtill continued, but ſo filled with water, and ſo full of peril, that the miners themſelves were averſe to further trial. And here, my friend, I will take my leave of you for the preſent. The pains in my limbs are ſtill excruciating, but a little time will ſet all to rights again; all I have to ſay is, that I never wiſh even the greateſt enemy I have in the world, to be ſo unpardonably led by curioſity as to tempt deſtruction, where, independent of the dangers of the place, the fallling of a ſingle ſtone might bury him in eternity for ever.

CURIOUS DESCRIPTION OF A ROCK-SALT PIT.*

(From the ſame entertaining Work.)

FROM Liverpool we next proceeded through Preſcot and Warrington, to Northwich, a conſiderable town in Cheſhire. In the neighbourhood of Northwich ſalt has been made from ſprings for many years; it has not however

* *This is the firſt account that has been given, that we recollect, of the inſide of the Rock-Salt Pits; but the author is greatly miſtaken in aſſerting, that theſe Pits have*

however, been until lately, that pits of the Rock-Salt have been diſcovered, and that they have been worked to an advantage. On going to one of theſe pits, we found the ſame ceremony obſerved as at all the break-neck places we had viſited. Miners jackets and caps were immediately ſubſtituted in lieu of our own dreſſes, and thus accoutred, into a bucket we were placed one after another, and in that manner lowered down about 200 feet. Accuſtomed to much greater depths, this you may be aſſured, was but a trifle to us in the matter of deſcending. It is true that, by the diſtribution of lights, we could eaſily diſcern our landing-place below from our firſt offet in caſe of an accident; but this was nothing; draw-well like, as one bucket went down another came up: one crammed with men, the other filled with brine: this, however, had its good conſequences; for as ſalt is an acknowledged preſervative of animal conſiſtency, and as the aſcending bucket gently ſprinkled a little of its contents upon the creatures who were lowering in the nether one, this ſame fluid ſerved as a ſpecifick againſt the vapours of the place. Armed then in this manner, we all got to the bottom; but our ſurpriſe is ſcarcely to be conceived.

In former excurſions room had ſcarcely been allotted to us for other purpoſes than merely to crawl upon our knees as brutes; here another ſcene was exhibited. Conceive to yourſelf an extenſive area of ſolid rock, level as if it had been worked by the niceſt hand of maſonry; the roof in the ſame manner riſing to a dome with a cupola in the centre, and the whole ſupported by the moſt regular colonades, five-and-forty feet in height, eighteen feet in thickneſs, and diſtant from each other, about four-and-twenty feet; this too all of Rock-Salt, and glittering with tranſparency: credit me when I tell you, that of all ſubterranean curioſities in this iſland, this is probably the beſt worth ſeeing. Were I in a romantick humour, truth would ſupport me in almoſt any thing I could ſay of it; but I am tired to death with deſcription—it is a moſt laborious buſineſs. Seiſe, therefore, upon the Arabian Nights Entertainments, and pick out the dazzling palace of ſome genii, and there tranſport yourſelf in imagination: this will give you ſome idea of it; inadequate perhaps, but ſufficient in ſome degree, to anſwer the impreſſion I am deſirous you ſhould receive.

The quantity of this rock beneath, the miners are not able to aſcertain; dangers irremediable would attend the trial. It has been made, but with a melancholy conſequence: the water guſhed in, and with ſuch irreſiſtable impetuoſity, that it filled the cavern and deſtroyed every creature who was in it at the moment.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

STRICTURES ON VANITY, AND ITS EFFECTS UPON THE PRESENT AGE.

——— *Stultus labor eſt ineptiarum.* MART.

As every individual is diſtinguiſhed from another by ſome particular genius, ſome diſtinguiſhing caſt of mind, ſome prevailing vice, virtue, or foible; ſo every period in hiſtory, and every age, is diſtinguiſhed from the ſucceeding, by ſome general diſpoſition of the people, ſome peculiar vices or excellences, ſome univerſal bent, that ſtamps a character upon that age or period, differing from all other, as one man differs from another in temper or features. Thus we have remarked the iron age, the golden age, the auguſtan age, and the barbarous ages; hiſtorians diſtinguiſhing almoſt every century with ſome epithet, denoting the general diſpoſitions of the people that lived in theſe periods.

When we look back to the hiſtory of

have not been worked to advantage till lately. Liverpool Rock-Salt has been exported annually to Oſtend, for the uſe of the Salt refineries in the Auſtrian Netherlands, upwards of twenty years.

this kingdom, it is eaſy to trace theſe periodical characters of our fore-fathers, and to diſtinguiſh every reign by ſomething peculiar to itſelf; for it is obſervable, from the great variety and perpetual viciſſitude in the tempers of individuals, that there is a greater diverſity of theſe general characters in our hiſtory, than in that of any other nation under the ſun. A general character, drawn by a judicious hand, of the Dutch or Spaniards, may continue, with very little variation, for two or three centuries; but a deſcription of the manners, cuſtoms, and prevailing diſpoſition of the Engliſh, however true for the preſent time, in perhaps leſs than twenty years, loſes all likeneſs of the nation, and can give no more idea of the children of theſe people, than if it had been drawn a thouſand years ago, or for a different nation or kingdom.

Thus the reign of King Charles I. and the ſucceeding uſurpation, was remarkable for religion, enthuſiaſm, and a noble ſpirit of liberty; and though it was far from being eminent for wit or learning, yet it produced ſome of the greateſt geniuſes for both camp or cabinet, that this or any other nation ever ſaw. But how quick the tranſition in the next reign to atheiſm, infidelity, and the moſt ſlaviſh and venal ſubjection to the moſt profligate, though the wittieſt court, that ever diſgraced the Engliſh annals!

The ſucceeding reigns had their diſtinguiſhing peculiarities; but I have often puzzled myſelf to find out by what epithet, by what characteriſtick, the laſt twenty years of our hiſtory can be diſtinguiſhed to poſterity. I was long tempted to think, that the genius of this generation might be compared to ſome of thoſe individuals we often meet with in company, who have nothing to recommend them to our eſteem, nor nothing ſo glaringly offenſive as to incur our diſpleaſure; but are a kind of neutral beings, tolerated for their inſignificancy, and admitted into company merely to make up the parade of an aſſembly. Good-nature would have prompted me to diſtinguiſh this period of our hiſtory by the epithet of neutral; but regard to truth points out one yet more expreſſive of the diſpoſition of the people, that is, the age of *Vanity*.

Vanity and trifling folly ſeems the diſtinguiſhing characteriſtics of the preſent generation; Vanity is the prevailing foible, and the univerſal motive of all our actions, and the main ſpring of all our vices and virtues. I diſtinguiſh Vanity from pride, as the object of pride is generally ſomething ſubſtantial, flows from a notion, no matter whether true or falſe, that we are poſſeſſed of ſome real merit, on which we value ourſelves, and on that ſcore claim deference, reſpect, and homage from all we converſe with. But the object of Vanity, which operates in the ſame manner as pride, is ever for ſome trifle, of no intrinſick worth, that whether we are poſſeſſed of it or not, ſtamps no value upon the man; does not make him one jot better, wiſer, or happier than his neighbour; and conſequently, can neither beget eſteem or veneration, but from diſpoſitions equally vain and trifling. It is the conſtant companion of a little, narrow, ignorant mind; for ſuch men, when, by the utmoſt effort of ſelf-love and flattery, they cannot raiſe themſelves a reputation for any thing intrinſically excellent or praiſe-worthy, immediately turn their little wits, to make themſelves remarkable for ſomething within the ſphere of their narrow talents. This is the origin of that deſpicable ſpecies of beings, begot between the milliner, taylor, perriwig-maker, and embroiderer, called beaus, macaronies, fribbles, petit-maitres, with a long &c. of inſignificant triflers, that almoſt make up the groſs body of the preſent generation, and from whence I think it may, with great juſtice, be diſtinguiſhed to poſterity, as the age of Vanity or foppery.

It is true, that beſides the characteriſing foible of Vanity, we poſſeſs all the vices of former times; I wiſh I could, with equal truth, ſay the ſame of their virtues.

I think, with great ſubmiſſion to the reigning wits of our own times, I may venture to affirm, that we fall infinitely ſhort of the ſpirit, humour, and integrity of the reign of King Charles II. We have not a jot more religion, only we have changed the abſurdity of atheiſm into ſettled deiſm; and I am afraid we cannot boaſt more of our love for liberty, than of our love for religion; for we do not ſeem to care whether

ether popery or the church of Eng-
d prevails. As to venality, for
ich that reign was remarkable, I
nk we may put in our claim to it
on much better foundation, ſince
have reduced corruption into a ſyſ-
n; a regular ſcience, in which every
n prides himſelf in being an adept.
t we poſſeſs this, and all other vices,
h in a different degree, and from
dely different motives and principles,
n thoſe that actuated the witty, pro-
ate, and penſioned courtiers of that
rry reign.

When that prince was reſtored to
long uſurped throne of his anceſ-
s, the people were ſo ſenſible of the
mal effects of the licentious abuſe of
erty and religion, that in flying
m Scylla, they run upon Charibdis;
l were ſo overjoyed that they were
ed from the tyranny of anarchy and
huſiaſm, that nothing but a mira-
preſerved us the ſmalleſt veſtage of
er religion or liberty. This ac-
nts in ſome meaſure for the ſudden
nge in the diſpoſition of the people,
h regard to thoſe two important
nts of religion and liberty. As
venality, they had this mitigating
, that the long troubles during the
l wars and uſurpation, had impo-
ſhed, and almoſt ruined the nobi-
and gentry who adhered to honeſty,
their lawful ſovereign; ſo that,
n the reſtoration, the court was ne-
arily made up of a ſet of men, who
no other way to live, or repair their
ed eſtates, but by ſelling their
s for ready money. But the pre-
t age has no ſuch plea, and yet they
tinue the vices begun in that reign,
are ſlaviſh, irreligious, and venal,
n no other motive but to ſupport
rlative vanity: therefore, as this
ue principle of their actions, it muſt
heir diſtinguiſhing characteriſtick.

et us caſt our eyes upon a few in-
duals of our acquaintance, and ex-
ne what makes ſuch a man a mean
ndant upon ſome ſubaltern tool of
er. It is not becauſe he wants an
e to ſupport the dignity of his ſta-
and family; no, he has enough
command every reaſonable enjoy-
t, and to appear in his county with
ſplendor of ſome foreign ſovereign
ces: but that will not ſatisfy him;
muſt have a place at court; not
a view to ſerve his country with
his abilities, or to gratify a generous deſire of power to do good, but to gratify his Vanity, that he may appear an inſignificant gaudy figure in the drawing-room, and be numbered with thoſe that govern the helm of ſtate; though he is not adviſed with ſo much as in paſſing a turnpike-bill. Is not this Vanity, mere folly, to exchange liberty for pompous ſlavery, and dependance on ſome upſtart; to exhauſt the patrimony of his family, and ſell the honour and liberty of his poſterity, for a place at a birth-day ſolemnity, and to have his name blazoned amongſt a number of ſtate-cyphers.

However this is ſplendid Vanity, foppery, and folly in high life, where it might remain without much damage to the publick, or without determining the character of the age. But Vanity has poſſeſſed itſelf of all ranks of people; their ſchemes of life are not to be really happy, free from want, poverty, and oppreſſion; but how to mingle every man with the claſs that is ſuperior to him, and how to ſupport a gay and ſplendid appearance, utterly inconſiſtent with their ſtation and circumſtances.

If the men of fortune and family, only, would degrade themſelves from men to monkies, if none but ſuch as could ſupport the expence would become beaus and jockies, Vanity might be tolerated in ſuch a ſtate as this, without much damage to the body of the people; but the miſchief is, there is no place ſo grave, ſo ſacred, or ſo obſcure, but Vanity has obtruded itſelf; it is not impoſſible, nor very uncommon, to ſee a beau in prunella, and a fribble in a canonical habit. We have beau butchers, macaroni mercers, and jockey taylors; nay, on Sundays and holidays, a gartered fop may meet a chimney ſweeper and his doxy, as richly bedizened as himſelf, and affecting all the airs and grimace of high life. In ſhort, Vanity has put all ranks of people into maſquerade; dreſs and equipage no longer diſtinguiſh the ancient and noble families of this kingdom, but they are all huddled in a lump with the dregs and ſcum of the people, who are not aſhamed to aſſume the garb, nay, though profeſſed mechanicks, to imitate the luxury of our firſt nobility.

This ſpirit of Vanity diffuſes itſelf

through all the actions and offices of life; outward ſhow and pomp is all we aim at; we even eat and drink, and go to church out of Vanity, if we go at all; we ſeem bewitched with a love of ſhow and trifles; our tables, inſtead of wholeſome food, are but mere outſide ſhadows of expenſive trifles; our friendſhips and private connexions are founded on Vanity; we are even vicious out of Vanity, and to follow the faſhion, rather than from any natural diſpoſition to theſe gratifications; our diſcoveries, our improvements in arts and ſciences, are the effects of Vanity: our publick amuſements are but ſound and ſhow, with very little that can recreate the mind, or divert a rational creature. We are eager in the purſuit of them, not that they afford our fickly fancies any real delight, but that our own gaudy appearance adds to the ſplendor of the pantomime, and gratifies our own and our neighbours Vanity.

What adds to the pleaſure of theſe ſenſeleſs entertainments is, that here all diſtinctions are loſt, merit, birth, rank, and real worth is loſt in a ſtrange medley, and nothing but degrees of dreſs creates any viſible difference amongſt the members of our motley aſſemblies. Lace, embroidery, ſilks, and gauzes put all upon a footing, and level every proud title with the meaneſt mechanick. It is this that flatters the Vanity of the city dame; it is this prompts her to ruin her huſband and family, with the expence of fine clothes, ſince they alone ſet her upon the ſame ſeat with a ducheſs, and during the aſſembly, create her, in her own fancy, as much reſpect. For this the mechanick ſhakes hands with poverty, and to procure theſe few moments of theatrical reſpect, the young apprentice is no ſooner out of his time, than he forges to turn beau, and at laſt comes to the gallows, for the pleaſure of acting the gentleman for two or three nights at the Pantheon, &c. contemning his induſtrious friends, whoſe labour cannot procure them the title of a gentleman but for one hour. In ſhort, as this is an excellence that money can at any time purchaſe, in which the meereſt dunce can have ſome taſte, every man in this nation thinks he has a right to purchaſe this kind of ſignificancy, and for that reaſon ſticks at no villainy to procure money; when he has got it, this is the uſe which it is converted, not ſo much gratify the palate, to anſwer preſſ debts, or other reaſonable neceſſit as to gratify this vain foible of appe ing gay, ſplendid, and ſometh above what they really are, or nat ever deſigned them for.

Moſt people who have lamented degeneracy of the preſent time, h aſcribed all our vices, and misfortu to the number of publick diverſio that now prevail. But a little con deration, and a rational enquiry in the ſprings of action, muſt convi us, that it is not the preſent reign diverſions that debauch the morals the people; a vaſt number of la and muſick have no abſolute tende to make a man a villain, and mig be reſorted to with great innocenc neither is the taſte for theſe kind entertainments ſo predominant, as induce any great number of people reſort to them for their own ſake; the vulgar, who make up by much greateſt part of theſe routs, go the not to partake of the entertainment the place, which they underſtand thing of, but to be in the faſhion, ſhow their gay clothes, and feed th Vanity of mingling with, and bei for a time as ſignificant as their ſup riors. Were every perſon, who m makes up the croud at our publick verſions, obliged to appear out of m querade, that is, in dreſſes ſuitable their circumſtances, and with badges of their ſeveral profeſſions occupations publickly expoſed to vi I could almoſt aſſure myſelf, that g dens, theatres, and other publick ſemblies, would be as little reſorted as our churches. Their love for m ſick, their taſte for plays, &c. wo immediately ceaſe, when they no l ger adminiſtered to Vanity and oft tatious pride.

The effects of extravagance in dr and of the ridiculous Vanity of pearing ſuperior to our ſtations circumſtances, is but too viſible in conſequences upon the wealth and h pineſs of the body of the people, it is in vain to argue them out of folly, or to pretend to perſuade th to return to common ſenſe, and d proper ſtations in life, before their nity has reduced them to wretched

poverty. However, one might ex- better ſucceſs with people of qua- and fortune; regard for their ntry might induce them to do all their power to put a ſtop to the ning folly; but beſides this, their e ought to alarm them againſt the oachments made upon them by vulgar, and they ſhould ſcorn to gle in pleaſures and diverſions, put them upon a level with all dregs of mankind.

What a ſhock would it be to a deli- lady of quality's Vanity, were it ible, by ſome magick power, even he moſt voluptuous and expenſive ur entertainments, to unmaſk the le company, and diſcover every on as they are in real life? What edley would appear, of a dutcheſs ed by laundreſſes, counteſſes by tua-makers, ladies by chamber- ds, beaus by butchers, lords by highwaymen, parſons by livery-ſer- vants, hair-dreſſers, and ſharpers, &c. all huddled together in one undiſtin- guiſhed group, like the picture of the laſt judgement. Such a ſight would give a woman of real delicacy an utter averſion to all ſuch diverſions: and yet of ſuch are all our moſt celebrated aſ- ſemblies formed. No wiſe man would cenſure the pleaſures of the quality, if they would preſerve them to their own claſs, and prevent thoſe who have nei- ther taſte nor title to ſuch amuſements from mingling with them; if they would keep up their diſtinctions, the mob could not be tempted to imitate them, and a tradeſman would be then content to make the beſt figure at a lord-mayor's feaſt, and on other proper occaſions, but would neither ſcorn his own profeſſion, nor mimick quality in their Vanities at the expence of his peace and credit. M.

EFLEXIONS ON THE USES AND ADVANTAGES OF THE NIGHT.

(By the late SIR JOHN HILL.)

IGHT and ſleep are ſo connected, and the former ſo properly made ring on the latter, that, whenever ſtand in need of repoſe, we begin y procuring a ſort of artificial t to ourſelves. We ſeek ſome y loneſome place, and have re- ſe to curtains and window-ſhut- Our ſenſes are never unbent but he removal of what gives them agi- n; and it is evidently this ſervice, hich Night is commiſſioned and inted. But let us conſider, for a ent, with what a diſcreet caution ſcharges that duty.

ight, in ſerving man, does not tie up exactly to any preciſe moment; mes not in a blunt and abrupt ner to extinguiſh the light of the and all on a ſudden to rob us of ight of thoſe objects we are intent .

ar, indeed, from coming upon us wares in the midſt of our works or ls, it advances on the contrary by ſteps, and only increaſes and kens its darkneſs by degrees. It its us to make an end of what it r intereſt to finiſh, and does not pately deny us the ſight of the goal rive to arrive at. It is not till after it has decently told us of the neceſſity of taking our reſt, that it finally makes an end of darkening the whole face of nature.

During all the time of man's repoſe, Night, for his ſake, huſhes every noiſe, keeps off all glaring lights, and what- ever might too ſtrongly affect him. It, indeed, ſuffers a few animals, whoſe grim aſpect might ſcare him, while he is at work, to go forth under favour of its darkneſs, and ſilently ſeek their food in the abandoned fields. It af- fords theſe voracious creatures means of coming to clear his abode of what- ever might infeſt it, and even of taking from him ſuch things as are by him too careleſsly guarded.

It permits, however, the animal that ſtands ſentry by him to give him no- tice of what concerns him, while it impoſes ſilence on every other creature. It keeps the horſe, the ox, and all his other domeſticks, faſt aſleep around him. It diſperſes the birds, and ſends each of them to his reſpective abode. As it comes on, it gradually huſhes the winds that diſturb the atmoſphere. It evidently is commiſſioned to ſecure the lord of nature's reſt. It cauſes his repoſe to be reverenced every where, the

the moment of which is no ſooner come, but all tumults ceaſe; all creatures retire, and, for ſeveral hours together, an univerſal ſilence reigns throughout his habitation.

Nor yet does nature's palace remain wholly void of light. For as thoſe, who inhabit it, might perchance be inclined to prolong their works or journies during the Night itſelf, ſeveral flambeaus ſcattered in the firmament ſtill guide their ſteps; but theſe lights, which were granted that they might not be left in total darkneſs, yield but a gentle, and not very brilliant light. It would have been neither proper, nor juſt, to ſupply thoſe that wake with ſuch a ſight as might interrupt the repoſe of others.

When the abſence of the moon, or the thickneſs of the air, takes from us the light we ſtand in need of, we are always maſters of procuring it to ourſelves. We find the principle of it in the bowels of flints, and its fewel in the wood, the oil, the fat of animals, the wax, which bees collect from flowers, and in the vegetative tallow that may be drawn from ſeveral plants. But the nocturnal light ſerves us very differently from that of the ſun. The latter invites us, it warms us, it preſſes us, it ſends us to work. On the contrary, the fire we light does not come of its own accord, but ſtays for our orders. Nay, we cannot come at it without ſome toil, nor keep it without care. That borrowed light is always ready to diſappear; it ſeems to be miſplaced, and even loth to diſturb the repoſe of nature. Man rids himſelf of this, as ſoon as it becomes either troubleſome or uſeleſs to him; and he of neceſſity wraps himſelf again in that beneficial darkneſs, which helps him to recruit his ſpirits, and recover his ſtrength with ſleep.

It is not only by its darkneſs that night becomes uſeful to us: it is again of ſervice through a coolneſs, which, by every where preſſing down the ſpring of the air, makes it capable of working with greater activity in all bodies, and communicating a new vigour, both to the dry graſs, and to the enfeebled animals. It is in order to preſerve this beneficial coolneſs that the moon, in reflecting to us the li of the ſun, gives it us in ſuch a gree as has no ſenſible heat.

In vain would we collect that li in the focus of the ſtrongeſt burni glaſs: it does not even affect the th mometer, when put in the point unites its rays, nor cauſes there leaſt dilatation in the ſpirits of wi otherwiſe ſo ſuſceptible of it. An mirable caution of the divine artifi who has eſtabliſhed the order of Night, and foreſeen whatever wo be beneficial in it. He reſerves, that time, a light ſtrong enough to move darkneſs, but, at the ſame ti too weak to alter the coolneſs of air. He alone knows his own wor he alone can know the exceſſive di nution of a bundle of rays, which cauſes to paſs from the body of ſun to that of the moon: the remain of which are reflected down to us we and quite deſtitute of heat. It is p fectly needleſs for us to determine degree by experiments and long culations. It would be ſo much p loſophy loſt, on account both of little uſe and great uncertainty. it is no leſs eaſy than it is import for us to diſcern and praiſe the infi wiſdom, whoſe matters are ſo exa proportioned to our neceſſities.

When man is inclined to have benefit of that faint light, or wh ſome coolneſs, which attends the turn of night, he, indeed, ſees more the ſame beauties in his habi tion, and every thing is leſs ſtri and lively there. But, as the day afforded him its proper ſpectacle, Night, in its turn, favours him another, that has charms peculiar itſelf, and of quite another charac

We cannot doubt but that theſe menſe globes of fire, which enlig our Night at ſo great a diſtance, each of them, in particular, a p liar appointment, which anſwers God's purpoſes the magnificence their appearance. Doubtleſs, the ſons and frame of theſe wonde works, about which the Creator once employed himſelf, will gr deſerve, that we ourſelves ſhould employed about them in that life, which we all of us ſo ardently aſpir

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PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

Concise History of the Proceedings of the present Session of Parliament, begun and holden at Westminster, *on* Thursday *the 25th Day of* November, 1779. *Being the SIXTH Session of the Fourteenth Parliament of* Great-Britain.

(Continued from our last Magazine, page 25.)

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Tuesday, December 7.

THE *Duke of Richmond*, who had ordered the House to be summoned for this day, made a motion to the following purport: "That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, beseeching his Majesty graciously to turn his attention to the distracted and impoverished state of his empire; and to reflect on the very heavy expences of the state in every department, wherein profusion prevailed instead of that rigid œconomy which publick necessity required. To assure his Majesty that every member of that House, holding any place or office of emolument under government, would most readily give up such proportions of those emoluments, as his Majesty in his wisdom should think proper; and further expressing their hopes, that his Majesty, in consideration of the distresses of his people, would be graciously pleased to relinquish part of his Civil List revenue, to be applied to the publick service."

In explaining the motives for this address, the duke took occasion to give a summary state of the nation with respect to its strength and resources, depending as he assumed, on his friend Mr. David Hartley's private calculations. Our military force by land and sea he computed at 370,000 men, the national debt including the sums to be raised this year, at 198,000,000l. upon a supposition that the war was to end with the next year, he said, it would be necessary to raise 13,000,000l. to wind up the expences at the close of it, in which case the funded debt would amount to *two hundred and eleven millions*; and the interest of this enormous debt could not be paid, but by new exactions, by new taxes, and oppressions of the people, which they would be unable to bear. From these premises he concluded, that a reform in our national expences, by cutting off a number of *sinecure* places and pensions, and by reducing the extravagant salaries of various offices, was one of the two measures left for the preservation of the remainder of the British empire. Another method of retrieving the ancient glory and power of the nation was, to call forth the abilities of men of every rank, and to fill every department of the state with men of such descriptions, instead of continuing ministers in office, whose inability had reduced us to our present deplorable condition. As to the Civil List revenue, he approved of the annual augmentation made to it three years since, but he thought the circumstances of the nation so much altered, that the crown should be contented with less, and set an example of œconomy.

The Earl of Derby seconded the motion, he informed the House that he had voted for the augmentation of the Civil List revenue as a very proper measure at the time, but as he now saw the difference in the circumstances of the nation, he should support the address.

It was evident from the turn of the debate in favour of the address, that rescinding the augmentation of 100,000l. granted to the king at the time mentioned, was the object of the address so far as it related to his majesty.

Lord Stormont spoke with great coolness and sound argument against the motion: he confessed that in his idea no regard had been paid to œconomy in the expenditure of the publick money in any department of the state, under any administration for as many years back as he could remember; and if any general plan could be adopted now, he would heartily concur in it; he thought it necessary: but the pitiful sum that could be taken from the Civil List, would be but as a drop in the ocean, and it would have a very bad look at foreign courts; that we were in so poor a state as to want to take back what we had voluntarily given to our sovereign for the maintenance of his family. What likewise would be the effect of such a proceeding upon the people? Would not they consider the nation as undone, and be thrown into a state of despondency by the reflexion? Despair, the only thing wanting to complete the list of our misfortunes would be the result of the noble duke's expedient, therefore in his opinion, it was of all others that which ought most to be avoided. As to what the noble duke had said about the resources of this country, compared with those of our enemies, he had only to observe, that he did not think the comparison proved any thing: the arguments deduced from it had on application, admitting all the calculations in which they were involved to be true, for the question at present was; Shall we persevere in a war entered into on the most

honourable grounds, or ſhall we ſubmit to a diſgraceful peace? The latter every body reprobated. What then was the other alternative? Why to proſecute the war; that being admitted, all repreſentations of the inferior ſtate of our finances was improper, as carrying with them intimations, of which the enemy might avail themſelves.

The Earl of Effingham judiciouſly obſerved, that many of the great officers of the crown, ſuch as the Lord Chancellor and the Secretaries of State gained their ſalaries with great fatigue and anxiety; but conſidering the motion in an enlarged light, he could not ſee the neceſſity for a paymaſter of the forces enjoying immenſe emoluments for very little trouble. He therefore was for the motion, as it aimed at general reformation in the diſpoſal of the publick revenue.

The Earl of Shelburne pointed out many offices in which ſavings might be made, and particularly dwelt on the charge in the Civil Liſt for the foreign miniſters (that is, our miniſters at foreign courts.) He ſaid this article in the time of King William amounted only to 46,000l. a year, when we were at the head of a moſt powerful confederacy of the principal powers of Europe againſt the Houſe of Bourbon, and were obliged to have miniſters at every court. It had increaſed only to 50,000l. in the brighteſt period of glory in the late reign; but now he believed it amounted to 90,000l. yet we had not a ſingle alliance with any power of Europe, nor the leaſt hopes of any. His lordſhip was pointed in his animadverſions on Lord Stormont, who he ſaid had received very great ſums of the publick money to ſupport his embaſſies at a great expence at different foreign courts, and particularly at Vienna, when that court only maintained an envoy with a trifling ſalary at London.

But he ſaid the publick would now reap the benefit, ſince his lordſhip, from his great weight and character at the courts of Europe, muſt have ſeiſed opportunities of forming connexions and friendſhips with foreign miniſters, which might open alliances for this country in the hour of diſtreſs; and we had reaſon to hope it from the expectations formed of his lordſhip's abilities, mentioned in every newſpaper, and from his having had the boldneſs to accept the ſeals of ſecretary of ſtate in ſuch a time of publick danger.

Lord Stormont in reply to the inſinuations of the Earl of Shelburne reſpecting himſelf, only ſaid theſe few words—"As to the large ſums I have received, they were only the uſual appointments of ambaſſadors, I did my duty in that ſtation, I had the honour and happineſs to meet with approbation, I will do my duty in my preſent ſituation, and I hope my conduct if it ſhould [illegible] below praiſe, will at leaſt be above cen[illegible]ſure."

The Marquis of Rockingham contended [illegible] the motion on conſtitutional grounds; [illegible] political ſyſtem in his opinion required [illegible] immediate alteration: the influence of [illegible] crown was become too extenſive, and [illegible] motion had an excellent tendency to rem[illegible] that evil, which if not removed would [illegible] in the ruin of the country. He obſer[illegible] that Queen Anne had once given 100,00[illegible] from her income to aſſiſt her ſubjects [illegible] carrying on a war againſt France, and [illegible] his late majeſty had given 700,000l. for [illegible] relief of his ſubjects in time of war; [illegible] theſe examples, he thought every part [illegible] the motion juſtifiable and expedient at [illegible] time when we are proſecuting a moſt [illegible] thenſome war.

Earl Bathurſt ſaid, if the nation [illegible] really come to ſuch a criſis of misfortune [illegible] the noble lords had aſſerted, it would [illegible] better to imitate Holland in a former [illegible] of great diſtreſs, when every man freely [illegible] what he thought proper into the pub[illegible] Treaſury: no man knew what another [illegible] yet it was found to amount to a fourth [illegible] of every man's property.

The Lord Chancellor thought proofs ou[illegible] to have been brought to parliament of [illegible] waſte of the publick treaſure; and as to [illegible] Civil Liſt, if that was to be reduced, [illegible] ought to be done by the ſame mode that [illegible] was augmented, by act of parliament, [illegible] not by an addreſs of one Houſe.

On a diviſion the motion was rejec[illegible] by 67 non-contents againſt 37 conte[illegible] proxies included.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Wedneſday, Dec. 8.

Mr. Jenkinſon moved the army eſtim[illegible] and entered into a detail of the forces [illegible] expence. He ſtated the army in Great-B[illegible] tain, &c. in all, at 192,000 men; and [illegible] charge 4,100,000l. Of theſe the militia [illegible] 37,500, and the charge 700,000l.

He ſtated moſt of theſe eſtabliſhments [illegible] charges as ſuperior to thoſe of laſt year, [illegible] plaining the reaſons why they were ſo. [illegible] obſerved, that the recruiting ſervice [illegible] raiſed

By volunteers	—	20,500
By the preſs act	—	1,400
		21,900

That the new levies muſt of neceſſity [illegible] impeded the recruiting ſervice, but that [illegible] an effect which muſt ever happen. He [illegible] that ſome gentlemen had expreſſed on ſo[illegible] occaſions, objections to the extent of [illegible] land eſtabliſhment upon the principle of [illegible] ſuperior importance of the naval eſtab[illegible]

t—but he apprehended that this was neous; the different branches of the land liſhments might and did interfere with other, but very little or nothing with navy. However, that there was not the reaſon to object to the one ſervice rather ny other, as there was not the ſmal- prehenſion of the noble lord in the being unable to provide by pub- credit for both.

Sir Charles Banbury oppoſed the vote for eſtimate propoſed by the Right Hon. etary at War on account of the enſity of the ſums, which he con- ed could not be gained by the noble lord e blue ribbon; or if gained, it muſt be e expence of the very laſt reſources of kingdom, which would be drained and uſted even to bankruptcy, if this de- ing war was perſiſted in at the expence uch amaſing eſtimates. He called upon country gentlemen to conſider in time reſult of that ſupport they gave to the nt adminiſtration. His expreſſions—his —would not be attended to; but he was n there would be eloquence more pow- than his in the pleadings of ruined te- , ſtagnating commerce, and bankrupt facturers: that the events which were y paſſing before their eyes, gave them reaſon to believe that their diſtreſſes be univerſal; they ſpread to his ledge through the country, with a ce- that ought to alarm every conſiderate He adverted to the danger to the tution, which muſt reſult from ſuch gious eſtabliſhments; as they gave the , an influence which he thought ought m every friend to that ſyſtem of li- which had exalted this kingdom.

. *Fox* demanded of the miniſters to , if it was the plan of government to ute the American war offenſively in America; he ſaid that, without this on being anſwered, it was impoſſible m to know how to give a vote. If that as to be perſiſted in, he had the clear- of in the events of the laſt campaign, he number of troops was much too to be attended with any effect; on ntrary, if that war was not to be pro- , then he ſhould contend that the r now called upon to be voted were larger than was neceſſary.

d *George Germaine* anſwered him, that the intention of government certainly abandon the American war; but if nourable gentleman expected him to the degree of offenſive meaſures that be purſued, it was impoſſible for him and if he could, he ſhould think it improper, for reaſons obvious enough. er, he ſhould repeat, that it was not to *abandon* that war.

Fox then roſe again, and in a long ſpeech entered into a variety of matter, in ſo large a compaſs, that it is not eaſy to follow him.—He ſaid, it was now granted that the war was to be carried on in America as uſual; for if this was not the plan, certainly the noble ſecretary would have explained the intention. Could it be neceſſary to enter into any diſquiſition on that ſubject? This curſed, abominable, abſurd war was to be proſecuted in defiance of all experience, and all common ſenſe. Let but gentlemen conſider the repreſentations which had, at different times, been made them upon this ſubject. They had been repeatedly told that half, or more than half America were in favour of government; that in addition to that, we had a corps of provincials in our ſervice, equal to what the Congreſs had in their's. We know that in addition to all this, we had 79,000 men employed there, Britiſh and foreign, and now we are called to vote that force again. For what? For impoſſibilities; for if, with the people more than equally divided, with an equal force of American troops, we ought, without any thing more, to have had a clear ſuperiority, and to have reduced the coloniſts to obedience. What then ought we not to have done with above 70,000 men added? Does not this ſhow clearly the abſurdity, madneſs, and folly of theſe meaſures, in which government is determined to perſiſt, till the whole empire is involved in one common ruin?

The queſtion was then called for, and carried without a diviſion.

Thurſday, Dec. 9.

Lord North agreeable to the notice he had given a week before, laid before the Houſe his three propoſitions for the relief of Ireland; which were as follow:

Firſt, To repeal the act of parliament which prohibits the exportation of Iriſh wool, and woollen manufactures from the kingdom of Ireland.

Second, To repeal ſo much of an act as prohibits the exportation of glaſs, glaſs bottles, and other articles of glaſs manufacture from the kingdom of Ireland, to any part of Europe, the Britiſh colonies in America, the Weſt Indies, and the Britiſh ſettlements on the coaſt of Africa.

Third, That Ireland ſhould be permitted to carry on commerce in exports and imports to and from the Britiſh colonies in America, and other ſettlements, ſubject only to ſuch limitations and duties as the parliament of Ireland ſhould impoſe.

His lordſhip in ſhort explanations informed the Houſe, that all the Iriſh wiſhed for, was comprehended in theſe propoſitions, he declared that they had not given the leaſt hint of a deſire to have any alteration made in their political conſtitution, and in anſwer to what had been thrown out of their com-

pelling England to grant their unreaſonable demands, he affirmed that their addreſſes and applications to the throne had been modeſt, decent, and rather in the ſtyle of petitions than demands. Though he was certain Ireland would be ſatisfied if the propoſitions were paſſed into laws, yet it was not his intention to ſurpriſe any gentleman, on the contrary he wiſhed to have them duely weighed, and for that end, he ſhould lay them on the table, and only move that a committee of the whole Houſe ſhould be appointed to take them into conſideration, together with all the papers before the Houſe relative to the trade, revenues, &c. of Ireland on the following Monday.

Sir George Yonge alone expreſſed his apprehenſions, that the propoſitions though they might ſatisfy Ireland, would alarm and diſſatisfy all England from one end to the other.

Lord North replied, that as the buſineſs would not be hurried, there would be time enough in the progreſs of it to receive information from every part of England, and to raiſe objections in the progreſs of it, through its ſeveral ſtages, provided the committee reſolved to adopt the propoſitions. The committee was then appointed, and the *Earl of Drogheda* nominated chairman.

Friday, Dec. 10.

Mr. Wood, the new member for Middleſex, preſented to the Houſe, a very long petition ſigned by a great number of freeholders of that county, complaining of a violation of their own rights and of the rights and privileges of all the electors of Great-Britain, by the interpoſition of miniſterial influence at elections; and particularly ſtating the conduct of Lord North upon the laſt vacancy for Middleſex occaſioned by the death of Serjeant Glynn: his lordſhip having ſecretly promiſed to grant the Chiltern Hundreds to one gentleman (whom he knew to be not the object of their choice) to enable him to vacate his preſent ſeat in parliament and become a candidate for Middleſex; and refuſed them to another whom they wiſhed to have elected; by which partial refuſal of the vacating office to him, he could not become a candidate. They complained likewiſe of the evil conſequences of leaving ſuch an unconſtitutional controul over elections in the hands of any miniſter, and prayed relief. Finally, the petition recited ſeveral inſtances of national calamity and ill ſucceſs, beſeeching the Houſe to enter into a ſerious enquiry into the cauſes of our preſent wretched ſituation.

The petition being received, Mr. Wilkes ſtated in a conciſe manner, the neceſſity of giving due attention to the different objects of the petition, of all them being of the utmoſt importance, and in order to have a full Houſe, and that proper time might be given to the members to weigh the contents their own minds he moved a general cal the Houſe on the firſt of February, and the petition ſhould be taken into conſid tion on the third.

Mr. Wood then moved "For leave bring in a bill to enable any member of Houſe to be a candidate for any county, or borough," that is to ſay, without obliged to accept a place in order to va his actual ſeat, before he can be a candi to repreſent another county, city, or rough. Should this bill paſs into a l the miniſterial power of granting the C tern Hundreds ceaſes.

The motion was agreed to, after a ſ obſervation by Lorth North, his lord ſaid he had no objection to bringing in bill, but he deſired it might be remembe that as it propoſed a very material alterati in the conſtitution, he ſhould conſider i a bill that required very ſerious diſcuſſion its progreſs.

Colonel Tuffnel then entered into a juſ cation of his late conduct in applying for Chiltern Hundreds, and a vindication Lord North in granting him the promi he ſaid no other candidate having ſtarted the courſe of a fortnight, he concluded had a right to apply for the vacating of never dreaming any oppoſition was intend but on finding an oppoſition was ſet up order to preſerve the peace of the county had declined.

Lord North gave a plain, clear acc of the applications of Colonel Tuffnel Mr. Byng, and ſaid he ſhould be gla ſome better mode could be deviſed to the Chancellor of the Exchequer from diſagreeable ſituation he was thrown int refuſing or granting the ſtewardſhip of Chiltern Hundreds; it was a power thought veſted in that officer for the co nience of the members of the Houſe could be of no ſervice to the miniſter, he only doubted the efficacy of the bill poſed.

Mr. T. Townſhend replied to all th flexions thrown out by Col. Tuffnel ſpecting the meetings of the freehol and though the colonel had aſſerted th could have carried his election if he not preferred the quiet of the county declared he had found but one man, ſeven days canvaſs, who ſaid he was to for him, and he was under very unf circumſtances, which he fancied the nourable member would not wiſh to mentioned.

Mr. Byng related the progreſs of his plication to the county, and to Lord N his chief point of blame he reſted o lordſhip's giving only a verbal reply letter (ſent to him on a Monday) t him he ſhould be in town, and would

n an anſwer on *Thurſday*.—This loſs of ee days, he ſaid, might loſe a candidate election, by ſuſpending his canvaſſing: he wanted was a direct anſwer, *Yes* or , which might have been given in an ur. This delay did not look very can- ; and in the interval, certain communi- ions might take place between the colo- 's friend (he wiſhed the Houſe might be d who that friend was) and his lordſhip.

Mr. Temple Luttrell next moved a reſo- ion of the utmoſt conſequence, and very portune after what had paſſed about the iddleſex petition. Having mentioned the enſive influence of the ſervants of the own, eſpecially in the ſeveral dock-yards er inferior officers, workmen, and others o may be voters at elections, he moved, at it is the opinion of the Houſe that it is ghly criminal for any ſervants of the own to interfere in the elections for mem- rs, and that the Houſe will always reſent as a violation of their privileges.

Mr. Wilkes ſeconded this motion, and ve as a reaſon that he had a letter in his nd, which he believed to be a letter from e Duke of Chandos, Lord Lieutenant for e County of Southampton, deſiring the ntleman to whom it is addreſſed, and his ends, to ſupport the intereſt of Sir John rotteſley, at the approaching election for at county.

Lord North did not oppoſe the motion, t ſaid, as it contained new matter, it ght to have been brought in with proper tice, and not at the cloſe of a day ſud- nly.

Mr. Fox totally overthrew this objection, demonſtrating that it was only a confir- ation of a former reſolution on their jour- ls, which the noble lord had not oppoſed ; d therefore to be conſiſtent, if he had any jection to what he had before voted, the gular way would be to move a repeal of at reſolution.

Mr. Luttrell's motion paſſed with only e negative voice; and the name of the ntleman being mentioned, Mr. Onſlow d the gentleman, complained of it as a each of privilege.

Mr. Wilkes, by advice of the Speaker, not ing able in any other way to bring the ke's letter before the Houſe, moved a mplaint nearly in the following words:

"Complaint being made by a member of is Houſe, that the Duke of Chandos has ritten a letter, interfering in the election a member for the county of Southampton, hich is a breach of privilege of this Houſe," Reſolved, That the ſame be referred to e Committee of Privileges.

Monday, Dec. 13.

The committee of the whole Houſe, ord Drogheda in the chair, went into the nſideration of the propoſitions for the re- f of Ireland.

Lord North in a very long explanatory ſpeech, urged the expediency of forming them into reſolutions of the committee, in order to be reported to the Houſe, that bills might be brought in and paſſed if agreed to, without loſs of time. The chief arguments on which he eſtabliſhed the political and commercial equity of his propoſitions, were; *Firſt*, That the wealth of Ireland is the wealth of England, *Secondly*, That the reſtrictions laid on the trade of Ireland by ſeveral acts of parliament in the reigns of Charles II. William III. Queen Anne, George I. and George II. had proved highly prejudicial to Ireland without producing any conſiderable advantage to Great Britain. In the preſent diſtreſſed ſituation of Ireland therefore, which upon fair inquiry, was found to ariſe in a great meaſure from the moſt oneroſe of thoſe reſtrictions, he conſidered it as ſound policy to grant ſpeedy, liberal, and effectual relief. He did not mean, he ſaid, by moving theſe propoſitions, to make them any part of a general ſyſtem for the repeal of all commercial reſtraints whatever that had been laid by the Britiſh parliament on the trade of Ireland, for that would involve queſtions of right as well as expediency; but ſolely to confine himſelf for the preſent, to the removal of thoſe grievances complained of by the Iriſh parliament. But at the ſame time, he gave it as his opinion, that ſeveral other reſtrictions ought to be taken off which he ſhould propoſe hereafter: but they were of a trivial nature compared to the objects now before the committee. His lordſhip ſaid that the prohibition on the woollen trade of Ireland had been made in conſequence of a mutual compact agreed to by both kingdoms; that England ſhould poſſeſs the woollen, and Ireland the linen manufacture, but his firſt propoſition, he ſaid, meant to put the two countries upon a much better footing than any compact, that of mutual good offices, mutual intereſts, and mutual harmony. He contended for the good policy of being liberal upon this occaſion, by ſtill continuing to grant the bounties on the exportation of Iriſh linens, which he ſaid coſt England upon an average about 15,000l. per annum; and had greatly benefited the Iriſh manufacture, without any detriment to the linen manufacture of Great Britain, which had conſiderably increaſed, particularly in Scotland of late years. He then ſtated the impoſſibility of the Iriſh rivalling us at foreign markets, or in our home conſumption, in the woollen manufacture, and even if it were poſſible, it was ſurely ſound policy to conſider Ireland as part of the Britiſh empire, the *ſuperlucration* of whoſe wealth would center in England the ſeat of that empire, and under theſe circumſtances it was wiſer to have her for a commercial rival than a foreign

foreign country. As to the ſecond propoſition, he intended a repeal of the act of the 19th of George II. prohibiting the exportation of glaſs, from Ireland, and he ſtated the advantages of the repeal to Ireland, with the little advantage it would be to England to continue the prohibition.

His lordſhip's third propoſition he owned was of a more complex nature, and a matter of pure favour on the part of England to Ireland, which ſhe certainly could have no right to demand, ſince the American colonies, and other Britiſh ſettlements were acquired with the blood and treaſure of Great Britain; and therefore he ſhould think it required the moſt ſerious deliberation, and perhaps further information from Ireland, he ſhould, however, ſubmit to the conſideration of the Houſe upon the report, if his two propoſitions paſſed the committee, to put them into the bill; and to frame a ſeparate bill for the third. After further arguments in ſupport of his two general maxims—that the wealth of Ireland is the wealth of Great Britain—and, that England would loſe little or nothing by aſſenting to all the propoſitions, he concluded with mentioning the repeal of other acts, which he ſhould move for at a future period—*viz.* the abſurd act paſſed in the reign of Charles II. to prohibit the inportation of lean cattle from Ireland into Great Britain. The act for prohibiting the exportation of Britiſh coin to Ireland. And the act for laying a duty on the exportation of hops to Ireland. It produced, he ſaid, about 15,000l. a year to the Engliſh revenue, and he propoſed that the Iriſh parliament ſhould lay an importation duty to the ſame amount, which would transfer that ſum from the Engliſh to the Iriſh Exchequer.

Mr. Fox made a neutral ſpeech. Neither he nor his friends, he ſaid, would oppoſe the propoſitions, becauſe adminiſtration ſhould not have it to ſay, if they were unſatisfactory to Ireland, that they had been the cauſe of their miſcarriage; neither would he advance any thing in favour of them, becauſe he was ignorant of the diſpoſition of Ireland reſpecting them, and of the advantages that might ariſe to that country, or the diſadvantages to this; and becauſe, if he ſaid any thing in ſupport of ſome part of them—not entirely approving the whole—if they did not anſwer hereafter, adminiſtration and their friends would come to the Houſe and ſay, You conſented to them—That ſide of the Houſe approved them.

Lord George Gordon made one general obſervation on Lord North's propoſitions, which deſerves to be remembered. He ſaid they put him in mind of Rabelais's will—"I owe a great deal, I have but little to pay, and I give the reſt to the poor."

Sir William Meredith objected to the aſſertion that Ireland would not gain much and England would loſe little or nothing, by the free woollen trade, maintaining it to be inconſiſtent; for that whatever was loſt by England, muſt be a gain to Ireland. He would have proceeded to further animadverſions on the propoſitions, but a confuſed noiſe, which ſeemed to offend him, prevented it.

Lord North inſiſted, that there was every reaſon for aſſerting that Ireland might gain greatly, without England loſing any thing. That the induſtry of the two countries was not at all incompatible. Of this the hiſtory of many countries gave the cleareſt proof; but he ſhould offer as an inſtance one which he believed would not be controverted—it was that of Scotland, a country, before the union, more reſtricted and cramped than Ireland is now; yet the union broke through all thoſe reſtrictions, and laid open the trade of England to Scotland: the conſequence was, the two kingdoms flouriſhed together, and ſeem to grow in greatneſs proportionably to the advantage of each other.

Sir James Lowther thought the noble lord much too precipitate, and adviſed poſtponing finiſhing the buſineſs till after the holidays, that gentlemen might have time to conſult their conſtituents. He adviſed, in the mean time, the laying a tax of 3s. in the pound upon the abſentees of Ireland, which would produce, he ſaid, near 80,000l. and he thought his majeſty might afford to pay the Iriſh penſions out of his Civil Liſt, which, with the propoſitions lying on the table, would, he doubted not, ſufficiently ſatisfy Ireland, till the matter could be taken up again after the receſs, and deliberated with due ſerioufneſs: he declared he dreaded the increaſe of the influence of the crown, which the third propoſition would occaſion by an enormous increaſe of the revenue, and deſired to know how that increaſe of revenue would be appropriated?

Mr. Dempſter highly applauded the propoſitions, and wiſhed thoſe who did not mean to oppoſe them directly, would rather abſent themſelves than deliver adverſe, vague ſentiments at this time. He ſaid, though he repreſented a large manufacturing town, he was certain every man of his conſtituents would give up all ideas of competitorſhip in favour of the liberal principle of emancipating Ireland from the ſlaviſh reſtrictions laid on her commerce. He then ſtated the mode of applying the revenue that would ariſe from the duties on ſugar, which he ſaid he had calculated would amount to 60,000l. the firſt year. He adviſed the Iriſh, with this revenue, to aboliſh the hearth tax, and ſome other odious taxes, which had occaſioned great diſturbances and diſcontent in Ireland. As to any thing to be dreaded from the military aſſociations in Ireland,

land, he refuted all idle apprehenſions of
t nature, and did not doubt the ſucceſs
the propoſitions. Mr. Dempſter ſpoke
ſt liberally with reſpect to Ireland, and
iſed the noble lord to bring up the report
t night, and not to loſe a moment in get-
g the bill paſſed into a law.
The two propoſitions were then unani-
uſly paſſed into reſolutions of the com-
ttee: the next day they were reported to
House, agreed to, and bills ordered in
ordingly; which in the courſe of a few
s were paſſed, and carried up to the
er Houſe, through which they made a
id progreſs, not meeting with any oppo-
on, and on the 23d they received the
al aſſent.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Wedneſday, Dec. 15.

THE *Duke of Richmond* moved an addreſs
his majeſty, "That he would be gra-
uſly pleaſed to order the proper officers
lay before the Houſe copies of the mani-
os of the courts of France and Spain,
gning the reaſons of thoſe courts for
ir rupture with Great Britain, alſo co-
s of all ſuch anſwers as have been given
hem by any of his majeſty's miniſters,
y any other perſons authoriſed by govern-
nt.
Lord Grantham, late ambaſſador to Spain,
Lord Stormont, late ambaſſador to France,
now Secretary of State, were againſt the
tion, upon this principle, that no ſuch
ers had been communicated to them in
ir capacity of ambaſſadors; nor were ſuch
ers to be found in the Secretary of State's
ce, conſequently not being ſtate papers
y could not produce them.
The Duke of Richmond inſiſted that the
lanatory motives of the court of France;
manifeſto of the court of Spain; and
juſtifying memorial of the King of
eat Britain had been avowed at the dif-
nt courts of Europe by the reſpective mi-
ers of each crown, they had likewiſe
n printed in all the newſpapers; he
refore thought it highly criminal in our
baſſadors and Secretaries of State not to
ble to produce copies of them.
Lord Hillſborough denied that they were
e papers; and ſaid, if the noble duke
d order him to go to the printers and
kſellers ſhops for them, they might be
upon the table, but not otherwiſe.
The Lord Chancellor cloſed the debate in
ur of the motion, which was carried;
obſerved that the papers uſually moved
y that Houſe, were copies properly au-
nticated of ſuch original papers as were
tten by the officers of the crown, or re-
ed by them with proper ſignatures: if
ſuch originals exiſted in the offices, co-
pies of them muſt be brought; if not, a
proper anſwer would be given in compliance
with the order of the Houſe.

[Mr. David Hartley made the ſame motion in the other Houſe, which was likewiſe carried.]

The Earl of Shelburne then moved the following reſolution for the Houſe to come to: "That the alarming addition annually making to the preſent enormous national debt, under the head of extraordinaries, incurred in the different ſervices, requires immediate check and controul; the increaſing the publick expence beyond the grants of parliament, being at all times an invaſion of the fundamental rights of parliament; and the utmoſt œconomy being indiſpenſibly neceſſary in the preſent reduced and deplorable ſtate of the landed and mercantile intereſt of Great Britain and Ireland." After diſclaiming all perſonal views in the motion, his lordſhip explained his reaſons for urging it. He complained that an unconſtitutional, miniſterial influence had uſurped the regal prerogative, which muſt be cruſhed for the ſalvation of the country. It aroſe from the Firſt Lord of the Treaſury having it in his power to expend millions of the publick money without account, and without œconomy, to gratify avarice, or promote corruption, by the bribes of lucrative employments, jobs, and contracts. The greateſt opportunities afforded for this, were in the annual article of extraordinaries for ſundry ſervices in time of war. The army extraordinaries he meant to make the grand object of the debate: his lordſhip mentioned ſeveral heads of laviſh expenditure of the publick money; *viz.* Four millions remitted to North America unaccounted for. Bills of exchange drawn upon government by the governors of our ſettlements abroad to a great amount; by men who had no property and when called upon to account for the expenditure, had nothing to refund, and had ſpent the money on themſelves, not in the publick ſervice. Extravagant contracts, particularly for *Rum*, and the appointment of a new officer—*Rum taſter* to the army in America, ſolely for the ſake of giving away a ſalary to a favourite. With reſpect to the army extraordinaries he quoted a precedent for his motion, which was a reſolution of the Houſe of Lords in 1711, againſt the extraordinaries of the army under the command of the great Duke of Marlborough, and obſerving that the extraordinaries in the preſent war, have increaſed in the proportion of three to one, more than they were in the laſt; he ſaid, he thought himſelf a good friend to adminiſtration, for he wanted by neceſſary retrenchment of unneceſſary expences to enable them to carry on the war againſt the Houſe of Bourbon with vigour.

Lord

Lord Stormont againſt the reſolution remarked, that it implied a cenſure without inquiry and without ſtating as a fact, that the expenditure of the publick money is not already ſubject to check and controul. He thought the precedent a very bad one, for if the Duke of Marlborough, for whoſe character he profeſſed the higheſt veneration, had not been controuled in his extenſive military operations by the reſolution alluded to, he would have cruſhed the power of France ſo effectually that we ſhould not have had occaſion for any ſubſequent war with that crown; and he apprehended the worſt conſequences from any impediment to our preſent military operations, for which reaſons he thought the motion highly improper.

The Earl of Hillſborough was againſt the propoſed reſolution, becauſe it aſſerted a falſehood; for every article of the army extraordinaries is in conſequence of ſome grant of parliament, and included in the votes of credit of the other Houſe.

Earl Bathurſt declared that another fact implied in the reſolution was erroneous; for the extraordinaries are all checked and controuled in the Exchequer; therefore he thought the motion negatived itſelf. With reſpect to the governors drawing bills on the Treaſury, to his own knowledge the bills of thoſe who had no right to draw had been proteſted, and one of the governors named, Mr. Morris of St. Vincent's, had been recalled.

The Duke of Manchester cautioned their lordſhips againſt rejecting the motion, becauſe a cloud of diſtreſs is approaching which will involve all manner of perſons from the throne to the cottage, unleſs rigid œconomy prevents it.

The Duke of Richmond in ſupport of the motion, mentioned the partial arrangement of appointments in the army; and took notice of the Governor of Jerſey, General Conway having charged only *thirty* pounds for extraordinaries, though he had put the iſland into a ſtate of defence againſt the enemy; and he aſked why ſo able a general, and one ſo inclined to œconomy was not employed in more important ſervice.

The Duke of Grafton, the *Earls of Effingham*, *Suffolk*, and *Coventry* ſpoke a few words on the ſame ſide, and ſeemed to wonder at the ſilence of the miniſterial lords.

The Lord Chancellor cloſed the arguments by a logical analyſis of the motion, and declared it to be totally inexpedient at this time, in the firſt place, becauſe it had been ſhown the extraordinaries in queſtion are already ſubject to check and controul; in the next, becauſe if a confidence is not placed in the commanders of our army, in caſes of exigency, no war can be carried on.

On a diviſion, the motion was rejected by 81 not-contents—againſt 41 contents, proxies included.

Lord Shelburne then offered a ſecond reſolution to be laid on the table as a matter for future deliberation, when their lordſhips had had full time to reflect upon it; but this looſe way of leaving an intended motion on the table being objected to in point of order: it was moved in the following words,

"Ordered, That the Lords be ſummoned for Tueſday the 8th of February next, to take into conſideration a motion, That a committee be appointed, conſiſting of members of both Houſes, poſſeſſing neither employment nor penſion, to examine without delay into the publick expenditure, and the mode of accounting for the ſame; more particularly into the manner of making contracts, and at the ſame time to take into conſideration what ſavings can be made conſiſtent with publick dignity, juſtice, and gratitude, by an abolition of old or new created offices, or reverſion of offices, the duties of which have either ceaſed; or which on enquiry prove inadequate to the fees or other emoluments ariſing therefrom, or the reduction of ſuch ſalaries or other allowances and profits as may appear to be unreaſonable, that the ſame may be applied to leſſen the preſent ruinous expenditure, and to enable us to carry on the preſent war againſt the Houſe of Bourbon, with that deciſion and vigour which can alone reſult from national zeal, confidence, and unanimity."

The rejection of the Duke of Richmond's motion on Tueſday the 7th, and of the Earl of Shelburne's firſt reſolution this day, has occaſioned the Court of Common Council of London to vote their thanks to the two noble peers for their motions, and to declare that they will give every conſtitutional ſupport in their power to the neceſſary plan of reformation propoſed by them, highly approving the motion intended to be debated on the 8th of February. Meetings have been held in ſeveral counties for the ſame purpoſe.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Friday, Dec. 17.

IN a Committee of Supply Sir Charles Cocks, Comptroller-General of the Board of Ordnance, moved the eſtimate for that ſervice for the enſuing year in a long official ſpeech, in which he acquainted the Houſe that the eſtimate exceeded that of laſt year in the ſum of 131,000l. which he accounted for by the increaſe of the army and the navy, both of which muſt be ſupplied with artillery, and other articles belonging to the ordnance. He conſidered the ordnance eſtimate as a ſupplement to the votes for the army and navy both of them larger than laſt year.

of courſe ſo muſt the ordnance.—But deſired the committee to reflect on the gerous and extenſive war we are neceſ- ly engaged in to defend this country inſt the ambitious deſigns of the Houſe Bourbon. Againſt all the attempts of our mies however he aſſured the Houſe, the rd of Ordnance, ſo far as depended on ir department, had amply provided; re being at this time a ſufficient quantity very kind of warlike ſtores in all parts Great Britain. He concluded with taking ice of the many complaints that had n made of the want of proper artillery, roſſes, powder, ſponges, &c. at Ply- uth, and ſaid the Board had made the cteſt enquiry into the matter, the reſult which was, that ſome miſrepreſentation ſt have occaſioned theſe reports, eſpe- lly with regard to Plymouth on the day French appeared; and he was ſupported this by Sir Charles Frederick, Surveyor- neral of the Ordnance, who enumerated quantity of powder, ball, cannon, and er implements in the citadel and in the riſon, which might have been tranſport- to the batteries in a very ſhort ſpace of e. Theſe declarations gave riſe to a long ate of ſo military a nature, that we ſhall attempt to give the ſpeeches of fifteen twenty gentlemen who ſpoke again and in, which they are allowed to do in a mittee, but ſhall give a general ſtate of charges againſt the Board of Ordnance the defence.

Mr. Minchin defended his aſſertions on a mer day, concerning the defenceleſs ſtate Plymouth, and added other particulars; h as the rotten carriage of ſome of the s on the batteries, which, if they had n fired twice, would have ſunk into the und, from which they had only ſix-and- rty invalids to raiſe them; and the not tering the militia he commanded to exer- e themſelves, to be in readineſs for the emy, becauſe they had not powder to ſpare; d he declared there was not a proper num- of men to fill the lines.

Mr. T. Townſhend would not enter too eply into a department out of his know- ge. He commended Sir Charles Cocks's ndour, for not tacking the ordnance to the ny eſtimate, as had been formerly done, taking a ſeparate day, which gave the uſe an opportunity of objecting to any t of the expenditure of the large ſum re- ired to be voted.

This honourable gentleman, and thoſe o followed him on the ſame ſide of the eſtion, declared they did not mean to op- ſe voting the ſum required, nor did they an any reflexions on the principal officers the Board; but they conceived there was ſmanagement in ſome inferior officers, d contracts, want of œconomy, and neg- lects highly detrimental to the publick ſervice, which ought to be enquired into, and ſome remedy applied by parliament.

Colonel Barré took the greateſt part of the management of this debate upon himſelf. He obſerved, that the Ordnance eſtimate was increaſed out of all proportion, to the eſtimates of that ſervice in the laſt war; yet at the peace, the Houſe had thought proper to appoint a committee to enquire into the abuſes of that department; thoſe committees had the fate to be ſhort lived, but they had come to a reſolution which pointed at detected abuſes. An enquiry of the ſame kind he thought more eſſential at this time, when our total expences are ſo heavy, and thoſe only to carry on an offenſive war. Formerly, he ſaid, our wiſe anceſtors took the great articles of ſupply for the Ordnance ſeparately, and referred them to ſeparate committees. He ſtated three or four queſtions, to which he begged an anſwer from the gentlemen of the Board, *viz.* What quantity of powder is there at this time in Great Britain, and of what quality? The reaſons he gave for aſking this queſtion were, that he wiſhed to know if we had a ſufficient quantity of powder in hand for our home defence, independent of what muſt be ſent abroad; and as to the quality, becauſe he was very well informed, that in the engagement with the French fleet on the 27th of July, 1778, the powder was ſo bad, that it would not carry the balls to a proper diſtance, which was complained of by ſeveral of the officers. This, he ſaid, was owing to our ſending our beſt powder to America, to deſtroy our beſt friends, and keeping our bad for our worſt foes. Dutch and Swiſs powder had been bought, and was uſed on that day inſtead of Engliſh powder, becauſe that ſink of Engliſh glory, the American war, had ſwallowed up all the good powder.

With reſpect to ſmall arms, he ſaid he had viſited the Tower in May 1777, not to ſee the lyons, but to view thoſe lyons which in the hands of proper perſons would ſtrike terror into our enemies fleets and armies; but there were not 15,000 ſtand of ſerviceable arms in the arſenal; he was glad to be informed we had now a proper quantity, but he wiſhed for proof of it.

Lord Howe complained bitterly of a pamphlet, entitled "Two Letters to him and his Brother, on their Conduct in America." He ſaid that if the tenth part of what the calumniator had aſſerted was true, the Houſe ought never to forgive them: the reaſon of his mentioning theſe letters was, that one article of malevolent accuſation turned on his having purchaſed a quantity of powder at New York, which, it was ſaid, he did not want, but did it for emolument to himſelf. He declared his reaſons for purchaſing

it were, that the navy powder was nearly exhauſted, and to prevent its being ſold to the rebels. Capt. Brett mentioned ſomething relative to bad powder complained of on board Admiral Barrington's fleet, which the Admiralty had enquired into.

General Conway ſupported the general charges of miſmanagement in the inferior departments of the Ordnance; and ſaid, when he was at the head of that Board, he found abuſes, and had remedied ſome. The general ſtrongly contended that there was a want of ammunition and of artillery men, both at Jerſey, his garriſon, in which he found only five, and at Plymouth.

Sir William Temple, *Mr. Fuller*, and other militia colonels, members of the Houſe, complained of the want of arms, flints, and a variety of other articles, and of bad muſquets, and informed the Houſe, that all the applications they made to the Board of Ordnance had miſcarried.

The anſwers given were general, but by no means ſatisfactory, Sir Charles Frederick, Sir Charles Cocks, Mr. L'Anglois, and Mr. Strachy undertook the defence: they ſaid all the powder was tried and proved; that the powder on board ſome of the ſhips in the engagement, on the 27th of July, had got wet; that the damaged powder on board the ſhips returned from the Weſt Indies was owing to the change of climate, and it was being ſhifted. With reſpect to furniſhing new muſquets to militia regiments, it was never done till the general officer of the regiment had reported the old to be bad. Sir William Lemon, in reply, ſaid the arms of his regiment had been declared bad by the general officers.

Alderman Sawbridge obſerved, that there is a ſhameful neglect in the garriſons of the Cinque Ports, under the immediate direction of the noble lord in the blue ribband. There is not a ſingle man belonging to the guns that was bred a gunner.

Lord North ſaid, he had not been long enough in that office to have appointed any.

Mr. Sawbridge replied, his lordſhip had been long enough to have known they were not qualified, and to have diſcharged them, which it was his duty to do.

Colonel Barré cloſed the debate by declaring himſelf not ſatisfied with the anſwers, and hoped the Houſe on ſome future day would take up the matter as a general ſubject of enquiry.

This was the laſt debate that happened in either Houſe of Parliament before the adjournment for Chriſtmas.

SKETCH OF THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS REQUISITE TO FORM A COMPLETE MEMBER OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

(From MORTIMER'S *Elements of Commerce, Politics, and Finances.)*

I HAVE already obſerved, that the principal duty we owe to ourſelves and to our country is, to preſerve the juſt equipoiſe of our excellent conſtitution; and as we have no other method of diſcharging this obligation worthily, but by maintaining free elections of proper perſons to repreſent us in parliament, I cannot cloſe this Treatiſe on the Elements of Politics with greater propriety, than by giving a general idea of the qualifications requiſite to form an able, independent member of the Britiſh ſenate*. "The foundation of every worthy character muſt be laid in early youth, by a rational education, ſuited to the ſphere of life in which men are deſigned to act."

If this maxim is admitted, it will follow of courſe, that the accompliſhed ſenator muſt be a man who has received the most virtuous, liberal, finiſhed education, that human wiſdom can communicate; and the Britiſh electors cannot take a ſurer method to determine the merits of candidates for the important truſt of acting as their repreſentatives in parliament, than to ſcrutinize ſtrictly the early part of the life of every man who preſumes to think himſelf worthy of ſuch an exalted ſtation.

As a guide to my countrymen in the choice of repreſentatives at ſome future period, when, happily, Heaven may inſpire them with the virtuous reſolution to reſtore the priſtine vigour of the Britiſh conſtitution, by electing only ſuch as are properly qualified; and as an exemplary pattern for every youth who aſpires to publick employ-

* *Though I apply the term Senate particularly to the Britiſh Houſe of Commons, yet it is to be underſtood in a general ſenſe, as defining any body or aſſembly of men in whom are veſted authoritative, admonitory, judicial, and legiſlative powers; and who conſequently have a principal ſhare in the government of a ſtate.*

The ſame accompliſhments, therefore, will be requiſite for a peer as for a commoner: but in Britain the merit will always be much greater in the noble youth who makes it the buſineſs of his early years to acquire them, becauſe his ſeat in parliament being hereditary, not elective, his attachment to the ſtudies which form a complete ſenator, are more diſintereſted; for however unqualified, he is intitled, by ſucceſſion, to his ſenatorial dignity.

ts in this free ſtate; I ſhall now deli-
te thoſe additional branches of education
ch will be found as eſſentially neceſſary
the ſenator or ſtateſman, as the know-
e of the theory of Commerce, Politics,
Finances; the particular ſubjects of this
k.

t is the opinion of Plato, that the Deity,
he formation of mankind, does not tem-
them all alike, but compoſes them of
different ingredients; and by a beauti-
allegory, in which he compares the ſe-
al degrees of human excellence to gold,
er, and braſs or iron, he draws the out-
es of thoſe qualifications which are
pted to the three general claſſes, into
ich the inhabitants of a nation are uſually
ided. It is alſo a tenet of the ancient
ools, that three things are requiſite to
m a perfect man; or, in other words, to
ke him as complete a reſemblance, as
ible, of his great Creator: nature, man-
s, and reaſon.

We need not enter into a fruitleſs con-
verſy, concerning the perfection or de-
vity of human nature; it matters not,
ether we derive a corrupt, maimed, im-
fect underſtanding from our parents, in
nſequence of original ſin, giving us a na-
al bias to evil; or whether a rational ſoul
riginally given with our bodies, to diſ-
minate us from the brutes, and to ena-
e us to form juſt ideas of every object that
curs to us; ſince we may draw an infe-
nce from the opinions of the ancients,
ble to no objection whatever from the
ſtems of modern religion and philoſophy.

" It is evident, that men who are deſ-
ned to command, to counſel, or to give
ws to whole communities, ſhould either
compoſed by nature of finer ſpirits* than
e bulk of mankind; or ſhould ſtand in-
bted for them to manners and education;"
all events, they muſt be endowed with,
acquire pre-eminent talents, diſtinguiſh-
g them from their fellow-mortals.

If, therefore, an early propenſity to in-
lence and inactivity, an averſion to learn-
g, ſlowneſs of apprehenſion, or other
arks of a ſlender capacity appear in youth,
is the duty of parents and guardians to
ualify them only for the ordinary concerns
private life, ſince the faculties which lead
the chief good and happineſs of mankind
e deficient or imperfect in ſuch characters;
nd it would be an act of injuſtice to our
ountry, to attempt to place them in publick
ations, where ſuperior abilities are re-
uired, to ſupport the honour and happineſs
a whole nation. But if, notwithſtanding
he diſadvantages of want of genius and edu-
ation, men of weak underſtandings, avail-
ng themſelves of family-intereſt, or court-
favour, will offer themſelves as candidates for offices which are elective; if there is any ſenſe of honour, any regard for the welfare of their country left in the breaſts of the electors, it muſt ſurely be their inclination, as it is their duty, to convince ſuch men of the folly of their conduct, by rejecting them with diſdain.

Next to a happy genius, an early attachment to ſound manners, in defiance of all the allurements of faſhionable diſſipation, ſhould be expected from thoſe who aſpire to publick employments in a free ſtate; eſpecially of a legiſlative, or judicial kind. They ſhould be perfect maſters of that part of philoſophy which teaches us to command our paſſions, and lays down the rules and precepts of ſocial virtue; by which we are enabled to purſue with fortitude, temperance, and perſeverance, the natural principles of honour, probity, juſtice, and humanity; to exhibit continual proofs of a perfect knowledge of the moral obligations we owe to ſociety, by a regular courſe of good behaviour; and to ſhew ourſelves worthy of the honours we expect from our fellow-citizens, by diſtinguiſhed ſobriety and delicacy of conduct; " For the art of counſelling, directing or governing others with wiſdom and diſcretion, depends on that of living well ourſelves:" how then can we expect, that the man who has paſſed the beſt part of his time in brothels, at gaming aſſemblies, at horſe-races, or in the round of effeminate amuſements, which hourly ſeduce the inhabitants of great cities, ſhould be able to give his advice on any important ſubject, reſpecting the internal or external adminiſtration of publick affairs? Will that man, who has made it his boaſt and his conſtant practice to deſpiſe the ſacred rights of religion, to violate the ſtricteſt bonds of amity, to elude the payment of his juſt debts, and to ſet order and decorum at defiance in his nocturnal revels, be a proper perſon to enact laws for the diſtribution of juſtice, for the ſecurity of property, for the preſervation of publick tranquillity, or for enforcing obedience to the civil magiſtrate and his ſubſtitutes; or would it not be a burleſque on ſound policy, to conſult ſuch men, on the expediency of war or peace, who really know not when a war is juſt and equitable, a peace honourable or diſhonourable, an alliance dangerous or ſalutary! Yet, if we look into the Britiſh Houſe of Commons, at any late æra, ſince venality has blinded the eyes of the electors, it is to be feared, we ſhall find no inconſiderable number of repreſentatives, who fall under one or other of the abovementioned predicaments! In a word, it is the ſenator's duty thoroughly to underſtand all the obligations to honeſty in their ful

* *See Shakeſpear's Meaſure for Meaſure.*

force and utmoſt extent; and not only to know, but to practice all the moral and ſocial virtues: for theſe attainments he muſt ſtand indebted to the moſt celebrated writers on moral philoſophy, policy, and publick œconomy; and let it be remembered, that in ſuch bodies of electors as uſually aſſemble to nominate candidates at a general election, there are never wanting perſons of learning and experience, capable of judging whether the parties propoſed have purſued ſuch ſtudies as are requiſite to form the character of an accompliſhed ſenator. The freedom of this country, therefore, can never be endangered, if the electors will reſolve to reject all gameſters, debauchees, prodigals, and ideots; and to chooſe only ſuch perſons as are properly, as well as legally qualified, to aſſert and maintain the rights and privileges of their conſtituents.

It is alſo highly expedient, that a Britiſh member of parliament ſhould be perfectly maſter of ancient and modern hiſtory, but more particularly the latter, in which muſt be included the moſt accurate knowledge of every part of the hiſtory of his own country.

From the records of antiquity, he will learn true fortitude, fidelity, juſtice, temperance, œconomy, and a ſpirit of heroic ardour inciting him to ſacrifice every private conſideration; health, eaſe, fortune, and even life itſelf, for the good of his country, when ſhe is ſo critically ſituated that her preſervation from ruin depends entirely on ſuch ſignal exertions of patriotiſm. Modern hiſtory will make him acquainted with the commercial and political intereſts of thoſe nations, whoſe ſuperiority or rivalry are to be guarded againſt, or whoſe friendſhip and alliance is to be cultivated by his own country; and it ſhould be a fixed rule with electors to obſerve if the candidates for their votes are converſant in the hiſtory of the revolutions of their own country; for he who is not animated by the glorious ſtruggles that have been made in defence of publick freedom, and the ſignal ſucceſſes that have attended them, will either be ſupinely indolent and inattentive, when miniſterial power encroaches on the rights of the people, or he will countenance the uſurpation, if not from venality, yet either from want of publick ſpirit, or ignorance of the danger to which the conſtitution is expoſed.

The manners and cuſtoms of his countrymen, their natural genius, temper, general behaviour, and mode of thinking and reaſoning on publick affairs, ſhould be thoroughly inveſtigated by every man, who preſumes to ſolicit the honour of repreſenting his fellow-citizens in parliament; and no greater proof can be given of the incapacity, or of the ſiniſter views of a candidate, than a manifeſt contempt of the manners, opinions, and bold, free behaviour of the [illegible] of the people; for a familiar acquaint[illegible] with theſe, enables the accompliſhed ſe[illegible] to allay their prejudices and animoſities, [illegible] ſilence their clamours, to remove their [illegible] contents, to ſettle their differences, to [illegible] tumults, to diſperſe rioters, and ſomet[illegible] to prevent the moſt dangerous inſurrection[illegible] by his affable, courteous behaviour, [illegible] friendly interpoſition, and his prudent [illegible] vice: theſe are the advantages ſociety [illegible] derive (out of doors) from his knowle[illegible] of the diſpoſitions of the people, and [illegible] they ſtand affected as to the immediate [illegible] ture of publick affairs; and, in the ſen[illegible] he will always propoſe lenient, pacifick m[illegible] ſures for correcting and reforming popu[illegible] abuſes; while, on the contrary, he [illegible] heartily deſpiſes the vulgar herd of con[illegible] tuents, and what he may be pleaſed to [illegible] "the ſcum of the earth," will be viol[illegible] both in the ſenate and in publick, and [illegible] be ready to aid any deſperate miniſter, [illegible] ſhall take it in his head, that there is [illegible] political neceſſity," to make the people ſu[illegible] mit by fire and ſword, or by rigid, parti[illegible] proſecutions, to his arbitrary will and pl[illegible] ſure.

All the reaſons and ends of governm[illegible] every occurrence in the adminiſtration [illegible] publick affairs, the proceedings of all cou[illegible] of judicature, and all publick aſſembli[illegible] the characters of all perſons who enjoy p[illegible] of honour and confidence in the ſtate, a[illegible] the deſires and expectations of thoſe w[illegible] haunt the drawing-room, and the levees [illegible] miniſters, are ſubjects of profound medi[illegible] tion; and of critical enquiry; and will co[illegible] tribute greatly to the accompliſhment o[illegible] complete ſenator; "for the knowledge [illegible] men is a principal branch of true wiſdom."

It is then the duty of Britiſh electors, [illegible] caſt a retroſpective eye on the way of livi[illegible] to which their candidates have been acc[illegible] tomed; it will be eaſily traced how th[illegible] have paſſed their time, and whether th[illegible] have employed it generally, in ſuch a ma[illegible] ner as was likely to furniſh them with [illegible] competent knowledge of government, and [illegible] the ſtate of that civil ſociety, whoſe hono[illegible] and intereſt they are to ſupport in parli[illegible] ment.

The laſt, and one of the moſt importa[illegible] points I ſhall have occaſion to menti[illegible] reſpecting the education of youth deſig[illegible] for any publick employment, is, the art [illegible] ſpeaking in publick; which in no coun[illegible] in Europe is ſo eſſentially requiſite as [illegible] Britain, nor in none ſo neglected.

"Eloquence is the ornament of wiſd[illegible] and the imperial diadem of ſcience:" [illegible] what purpoſe will all the attainments alre[illegible] mentioned ſerve, in a publick capacity, [illegible] the gift of ſpeech is wanting; eſpecially [illegible] a country where it is almoſt impoſſible [illegible]

in ſociety, without finding ſome occa- to deliver our ſentiments, on ſubjects rt, commerce, or policy? In all our lick aſſemblies we meet with ſpeakers; cannot well proceed without them: how mortifying it is to obſerve men of nguiſhed talents, verſed in all the other and ſciences which entertain or inſtruct kind, ſo deficient in this, that we are to the torture in hearing them, though are convinced that they are the beſt es of the matter before them! But, in Britiſh parliament, this qualification is ſpenſably neceſſary; for the ſenator, who lively invention, a due arrangement of ſubject, an happy choice of words, and aceful attitude, is enabled to add a man- harmonious voice, will render all his r accompliſhments ſtill more conſpicu- and ſupport the cauſe of the common- ith, by the dignity of a complete cha- er. The examples of the power of elo- nce in ancient times, are almoſt incre- ; and in our days, we have ſeen its niſhing effects in a Britiſh Houſe of mmons. I ſhould be taxed with partiali- if I were to ſpecify the few ſpeakers, , in the preſent parliament, do honour hemſelves and their conſtituents, by the ngth of their reaſoning, the graces of r elocution, and the dignity of their ac- ; but having attended the courts of law, other publick aſſemblies, occaſionally, twenty years paſt, ſolely from an early chment to the ſcience of eloquence, of ch I now preſume to think myſelf a petent judge, I cannot neglect this op- tunity of paying a feeble tribute of gra- de to the only man whom I could ever ider as the Cicero of this age and coun- ; and to whom I ſtand indebted for the t ſublime, rational entertainments, I e enjoyed through life. Thoſe who re- mber LORD MANSFIELD in the prime ife, muſt do him the juſtice to own, that im were united all the natural and ac- red accompliſhments which, in the opi- ns of the beſt ancient and modern wri- , conſtitute the finiſhed orator; and ſo nly was he admired when at the bar, that moſt favourite publick amuſements were rted by young gentlemen of taſte and gement, whenever it was known that was to plead, particularly before the ncellor at Lincoln's-Inn-Hall, where ſittings often laſt during the evening; I believe few, if any, inſtances can be en ſince, of ſuch crowded audiences, and h a general cloſe attention, not only of tlemen of the law, but of ſtrangers, who e drawn thither by the charms of ge- ne eloquence.

t has been aſſerted by ſome writers of at reputation, "That the liberty of the ple may, in a great meaſure, be deter- mined by the ſtate of arts and ſciences, in any country." If theſe are patronized and carried to a great degree of perfection by the rulers of a nation, it is ſaid to be a proof that they are friends to the political free- dom of mankind; and the very contrary is ſaid to be the caſe, where the cultivation of them is either totally deſpiſed, or manifeſtly neglected. To this opinion I cannot abſo- lutely ſubſcribe; becauſe, I apprehend that we have, before our eyes, a ſtriking evi- dence of the futility of the argument: for all the polite arts and ſciences, except one, are cultivated, patronized and ſupported too laviſhly, with a degree of vanity and idle oſtentation, which muſt, in the end, prove highly prejudicial to our commercial inte- reſts; but the art of eloquence, one of the nobleſt of all human ſciences, is ſhamefully neglected by the nation in general, and is openly diſcountenanced and warmly oppoſed, by the court-intereſt in particular: it is likewiſe very remarkable, that in proportion as the arts which are nouriſhed and ſup- ported by effeminate luxury, have been fa- voured in this reign, eloquence, which pro- motes publick virtue and ſound manners, has been decried; and as it has declined, ſo have we deviated more and more from the principles of political liberty, which are the pillars of our excellent conſtitution.

Let me then earneſtly intreat my coun- trymen, not to elect mute repreſentatives. Can any thing be more abſurd than the prac- tice of tying the tongues of two or three hundred ſenſible freeholders in a city or county, every one of whom could deliver his ſentiments with fortitude, eaſe, and accu- racy (if not with dignity and elegance) on national concerns, by chooſing a dumb man to repreſent them in parliament. Every can- didate who is unable to addreſs his country- men in a manly, nervous, eloquent ſtile, ſhould be ſet aſide as an unqualified perſon; and the art of ſpeaking well in publick, ſhould be made one of the moſt eſſential re- quiſites for attaining the diſtinguiſhed ho- nour of being the deputy of a free people.

If this reformation takes place, the ſcience of true eloquence, which ſuppoſes that the powers of oratory will only be employed on the ſide of virtue, will be attentively ſtu- died; and our future parliaments will be compoſed of men not only willing, but able, to ſtop the progreſs of miniſterial en- croachments on publick freedom. At pre- ſent, it is demonſtrable that, if the people had more ſpeaking members, the ſhameful practice of cutting ſhort the debates in op- poſition to the miniſtry, by calling for the queſtion, would be impeded, if not effec- tually prevented; and, vague as the idea may appear, I ſee no reaſon why a miniſter may not be harangued out of his motion, as well as a juryman be ſtarved out of his opinion:

opinion: at all events, the independent electors of Great Britain will be highly blameable, if they do not make the experiment. I will go one ſtep further, and venture to affirm, that if the ſpirit of true patriotiſm, inſtead of its ſhadow, the ſpirit of party, prevailed univerſally in this country, they would find it more for their intereſt, in the alternative, to give the legal qualification to a very poor, honeſt gentleman, poſſeſſed of that eſſential accompliſhment, true eloquence, and to elect him as their repreſentative, than to chooſe the principal man in the county, qualified in every other reſpect, but totally deficient in this.

But, in caſes where there is no ſuch alternative, after having aſcertained, by a ſtrict ſcrutiny, the ſeveral qualifications already pointed out, and included in a perfect education; it ſhould be an invariable rule with electors, to prefer men of generous birth, paying particular attention to their family connexions; for we very often receive impreſſions from education, favourable to virtue and publick freedom, which are afterwards eradicated by the private influence and example of our relations. The hiſtory of every nation affords illuſtrations of this truth; but in none are they more frequent, than in the annals of Britain.

An independent ſituation with reſpect to fortune, and a known contempt of riches, eaſily diſcernible by a liberal, beneficent character, may be conſidered as the final accompliſhment of a Britiſh ſenator.

Happy the people who have the fortitude, diſcernment, and virtue, to elect ſuch characters, and ſuch alone, to enact the laws by which they are to be governed, to protect their property, to preſerve and improve their commerce, to raiſe the publick revenues with diſcretion, and to note the applica[tion] of them with a jealous eye!

Permit me now to take my leave of [the] ſubject, with a few political apothe[gms] ſuited to the times.

If miniſterial influence in parlia[ment] ſhould prevail ſo far, as conſtantly to ſe[cure] a majority in the Houſe of Commons, [in] favour of every meaſure indiſcriminate[ly] which the reigning adminiſtration thi[nks] proper to adopt and perſiſt in, then farew[ell] to the renown of this mighty empire! [for] glory dwells not with ſlaves, but encre[aſes] or diminiſhes with the liberty of the peop[le].

A free nation may ſurvive tempo[rary] thraldom; it may have a ſaviour: but people enſlaved by their own venal or c[owa]rdly conduct, can only change from o[ne] oppreſſor to another. The natural abode [of] VIRTUE is by the ſide of LIBERTY; but when liberty degenerates to licentiouſne[ſs] VICE takes her place, and a general diſ[ſo]lution of all order and decorum enſues.

Remember, therefore, my friends, cou[n]trymen, and fellow-citizens, that all e[x]tremes are dangerous; you were born fr[ee] preſerve the integrity of your virtuous a[n]ceſtors, and you will remain ſo.—But if y[ou] wilfully adopt the vicious diſpoſitions, m[a]ners, and cuſtoms of ſlaves, abſorbing e[very] idea of publick good, in the faſhiona[ble] diſſipations of a round of empty pleaſ[ure] your national character will be loſt, and [the] diſtinction between you, and the ſubjects [of] neighbouring deſpotic ſtates, will ſcarce[ly] viſible! VICE and folly forge the chai[ns] of a degenerate nation; bad miniſters [will] put them on: arouſe then to a ſenſe of p[ub]lick virtue, and you will ſoon find, that [the] freedom and happineſs of your country [de]pends ſolely on a vigorous exertion of h[er] principles in the commons of the realm.

A SCENE OF DELICATE AFFECTION.

Taken from THE TUTOR OF TRUTH.

(Recommended in the Appendix to our Volume for laſt Year, p. 596.)

LETTER XXXVII.

Captain CARLISLE *to* GEORGE LASCELLES, *Eſq.*

I HAVE had a very fooliſh accident happen to aggravate the uneaſineſs of the Marchioneſs's laſt letter. It is in itſelf a trifle, yet the conſequence to my *peace* will make it important to you. Sir Andrew Flight was playing off his witticiſms and waggeries upon the ignorance of ſome country ſimpletons that are now at the *Place*, when I became ſo weary of his vociferous amuſement; for where is the pleaſure of ſporting with inexperience—[I] withdrew to Mr. De Grey's gar[den] unobſerved, or at leaſt uninterru[pted] by the company. Medway was wa[ſh]ing his fiſhing-rod: Lord Bleſſ[ing]bourne was withdrawn to his cham[ber] for his afternoon's nap. Mr. [De] Grey's garden is exceedingly large, [and] part of it is diſpoſed into a wilder[neſs] whoſe zig-zag is ſo intricate that [you] may ſometimes have your whole pro[ſ]pect terminated by a yard's diſtan[ce]. The ſurrounding foliage, too, is of [the] thickeſt growth, being ſuffered to [ex]pand for ſeveral years, receiving [no]

gardener, from time to time, only
cares and loppings as to render
beautiful confuſion more agreeable.
s and bowers, apparently artificial,
here and there a dripping grotto,
diſtributed irregularly, and the
es are every where ſo abundant,
the ſun-beams rather cheer you
ealth, than by permiſſion. I have,
my own part, an attachment—a
of ſentimental friendſhip, and
d-will, for every bench, and for
y tree: they were all favourites of
infancy: I ſat upon the benches,
I caught inſtruction from the lips
Mr. De Grey, under the trees.
s, therefore, was the firſt time of
hailing them ſince my return. Be-
e me, I felt ſenſations that thrilled
as I re-viſited the places of my
nſtomed contemplation; I bade
n welcome with as much ardour as
ey were animate. I walked along
green meander, recogniſing my old
uaintances; I liſtened to birds whoſe
es I affected to be *intimate* with my
as if they iſſued from the ſame
blers I had heard formerly. I
plimented the caſcades upon an
roved melody in their cadence:
y breeze that played upon every
, revived the balmy pleaſures of
ncy. Even intercourſe with other
ntries (not odorous Italy herſelf)
not been able to ſupplant the *ten-
neſs* I bore to the vernal beauties of
idence Place.

Ah, Laſcelles! what could be the
ſon of this? Preſently I came to an
ove, which was originally the ar-
tecture of two children, who grew
together. It was a whole week's
our, divided betwixt Miſs De Grey
your Carliſle: our little hands
ſted the twigs, formed the archings,
ſubdued the obſtinate ſhrubs with
onceivable induſtry. Many a time
reſted from the toil, and, as often
ng delighted with our progreſs, we
ewed it. When it was completed,
gave—oh, I ſhall never forget it—
kiſs of tendereſt congratulation, as
having finiſhed a work of *infinite
ortance*. Big with this innocent
tery, we ran, hand in hand, to our
rdian, and with elated hearts bade
ſurvey well our workmanſhip.
e gravity with which he commend-
and his affected aſtoniſhment at
ingenuity, gave the laſt and fulleſt
ſtroke to our pride and vanity. Over the entrance, our guardian cauſed to be imprinted upon a label, in golden letters, this ſoothing intelligence to the ſtranger:

This Bower was raiſed by Clement and Lucia.

The robin-redbreaſt built in it the next, the *very* next year, and we had then, you know, the beſt reaſon in the world to think that Heaven itſelf was pleaſed with our amuſement. The neſt, you may be ſure, was preſerved, for both piety and pity were concerned in its protection. We trod with caution while the *ſacred* bird was hatching: the whole feathered family preſently took wing; and I do verily believe I hear one of them now whiſtling near my window.

Oh, Laſcelles! how ſoon is the heart that wiſhes to be inoffenſive, lulled by little circumſtances! Smile not, then, if I tell you, that I ſaw with tranſport the names of Lucia and Clement ſtill legible on their bower—the branches of ſweetbriar, on either ſide, were eagerly extending as if to embrace—and I beheld the initials of my name very *recently* cut in the rind of a hawthorn, that formed one of the ſupports of our alcove.

What ſweet circumſtances—how they melt the heart! cried I.

At that moment the ſofteſt-tuned voice in the world repeated diſtinctly the following verſes, from her favourite poet:

"In theſe deep ſolitudes, and aweful cells,
Where heav'nly penſive Contemplation dwells,
And ever-muſing Melancholy reigns;
What means this tumult in a Veſtal's veins?
Why rove my thoughts beyond this laſt retreat?
Why feels my heart its long-forgotten heat?
Yet, yet I *love*, from Abelard it came,
And Eloiſa yet muſt kiſs the name."

You are not to be told it was Lucia De Grey. In the next inſtant ſhe paſſed within ſight of me, the book ſtill in her hand. Unprepared on both ſides for the ſurpriſe, we were inexpreſſibly confuſed. Beautiful lines, Miſs De Grey, ſaid I. Yes, indeed, replied ſhe. I think, Miſs De Grey, in a former part of our life we uſed frequently to read the charming Mr. Pope *together*—In this very garden, Mr. Carliſle; do you recollect your old bower,

ſaid

ſaid ſhe? If I miſtake not, madam, ſaid I—Madam, Clement? Madam, Mr. Carliſle? replied ſhe, as if a little offended. I ſay, continued I, Miſs De Grey, if I remember right, *this* is that bower. You had almoſt forgot it, then, Mr. Carliſle, had you? I ſuppoſe Italy (the garden of the univerſe) hath put all our Engliſh roſes quite out of countenance: Prudence Place is, to be ſure, a mere nettle-bed.—Ah, no, madam! (ſaid I, upon the edge of an explanation, but happily checking myſelf in time) though certainly Italy hath its charms. Oh, no doubt of it, replied Lucia; but I believe, ſir, the company will have loſt their chief felicity by your abſence. I hear Medway coming; I know his random ſteps; and I dare ſay his is from the deſerted ſociety to the away Captain Carliſle. If you Miſs De Grey, we will retire, I will juſt finiſh my poem and you, ſir. We parted. 'Tis ſhe loves Medway to diſtraction, celles.—She *knows his ſtep*.—H then in ſearch of her, *doubtleſs*, *appointment*.—I wiſh them ha very, very happy. But my head a my heart is not quite well; and I wiſh you a good night.

C. CARLI

DESCRIPTION OF WINDSOR AND ITS ENVIRO

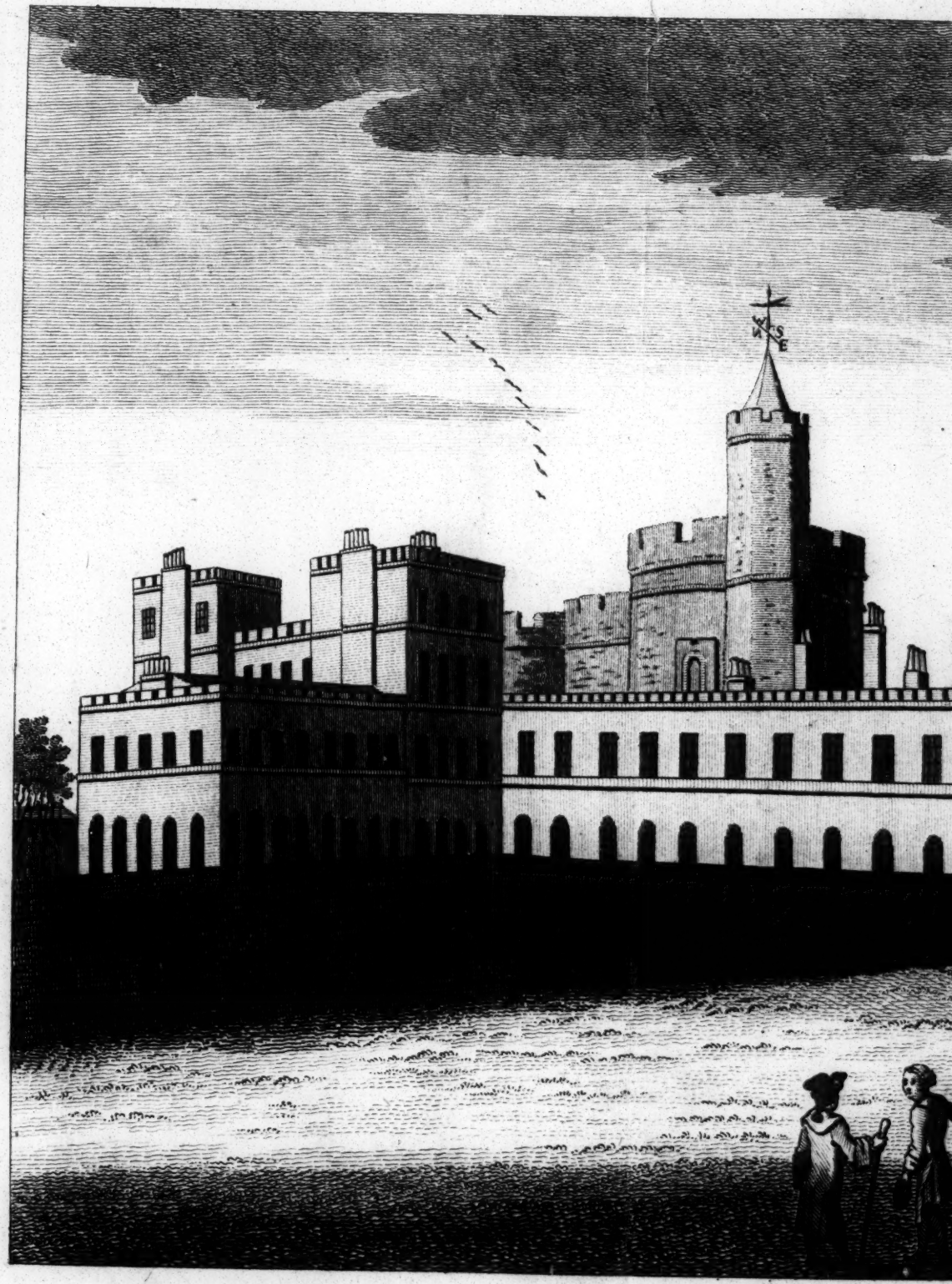
(With a View of the South Weſt Aſpect of the Queen's Palace, and Part Caſtle, from a Drawing made on the Spot.)

KNOWING our intention to introduce part of the Caſtle in our plate, an ingenious correſpondent ſent us an anecdote concerning the building of the church and chapel of St. George, which he believes is not ſo generally known as the common accounts of this ancient ſtructure given by thoſe who ſhow it to the publick.

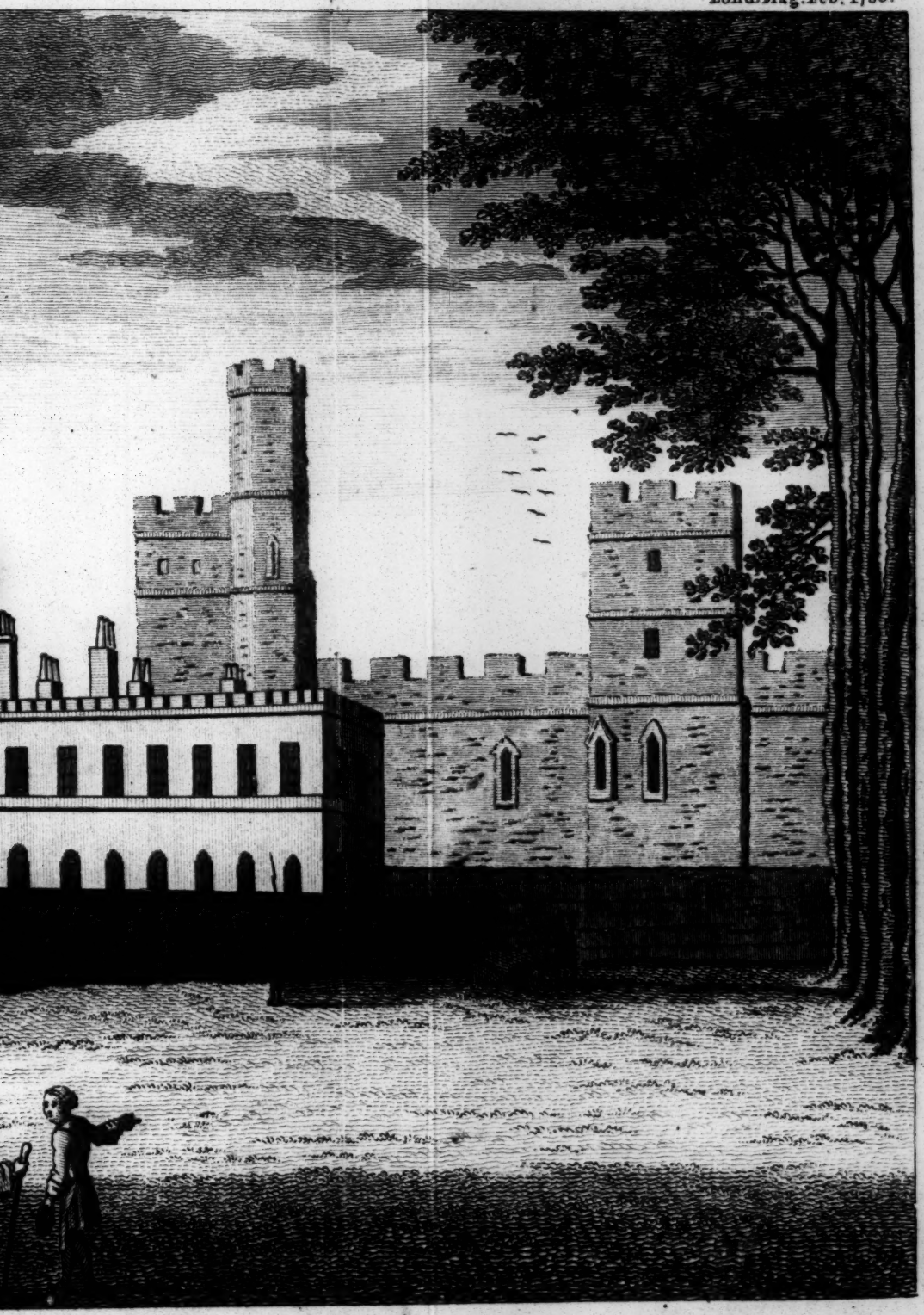
It was a very great undertaking, and requiring a great number of hands to carry it on, writs were directed to the ſheriffs of ſeveral counties, by order of Edward III. requiring them under the penalty of 100l. to ſend a certain number of maſons to Windſor within a given time therein ſpecified. Middleſex, Devonſhire, Somerſet, and ſome other counties each ſent forty, but ſome dying of the plague, and others deſerting the ſervice, new writs were iſſued for freſh ſupplies. Yorkſhire then ſent ſixty and other counties in proportion, and ſtrict orders were given that no one ſhould entertain or harbour any deſerters from the works, under pain of confiſcation of their property. Hereupon the maſons entered into a combination not to work at all, unleſs their wages were raiſed, in conſequence of this reſolution they agreed upon certain ſigns and tokens, by which they were to be known to each other, and to receive aſſiſtance if they were aſſailed in order to be compelled. Determined to be free and to inſiſt upon their own terms; they called themſelves *Free-Maſons*, and the bination laſted many years. D the wars between the houſes of and Lancaſter, the *diſcontented* herded together, and the gentry ſe ly ſupporting them, ſeveral a parliament were made againſt the bination-maſons and other perſon der that denomination; the titl which acts are ſtill to be found printed ſtatutes of thoſe times; though the cauſe of theſe acts is ſince totally buried in obſcurity, ſucceſſion of the name and of the monies has been handed down to times, and ſocieties of Free-M exiſt in different parts of the king who keep up their lodges or aſſem with great pomp and ſplendour.

The celebrated William of ham, Biſhop of Wincheſter, wa ſuperviſor of the buildings for he was allowed *one* ſhilling a day *one* ſhilling extraordinary when h velled. There is in an act of the year of Henry VI. a clauſe, will in ſome meaſure account f ſecreſy ſo ſolemnly ſworn to b ſerved by every man who is m free-maſon. It recites, "Th yearly congregation and confeder made by the maſons in their g aſſemblies, the good cauſe and of the ſtatutes for labourers is o violated and broken, in ſubverſ the law, and to the great damage the commons; our ſaid Sovereign

80.
80



South West View of the QUEENS PAL



PALACE & part of the Castle at Windsor.

g, willing in this caſe to pro-
remedy, by the advice and aſ-
reſaid, and at the ſpecial re-
the commons hath ordained
bliſhed, that ſuch chapters and
ations ſhall not be hereafter
and if any ſuch be made, they
ſe ſuch chapters and congre-
to be aſſembled and holden,
be thereof convict, ſhall be
for felons, and other maſons
me to ſuch chapters and con-
ns ſhall be puniſhed by im-
ent of their bodies, and make
ranſom at the king's will."

e has likewiſe ariſen the tra-
of the free-maſons being an un-
ſociety, and practiſing ſome
ickedneſs, ſo that many of the
ex have held it in abhorrence,
r dreaded that their huſbands
belong to them.

is the true origin of *Free-*
in England, no other can be
and though they have copied a
emonies from ſimilar ſocieties
Roſicruſians originally) ſuch as
ng a grand maſter, wardens,
y cannot trace any origin from
The benevolent and charitable
e afforded to their brethren no
commenced with the occaſion,
free-maſons who refuſed to
y compulſion muſt have had aſ-
from ſome quarter; this bene-
ſpirit in the fraternity has ſince
xpanded in proportion to the
of the members, and is the beſt
the inſtitution.

dſor has always been conſider-
principal town of the county of
re, but its importance has been
diminiſhed at ſundry times,
the caſtle has been neglected,
dom viſited by any of the royal
In the laſt reign it was only
to by foreigners to view the
and as a Sunday excurſion for
ners: at preſent its ſplendour
ety is reſtored, by the proſpect
becoming the ſummer reſidence
r majeſties. The beauties of
n are not many, as it has but
ital ſtreet, the courſe of which
he ſouth from the Queen's pa-
and the chief building in it is
n-hall erected for the uſe of the
tion at the expence of Queen
and conſequently decorated with
jeſty's ſtatue, and that of Prince
George of Denmark her conſort, at the expence of the town. The corporation conſiſts of a mayor, high ſteward, ten aldermen, three benchers or aſſiſtants, two bailiffs, a town clerk, and fifteen younger brethren. It ſends two members to parliament, thoſe for the preſent are Admiral Keppel and the Honourable John Montagu. It has a plentiful market on Saturdays, and is well ſupplied with fiſh from its ſituation on the banks of the Thames.

No town in England, we believe, can boaſt ſuch beautiful environs; which ever way you walk or ride from Windſor, variegated ſcenes preſent themſelves to charm the eye. It would fill a volume to deſcribe all the ſuperb country ſeats of the nobility and gentry ſurrounding it, within the diſtance of ten miles.

To the Great Park you are conducted by a delightful avenue proceeding from the ſouth end of the town, to the top of a hill about three miles diſtant, from which you have a view of the whole park, ſaid to be about fourteen miles in circumference, and it is well ſtocked with deer, and a variety of other game. The adjoining foreſt, which Mr. Pope has rendered immortal by his admirable poem entitled Windſor Foreſt, is of great extent; computed at thirty miles; and contains ſeveral agreeable towns and villages, of which Oakingham, or Wokingham is the principal: it is a large, populous town, has ſeveral good ſtreets, a handſome market-houſe, and was famous for a ſilk ſtocking manufactory: the diſtance from Windſor is about ſix miles.

Another beautiful ſpot in the weſtern neighbourhood of Windſor is the fine ſeat at Cliefden in Buckinghamſhire, five miles diſtant from Windſor: the houſe was built by George Villiers Duke of Buckingham in the reign of Charles II. in the ſame ſtyle as the Queen's houſe in St. James's Park, having the ſame architect: the ſituation on an eminence, commanding a view of the river is delightful, it was the ſummer reſidence of the late Prince of Wales, his Majeſty's father, who greatly improved it, at preſent it belongs to the Earl of Inchiquin.

Eaton at two miles diſtance from Windſor on the oppoſite banks of the Thames, and connected with it by a

bridge, is only famous for the college founded there by Henry VI. for the maintenance of a provoſt and ſeven fellows, one of whom is vice-provoſt, and for the inſtruction of ſeventy king's ſcholars on the foundation, who, when they have completed their learning here, from whom as many are elected by ſeniority to ſcholarſhips in King's College, Cambridge, as there are vacancies for, on the firſt Tueſday in Auguſt annually. No other ſtude can be admitted to fellowſhips King's College but thoſe who h been on the foundation at Eaton. is now become a flouriſhing ſcho for beſides the king's ſcholars, th are ſeldom leſs than three hund boys, not on the foundation, w board at the houſes of the maſte or at other boarding houſes wit the college bounds.

An Impartial Review of New Publications.

ARTICLE VII.

MEDICAL and Philoſophical Commentaries, by a Society in Edinburgh. Vol. VI. Part 4. 1s. 6d. Murray.

THIS part concludes the volume for the year 1779; and contains ſome curious as well as uſeful articles, but does not abound with that variety and important matter which has diſtinguiſhed the former publications. A new year, and the aſſiſtance of this hint may perhaps produce more attention on the part of the medical profeſſors concerned in it. The plan we have always recommended, and we wiſh to ſee it purſued with unremitting zeal for the health of the publick; it ſhould not drop into a mere review of foreign or domeſtick medical books. Uſeful experiments and obſervations in the medical, chirurgical, and philoſophical departments made by eminent men in Great-Britain or Ireland, and communicated to the Society by correſpondents, uſed to form the chief merit of this work; and if care is taken to give due encouragement to ſuch communications, the ſucceſs of it will be inſured.

The hiſtory of a ſingular caſe of *Rabies Canina* terminating favourably, by the late James Tilton, M. D. of Dover county on the Delaware in America. The hiſtory of an uncommon caſe in midwifery, by Mr. William Spier, of Ardee in Ireland; and memoirs of the late celebrated Dr. Haller, are the principal papers worth notice in this publication.

VIII. *Facts addreſſed to the Landholders, Stockholders, Merchants, Farmers, Manufacturers, Tradeſmen, Proprietors of every Deſcription, and generally to all the Subjects of Great-Britain and Ireland.* 1s. 6d. J. Johnſon.

IN this performance the grounds of complaint againſt the preſent adminiſtration, and the extravagant ſyſtem of government which has been carried on ſince the acceſſion of his preſent majeſty, are explained in ſo regular a mode, that the meaneſt capacity may become maſter of the ſubject. The integrity of parliament, the author ju obſerves, is the key-ſtone that keeps whole together. If this be ſhaken, conſtitution totters; if it be quite remo our conſtitution falls to the ground, aſks, Is it then only ſhaken? Is it not removed? Facts and very alarming fact produced to prove, that it is not only ſha but if a ſpeedy remedy is not applied, it will be totally removed. The moti made in the Houſe of Lords by the Duke Richmond and the Earl of Shelburne December laſt, which have been given w the debates upon them in our parliament hiſtory, are diſcuſſed in this method pamphlet, in order to ſhow the people whom it is addreſſed, that they are f founded and ought not to have been rej ed. The rejection of them is attributed miniſterial influence, created and ſecu by places, penſions, contracts and dono all at the publick expence; the neceſſit a thorough and ſpeedy reformation by cut off many of the golden veins of the Treaſ is pointed out, and all the enormous, travagant waſte of the publick money diſplayed, under the different departm of the ſtate; in ſhort, this publication be conſidered as an illuſtration of the m of diſpoſing of the publick money, neta to be known by all perſons, who have regard for the welfare of their country.

The aſtoniſhing expences of the pre war, ſuppoſing a peace had been ſettle Chriſtmas 1779, is ſtated in a mercan clear account. According to this calcula it has coſt the nation 47,437,500l. brought on an annual expence of 1,892,0 to be raiſed upon the people by taxes. leſs a ſtop is put to future profuſion, an dition of thirteen millions will be made year during the continuance of the wa the principal of the national debt, a proportional intereſt muſt be annually r from the people, if the methods propoſ the noble lords, and by the commons i minority are not adopted. That we not repeat the arguments already rec

he debates upon theſe ſubjects, after the
eral recommendation we have given of
pamphlet we ſhall only add, that there
ſeveral ſtriking facts concerning places,
ions, and diſpoſals of the publick mo-
to other purpoſes than thoſe for which
were granted by parliament, to be
d in this publication, which we do not
mber to have ſeen in print before.

K. *An Addreſs to the Freeholders of Mid-*
, aſſembled at Free-Maſons Tavern,
Monday, December 20th, 1779, for the
poſe of eſtabliſhing Meetings to maintain
ſupport the Freedom of Election. 6d.
well.

HE outlines of a plan for a general
munication of the friends of liberty with
other, are given in this ſhort addreſs,
en with ſpirit, and a ſincere deſire to
r the Houſe of Commons in future,
endent of the miniſtry.

the general election is not far diſtant,
writings, we hope, will have a good ef-
on the electors.

A State of the Expedition from Cana-
s laid before the Houſe of Commons, by
enant-General Burgoyne, and verified by
nce; with a Collection of authentick
ments, and an Addition of many Circum-
s which were prevented from appearing
the Houſe by the Prorogation of Par-
nt. Written and collected by himſelf,
dedicated to the Officers of the Army he
anded. 4to. 12s. Almon.

VERY paper neceſſary for a complete
te of the General's character and con-
is collected in this methodical, accu-
well-written performance. All the
ce and documents which we could
ſe the General and his counſel would
ce on his trial before a court-martial
ere ſubmitted to the publick: unfor-
ly, however, no man out of the pro-
can go beyond the ſatisfaction of cu-
, and therefore independent of the
ry, no judgement can be formed of it
defence and exculpation from blame.
moſt ſincerely wiſh he may live to the
when every obſtacle to his trial is re-
, and that he may then be honour-
acquitted, in the mean time all but
s ſhould ſuſpend their opinion, and
ead this book for amuſement and in-
tion. That thoſe who have only pe-
the advertiſement may know what
ave to expect from it, we ſhall briefly
he contents.

dedicatory epiſtle to Major-General
ps and the other officers who ſerved
the General upon the Canada expe-
. A ſhort introduction aſſigning the
for collecting, writing, and publiſh-
his own name, this ſtate of the expe-
. His ſpeech in the Houſe of Com-
mons prefatory to his narrative. The narrative with the evidence examined at the bar of the Houſe (an abridgement has been given in our Parliamentary Hiſtory for laſt year, Vol. XLVIII. p. 450). A review of the evidence, compared with the ſpeech and narrative, and additional remarks and explanations. Concluſion, recapitulating his conduct at home, the ſubſtance the ſame as his letter to his conſtituents, amply reviewed in the ſame volume, p. 515. The Appendix, containing General Burgoyne's thoughts for conducting the war from the ſide of Canada, laid before his Majeſty upon the General's firſt return from America in January 1777; in conſequence of which he was appointed to the command in Canada. On an attentive peruſal of theſe thoughts, or more properly his plan, his exculpation or condemnation in undertaking the expedition, greatly depends. A correſpondence between Lord George Germaine and General Carleton, and a variety of other letters ſwell this appendix, all relating to the progreſs and fatal end of the expedition. The military operations of the army at Saratoga, are likewiſe ſtated, and the detail is very intereſting. The minutes of the councils of war prior to opening the treaty with General Gates, contain ſome curious particulars which did not appear before the Houſe of Commons, and perhaps it would have been more prudent not to have ſuffered them to appear in print: they are proper documents for a court-martial, but by no means for the publick, who we apprehend for want of military ſkill will entertain no very favourable idea of them, eſpecially as the General himſelf has thought proper to ſuppreſs the names of the officers, who gave their opinions at the laſt council when the ſurrender was decided. A map of the country in which his army acted, ſhowing the marches and the places of the principal actions. A plan of the action at Huberton under Brigadier-General Frazer, on the 7th of July, 1777. The poſition of the detachment under Lieut. Col. Baum, near Bennington, ſhowing the attacks of the enemy on the 16th of Auguſt. A plan of the encampment and poſition of the whole army at Sword's Houſe near Stillwater, with the poſitions of that part of it that were engaged on the 19th of September. A plan of the encampment and poſition of the army on the 20th of September, with the poſition of the detachment in the action of the 7th of October, &c. And a plan of the poſition the army took at Saratoga on the 10th of September, and in which it remained till the convention was ſigned, are the plates annexed to this work: they are all drawn by engineers, and excellently engraved by Mr. W. Faden.

XI. *An Anſwer to the Letter addreſſed by Francis Riollay, Phyſician of Newbury, to James Hardy, Phyſician of Barnſtaple.* 1s. Cadell.

IN the year 1778, the ingenious and learned Dr. Hardy publiſhed a treatiſe on the Cholic of Poitu and Devonſhire. See our Review of Books, Vol. XLVII. p. 277. In that uſeful performance the doctor threw out ſome hints reſpecting the origin of the gout; aſcribing it to the action of mineral ſubſtances, eſpecially thoſe conveyed into the human body by the medium of adulterated wines. This opinion has been canvaſſed and diſputed with great candour and moderation by Dr. Riollay, in a letter which occaſions the preſent anſwer. Our limits will not permit us to enter into the controverſy, and it is more for the benefit of ſociety to mention that the inſtances Dr. Hardy produces to ſhow that the gout is frequently produced from drinking adulterated wines, or wines fined with mineral ſubſtances ſeem to overthrow all the objections of Dr. Riollay, which are founded on ſtrong reaſoning, but unſupported by facts. One or two hiſtorical anecdotes are worthy of notice. Before Conſtantinople was taken by Mahomet II. in 1453, the inhabitants were remarkably ſubject to the gout. The Chriſtians drank wines liberally ſupplied from the iſlands in the Archipelago, and the Mediterranean, of which Crete was the moſt eminent for its abundant produce. But ſince the Mahometans whoſe religion prohibits the uſe of wine have poſſeſſed it, the diſeaſe has been almoſt baniſhed. The gout has been almoſt totally removed from the Germans, in conſequence of an edict paſſed in 1696, making the adulteration of wines by minerals a capital offence. Thoſe who are liberal drinkers of wine, are adviſed to read this pamphlet.

LIST *of* NEW PUBLICATIONS *in the Months of* JANUARY *and* FEBRUARY, *beſides thoſe that have been reviewed.*

HISTORY.

RUSSIA; or, a complete Hiſtorical Account of all the Nations which compoſe that empire. 2 Vols. 8vo. 10s. Boards. Cadell.

The Hiſtory of the Political Connexion between England and Ireland, from the Reign of Henry II. to the preſent Time. 4to. 7s. 6d. ſewed. Cadell.

An Hiſtorical Account of the Virgin Iſlands in the Weſt Indies. By George Suckling, Eſq. 2s. ſewed. White.

The Hiſtory and Antiquities of the Four Inns of Court. 8vo. 3s. 6d. Kearſley.

Biographia Britannica; or, the Lives of the moſt eminent Perſons who have flouriſhed in Great Britain and Ireland. By Andrew Kippis, D. D. F. R. S. and S. A. 2d Vol. Folio. 1l. 11s. 6d. Boards. Bathurſt.

POLITICKS.

THE Elements of Commerce, Politicks and Finances: In Three Treatiſes on three important Subjects.

In the firſt, the Origin and Progreſs of Commerce are traced, and the true Principles of univerſal Trade explained; with Remarks on the Adminiſtration of Commercial Affairs, and a Sketch of the Education neceſſary for a Britiſh Merchant.

In the ſecond, the Science of univerſal Politics is defined; the Origin and different Forms of Governments are illuſtrated, and the peculiar Advantages of the Britiſh Conſtitution clearly pointed out; with Strictures on the Royal Prerogative, and the Rights of the Subject, concluding with a Sketch of the requiſite Accompliſhments for a Britiſh Senator.

In the third, an Hiſtorical Account is given of the various Modes of raiſing the public Revenues of Nations; with Remarks on the Nature and Advantages of the Funding Syſtem of Great Britain; and Obſervations on Taxation, and Methods propoſed for improving the Public Revenues; with Hints for aboliſhing Taxes on the Neceſſaries of Life, and ſubſtituting others more equitable to ſupply the Deficiencies. By Thomas Mortimer, Eſq. 4to. 18s. Boards. R. Baldwin.

The Yorkſhire Queſtion, or Petition, Addreſs. 8vo. 2d. Almon.

Subſtance of the Speeches made in the House of Commons, on the 15th of December 1779, on Mr. Burke's giving Notice his Intention to bring in a Bill after Chriſtmas Recees for the Retrenchment of Publick Expences, and for the better ſecuring the Independence of Parliament. 6d. Almon.

The Syſtem, occaſioned by the Speech of Leonard Smelt, Eſq. late Sub-Governor to their Royal Highneſſes the Prince of Wales and Biſhop of Oſnaburgh, at the Meeting in York, Dec. 30, 1779. 8vo. 6d. Almon.

A Letter to the Right Hon. Lord Viſcount Cranbourne, Lord Lieutenant and Cuſtos Rotulorum of the County of Hertford. 8vo. 6d. Almon.

Propoſals for paying great Part of the National Debt, and reducing Taxes immediately. By Robert Bird, Eſq. 1s. Dodſley.

Reaſons for Uniformity in the State, being a Supplement to the Britannick Conſtitution. 8vo. 1s. Bew.

Thoughts on the preſent County Petition. By an Old-faſhioned Independent Whig. L. Davis.

The Commercial Reſtraints of Ireland conſider-

dered: In a Series of Letters to a noble . 3s. Longman.

ispaſſionate Thoughts on the American . Addreſſed to the Moderate of all ies. 1s. Wilkie.

ur Letters from the Country Gentle- on the Subject of Petitions. 8vo. 6d. on.

n Analyſis of the Political Hiſtory of . 4to. 6s. Becket.

Defence of the Acts of Parliament y paſſed for the Relief of the Roman olicks. 1s. J. Johnſon.

etters on the Utility and Policy of em- ing Machines to ſhorten Labour, occa- d by the late Diſturbances in Lancaſhire; hich are added, ſome Hints for the fur- Extenſion and Improvement of the llen Trade and Manufactures. 1s. et.

he Senſe of the People, in a Letter to und Burke on his intended Motion in Houſe of Commons, on the 11th of Fe- ry, with Obſervations on the Petitions Aſſociations. 1s. Becket.

ARTS.

Grammar of the Bengal Language. By haniel Braſſey Halked. 1l. 1s. Boards. ley.

irections for breeding Game Cocks. 1s. Margowan.

n Illuſtration of the Sexual Syſtem of næus. By John Miller. 8vo. 1l. 1s. ds. Miller.

he New Art of Land Meaſuring, or a d to practical Surveying. Showing a and exact Method of Meaſuring and ping Lands, Woods, Waters, &c. By Talbot. 8vo. 6s. bound. Lowndes.

new General Dictionary of the Engliſh guage, preceded by a Rhetorical Gram- . By Thomas Sheridan, A. M. 2 V. 1l. 11s. 6d. Boards. Dodſley.

oſodia Rationalis; or, an Eſſay towards bliſhing the Melody and Meaſure of ch. 10s. 6d. Nichols.

peculum Linguæ Gallicæ, or a View of French Tongue. 5s. Elmſley.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ODERN Anecdote of the ancient Fa- of the Kinkvervankotſdarſprankengotch- s. A Tale for Chriſtmas, 1779. 3s. enhill.

Slight Sketch of the Controverſy be- n Dr. Prieſtley and his Opponents. 1s. et.

Reply to Mr. Gibbons's Vindication ome Paſſages in his Hiſtory of the De- and Fall of the Roman Empire. By ry Edwards, B. A. 3s. Dodſley.

ections on Elocution; or, Miſcellaneous es in Proſe and Verſe, ſelected from the Authors. By William Scott, Teacher in Edinburgh. 12mo. 3s. bound. Longman.

The Picture Gallery; containing near two Hundred Paintings by the moſt diſtinguiſhed Ladies in Great Britain. 4to. 3s. Kearſley.

The R—l Regiſter, with Annotations by another Hand. Volume the Fourth. 12mo. 2s. 6d. ſewed. Bew.

A Tour through Ireland, in 1776, 1777, 1778, and brought down to the End of 1779. By Arthur Young, Eſq. F. R. S. 4to. 1l. 1s. Cadell.

The Travels of Reaſon in Europe. 2s. 6d. Macgowan.

A Tour through Ireland, made in 1779. 12mo. 3s. Lowndes.

Thoughts on improving the Government of the Britiſh Territorial Poſſeſſions in the Eaſt Indies. 1s. 6d. Cadell.

Letters from an Engliſh Traveller. 4to. 3s. Nichols.

Account of a Debate in Coach-maker's Hall. By Harum Skarum, Eſq. 1s. Kearſley.

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EVENING: AN ODE.

By a Young Lady.

MILD eve aſcends her throne: the god of day [ſkies;
Wheels his bright chariot down the weſtern
The bluſhing clouds yet brighten'd by his ray,
Adorn the glowing ſky with purple dyes.

The boiſterous winds are lull'd to ſweeteſt ſleep; [breeze;
Softly and ſlow creeps forth the dying
Salutes the heaving boſom of the deep,
Or ſteals in whiſpers thro' the wavy trees.

The genial dews deſcend on every flower
With gentleſt lapſe each murm'ring current flows;
Th' o'er laboured ruſtick hails the pea[illegible] hour
And flies to blazing hearths and calm [illegible] poſe.

From yon blue field, yon wide expanſe [illegible]
What ſpangled glories burſt upon the ſ[illegible]
Gilding the flowery lawn and ſhady grov[illegible]
And deck the ſolemn ſcene with fir[illegible] of vary'd light.

At this ſtill hour, when firſt the infant e[illegible]
Pour'd forth her bounties with unſp[illegible] hand,
Beſtow'd on every flower ſpontaneous bir[illegible]
And deck'd with flowers th' uncultiv[illegible] land.

niverſal Nature ſunk to reſt,
iltleſs of midnight revelry obſcene,
e man his couch ſecure from danger
reſs'd,
ſlept in ſafety on the level green.

idnight fires, no blazing torches bright,
r'd the dun air with radiance not its
own;
urders lurk'd beneath the veil of night,
daring courage and to crimes unknown.

chang'd the ſcene, yet on this peace-
ful ſhore [dwell;
ek Contentment; here ſhe ſure muſt
while I court her and her paths explore,
eath the ſtraw-roof'd cot, or humble
ell.

the ſilent hour (immers'd in care)
al on me, unperceiv'd, theſe walks
among,
ontemplation, Heaven-deſcended fair,
en warm my breaſt to raiſe the rap-
turous ſong!

evening ſhades, this duſky twilight
grey,
e ſolemn ſtillneſs of the ſober ſcene,
laſt faint glimm'rings of declining day,
ite to calm repoſe or thoughts ſerene.

Life's gay ſcenes with all their pomp
muſt fade, [tire,
d Pleaſure with her mirthful train re-
Time and Age the landſcape have
decay'd,
d quench in ardent youth the genial fire.

may my Evening then of life ſecure
ine with the luſtre of fair Virtue's light,
e brightneſs may through every age
endure, [gloomy night.
d bloom through dreary Death's cold

O D E

Written on the Author's Birth Day.

THER of old Oblivion hail!
Reſtrain thy ſwift revolving glaſs;
thing verſe can ought avail,
charm thy moments as they paſs:
amuſements of my youth,
childhood and my boyiſh days,
Virtue, Probity, and Truth,
uit my ſportive frolick lays:
ill Rememb'rance bring to view,
e years that whilom bliſsful flew,
careleſs of the paſſing hours,
pipe I ſweetly tun'd, or cull'd the
Muſes flow'rs.

then and ſhow unerring fate,
guile my ſoul to yonder ſky,
s unknown to man create,
d read conceal'd Futurity?

Far hence, ye vain deluſions all,
'Tis time I tear you from my breaſt;
Methinks I hear ſweet Reaſon call,
"Be not with empty dreams poſſeſt!"
Away deluſive ſhades away,
I brook no longer fond delay,
Reluctant ſtill ye from me fly,
Your airy forms yet flit before my eye!

Whether adown the ſtream of Time,
I paſs with eaſy proſp'rous ſails,
Or o'er its waves I painful climb,
Forlorn and toſs'd by ſtormy gales:
Still let me check the wanton breeze,
And ſtedfaſt ſteer when tempeſts riſe,
Nor be abſorb'd in ſlothful eaſe,
But eaſy gain the bliſsful ſkies:
From hence each day may I adore,
Great God! ſome wonder of thy pow'r,
Here taſte Life's quiet guiltleſs joys
Then leave the world, its pomp, and
empty noiſe.

Jan. 14. HENRY LEMOINE.

CORRECTED COPIES *of the* SONGS *ſung in the Pantomime called* HARLEQUIN FORTUNATUS, *and ſaid to be written by* Mr. SHERIDAN.

SONG I. Sailor, Mr. BANNISTER.

WHEN 'tis night, and the mid-watch is come, [main,
And chilling miſts hang o'er the darken'd
Then ſailors think of their far diſtant home,
And of thoſe friends they ne'er may ſee again:
But when the fight's begun,
Each ſerving at his gun,
Should any thought of them come o'er our mind,
We think but ſhould the day be won,
How 'twill chear their hearts to hear,
That their old companion he was one.

Or, my lad, if you a miſtreſs kind [true,
Have left on ſhore, ſome pretty girl and
Who many a night doth liſten to the wind,
And wakes to think how it may fare with you:
O! when the fight's begun,
Each ſerving at his gun,
Should any thought of HER come o'er your mind,
Think only ſhould the day be won,
How 'twill chear her heart to hear
That her own true ſailor he was one.

SONG II. Sailor, Mr. VERNON.

I.

CHEERLY my hearts, of courage true,
The hour's at hand to try your worth,
A glorious peril waits for you,
And valour pants to lead you forth;

Mark

Mark where the enemy's colours fly, boys;
There ſome ſhall conquer, and ſome muſt die, boys;
But that appals not you or me,
For our watch word it ſhall be,
" Britons ſtrike home!"

CHORUS.

" Britons ſtrike home! revenge your country's wrong!"

II.

When rolling miſts their march ſhall hide,
At dead of night a choſen band,
Liſt'ning to the daſhing tide,
With ſilent tread ſhall print the ſand:
Then where the Spaniſh colours fly, boys,
We'll ſcale the walls, or bravely die, boys;
For we are Britons bold and free,
And our watch-word it ſhall be,
" Britons ſtrike home!" &c.

III.

The cruel Spaniard, then too late,
Diſmay'd, ſhall mourn th' avenging blow,
Yet vanquiſh'd meet the milder fate,
Which mercy grants a fallen foe.
Thus ſhall the Britiſh banners fly, boys,
On yon proud turrets rais'd on high, boys;
And while the gallant flag we ſee,
We'll ſwear our watch-word ſtill ſhall be,
" Britons ſtrike home!" &c.

THE LAST DAY.

By DR. SWIFT.

WITH a whirl of thought oppreſs'd,
I ſunk from reverie to reſt,
A dreadful viſion ſeiz'd my head,
I ſaw the graves give up their dead;
Jove, arm'd with terrors, burſt the ſkies,
And thunder roars, and light'ning flies.
Amaz'd, confus'd, its fate unknown,
The world ſtands trembling at his throne.
While each pale ſinner hangs his head,
Jove nodding, ſhook the heavens, and ſaid,
" Offending race of human-kind,
By nature, reaſon, learning blind,
You, who thro' frailty ſtepp'd aſide,
And you who never fell thro' pride;
All you who different ſects have ſhamm'd
And come to ſee each other damn'd;
So ſome folks told you, but they knew
No more of Jove's deſigns than you.
The world's mad buſineſs now is o'er,
And I preſent ſuch pranks no more.
I——at ſuch blockheads ſet my wit,
I——damn ſuch fools; go, go, you're

SONG.

By the late DR. HOADLEY.

WHEN Chloe try'd her virgin fires,
And firſt her ſhafts let fly;
She fill'd my breaſt with vague deſires—
I thought it was her eye.

When melting ſtrains fell from her mo
Which gods might wiſh to ſip;
When all was harmony and truth—
I thought it was her lip.

But when ſhe danc'd! ſuch air, ſuch gra
What mortal could eſcape?
I look'd no longer on her face—
I ſwore it was her ſhape.

When ſeen by chance, her breaſt beſpoke
The purity within;
Her ſnowy arm—her iv'ry neck—
'Twas then, her lovely ſkin.

Nor eye, nor ſhape, nor neck, nor face,
My boſom did enthrall:
'Twas *ſenſe*, I found, the happy grace,
That gave a charm to all.

THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER.

LONDON.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2.

YESTERDAY a Court of Aldermen was held at Guildhall, and the new elected Alderman of Aldgate Ward, John Burnell, Eſq. was ſworn into his office, in the room of William Lee, Eſq. reſigned.

THURSDAY, 3.

Yeſterday came on at Lincoln's Inn Hall, before the Lord Chancellor and the Lord Chief Juſtice, the important hearing of an information brought by the Attorney-General againſt a tradeſman, his attorney, and a ſerjeant at mace, for a breach of privilege committed above a year ago on Monſ. predeceſſor of Monſ. Cavalli, the pr Reſident of Venice, who was arreſted debt of 300l. the counſel for the Crow protect the right of ambaſſadors in this c try were, the Attorney and Sollicitor-G ral; for the defendants, Mr. Mans Mr. Howarth, Mr. Mingay, and Mr. St pole. Before the cauſe was entered the Court informed the defendants, that proceedings of the information were point of law, not ſtrictly regular, and if ſiſted on they muſt be amended; but as ſtep would protract time without anſw any ſubſtantial ground, it was adviſab wave any objection, and to proceed on merits: the defendants admitted the

ated, and contended, that if liable to
ure, it was for an error of underſtanding
, and not for a wilful violation of the
d privileges of foreign ambaſſadors, for
was a caſe that ſtood on very particular
umſtances: Monſ. P. was underſtood to
o longer a publick man; he was ſuc-
ed by Monſ. Cavalli in his publick ca-
ty, and ſtayed afterwards more than eight
in this kingdom, conſequently he had
eaſonable time to depart; and the de-
ants conſidering him in the character
private ſubject, had been (if wrong)
d in their own judgements. That on
g told by the ſollicitor of the Treaſury
e miſtake, Monſ. P. was inſtantly re-
d.

The Court determined, that it was a vio-
n of the privileges of Monſ. P. notwith-
ding his ſucceſſor had arrived. They
there was no time limited for the de-
ure of ambaſſadors, who were to have
eſtraint on their perſons; but they al-
d many extenuating circumſtances ap-
ed, and though they condemned the
uct of the defendants, poſtponed judge-
t *ſine die*.

FRIDAY, 4.

The Royal Society, at their laſt Meeting,
e to a reſolution to ſtrike a medal in
our of the late celebrated navigator Capt.
k. Impreſſions of this medal, in gold,
to be preſented by the Society to their
eſties, the Empreſs of Ruſſia, &c. and
e widow of the deceaſed; impreſſions in
r are to be ſent to ſome of the moſt
inguiſhed academies in Europe; and af-
a certain number has been ſtruck off the
is to be broke.

Yeſterday morning, about nine o'clock,
ſtminſter-Hall was crowded with people
ear the ſentence of the Court pronounced
ſeveral members of the late Council of
draſs, who ſigned an authority for de-
ng Lord Pigot, removing him from his
ernment into confinement, and of which
were convicted the ſittings after laſt
haelmas term. The Attorney-General
ed for judgement in a ſhort ſpeech, full
ſtrong obſervations on the offence, and
nature of it, which was, he obſerved,
ſo extraordinary and aggravated a com-
tion as would, he truſted, meet with the
per puniſhment. It was not for him to
ſt the Court in their determination, but
begged leave to deliver his opinion of the
ree of puniſhment which ſo high a miſ-
eanour deſerved, for it was no leſs than a
olution of legal government. The peace
good order of the Eaſt-India Company's
lement being already diſturbed by civil
entions with the Rajah of Tanjore, the
of depoſing Lord Pigot had nearly been
ductive of the moſt ſerious conſequences,
anarchy might have totally defeated the
LOND. MAG. Feb. 1780.

reſtoration of the Rajah to his kingdom, of which he had been diſpoſſeſſed by the Nabob of Arcot. He therefore thought a fine, impriſonment, and incapacitation from ſerving government in any poſt whatever, would be a very proper judgement on the defendants. Mr. Rous followed his learned leader upwards of an hour, and improved with many pointed obſervations on the ſame heads of argument. Mr. Dunning, counſel for the defendants, offered many affidavits in extenuation, to the reading of which the Attorney-General objected, but he was over-ruled by the Court, and the affidavits were read, which run over all the parts of the defence urged upon the trial, and ſome new matter which was not then entered upon for want of evidence: Mr. Dunning pleaded for two hours to combat the Attorney-General's ſpeech.

MONDAY, 7.

On Saturday the cauſe reſpecting the impriſonment of Lord Pigot, who died in his confinement at Madraſs, was reſumed in the Court of King's Bench, when inſtead of replies to the former arguments in behalf of the defendants being immediately entered upon by the great law officer of the crown, as it was expected, the Hon. Mr. Erſkine, Mr. Hardinge, Mr. Chambers, Mr. Wilſon, and Mr. Pigot roſe, and ſeparately made very long ſpeeches in favour of the gentlemen, which took up ſeveral hours. Mr. Hardinge took an exception to the information, which did not ſtate that the defendants aſſaulted and impriſoned his lordſhip, with intent to fruſtrate and prevent the orders of the Eaſt-India Company being carried into execution, but omitted the latter part of the charge ſo ſtrongly inſiſted upon at the trial, and laid the whole of it entirely upon preſumption of circumſtances. This objection was conſidered diſtinctly and ſeriouſly by the Judges Mansfield, Aſhhurſt, and Buller, Mr. Juſtice Willes being abſent. All the three judges gave their opinion in favour of the objection, and alſo of the legal inadmiſſibility of a preſumptive charge of ſo high a nature as an intention in the defendants to kill his lordſhip, which had been urged with vigour, and gravely contended. The arguments of the five counſel were principally to ſhow the haſty diſpoſition of his lordſhip in the acts of his government of Madraſs, the juſtice of the claim, ſo much canvaſſed with ridicule by the Attorney-General, that Mr. B nfield made of 250,000l. on the revenues of Tanjore, when that territory was ordered by the directors to be reſtored to the Rajah, and which ſum he actually advanced on mortgage of thoſe very revenues to the uſurping Nabob of Arcot, when the country was in poſſeſſion of that prince; the advancement of the Company's intereſt by the defendants after

the depoſing of his lordſhip; and the actual neceſſity of the revolution of Madraſs ſo as to conſult the welfare, peace, and good government of the Eaſt India Company's affairs in that part of the globe. After the counſel had exhauſted all the ſubtlety of language on theſe general principles of the ſubject, the Attorney General ſpoke above an hour and a half in reply, wherein he ſaid, that notwithſtanding all which was ſaid, he was far from being convinced out of his former propoſition, that there was a ſecret deſign to diſpatch Lord Pigot, by ſome means or other, either under pretence of a reſcue to fall upon him, or to embrace ſome other opportunity of taking his lordſhip out of the way. But all the judges agreed that there was not a ſhadow of evidence to ſuppoſe ſuch an intention, and it was entirely out of the queſtion. The court broke up at half paſt five, and poſtponed judgement, to conſider in the mean time the arguments on both ſides. Lord Mansfield expreſſed great ſatisfaction at the diſplay of abilities made by two of the counſel (juniors at the bar) whom, he ſaid, he heard with vaſt pleaſure.

FRIDAY, 11.

Yeſterday a court of common-council was held at Guildhall, when, after a deal of altercation, the vacancies in the ſeveral committees were filled up agreeable to the liſt of the previous meeting, except in the addition of one name. The grand buſineſs of an addreſs to Parliament was then entered upon by Mr. Hurford, who moved for petitioning the Houſe of Commons to enquire into the expenditure of the publick money, and the encreaſing influence of the Crown, in ſupport of which he ſaid, that the citizens of London being moſt heavily burthened with taxes, had a greater right to know how thoſe impoſts were applied; he paid many compliments to the county petitions, and was aſſiſted by Mr. Alderman Kirkman, who ſpoke in behalf of the motion.

Mr. Merry oppoſed the motion, and ridiculed the profeſſions of a certain Right Honourable member of the Houſe of Commons, by contraſting one of his ſpeeches, when in a certain office, with his popular effuſions againſt adminiſtration.

Mr. Alderman Sawbridge, Mr. Alderman Townſend, and Mr. Hurford anſwered the objections. They ſaid that the abilities of the Right Honourable Commoner were ſo great, as to become well worthy the encouragement of adminiſtration, and the exerciſe of them in defence of the people moſt demonſtratively evinced the integrity of that gentleman's publick line of conduct; the motion was put and carried. A committee of eight aldermen and 16 commoners was appointed to draw up the petition, which was agreed upon, and the ſheriffs, with the remembrancer, are to preſent the ſame to the Houſe.

This committee was deſired to corre[ſpond] with the committees of the ſeveral coun[ties]

A committee was alſo appointed to co[r]reſpond with the committee of the Houſe [of] Commons for amending the bill of imp[ri]ſonment for debt.

There was a very full court, and, co[n]ſidering the nature of the buſineſs, there [was] the leaſt ſhare of invective or perſonal[ity] ever remembered.

Yeſterday morning, purſuant to an order [of] the Court of King's Bench on Saturday la[ſt] four gentlemen of the late council in In[dia] were brought up to the bar of that court [to] receive ſentence, having been found guilty [of] removing Lord Pigot from the preſidency [of] Madraſs, and impriſoning him for ni[ne] months, which was ſaid to be the cauſe [of] his death.

Mr. Juſtice Aſhhurſt being the judge [ap]pointed to paſs ſentence, before he pr[o]nounced, he went through the heads of t[he] evidence, both for the proſecution and [the] defence.

He made ſeveral remarks as he wa[s] through it, in which he obſerved, that [as] Fort St. George had belonged to the Crow[n] the depriving Lord Pigot of the preſiden[cy] would have been high treaſon; but as it w[as] under the Eaſt India Company, it was only [a] miſdemeanour. He took notice that the de[-]fendants had impriſoned Lord Pigot for [a] miſſing ſeveral members from the counc[il] yet they they themſelves had done the like [in] three inſtances; but he could ſay, that wh[en] they held the reins of government, ever[y] thing ſucceeded, both in trade and in t[he] army; and that the preſidency of Bengal, [to] whom the whole of the buſineſs was refe[r]red, gave an opinion in their favour. He then proceeded to the ſentence as follows:

"Gentlemen, you are now called upon [to] receive ſentence for an offence which yo[u] have committed, and been found guilty of; but, as there is no diſtinction in your ca[ſe] but are guilty alike, you are ſentenced ea[ch] of you to pay a fine to his majeſty of 10[00] and to be impriſoned until the ſum is paid."

They inſtantly paid the money into co[urt] and departed.

SATURDAY, 12.

Yeſterday, ſoon after two o'clock, t[he] ſheriffs, and ſome of the city members, m[et] at Guildhall, from whence they proceed[ed] with the city Remembrancer to the Houſe [of] Commons, and preſented the petition agr[eed] to on Thurſday by the court of common council. The city members went firſt, in order to be ready to ſpeak to it on its be[ing] delivered.

FRIDAY, 18.

On Tueſday laſt a cauſe was tried bef[ore] Judge Nares at Guildhall, between Mr. R[o]bert Tayler and the owners of one of the C[h]eſter ſtages. The action was brought for [the] recovery of damages for the injury which M[r.] Tayler ſuffered from the coachman's driv[ing] ag[ainſt]

inſt his horſe near Stratford, by which horſe was thrown down, and Mr. Tay- s legs run over by the hind wheel of the ch. The learned judge in ſumming up evidence informed the jury, that the law clear in making the owners of ſtage ches accountable for the miſconduct of r coachmen, and told them to find a ver- for the Plaintiff, if it appeared from evidence that the coach was not on the ſide of the road, for that if ſo the acci- had happened in conſequence of that conduct. The jury retired for about ten utes, and brought in a verdict for the ntiff with 150l. damages.

WEDNESDAY, 23.

n Monday was tried in the court of g's Bench, before the Earl of Mansfield, Weſtminſter-Hall, an indictment found by grand jury of Weſtminſter, againſt a dleſex juſtice, for a commitment of a man of London, and a member of the wſhip of ticket porters, to the Savoy, r the authority of the impreſs act, there- eclaring him to be an idle and diſor- y perſon, whereas in truth and in fact, roſecutor was an induſtrious ſober man, xtraordinary good reputation. The pro- ion was conducted by the direction of court of aldermen, to protect the rights he fellowſhip, they being all freemen, governed by an alderman. The indict- t was laid alſo againſt two conſtables, he original aſſault, prior to the exami- n before the juſtice; but the noble who preſided on the bench gave a direct nation to the jury, that they in point of were juſtifiable; and they were with- heſitation acquitted. The point reſted y as to the criminality of the juſtice, whether he was any ways liable to be d upon for the injury done to the proſe- who had been handcuffed, and led like ef through the ſtreets; and beſides, had ed in the Savoy a miſerable confine- , and even debarred the viſits of his ds; ſo that by mere accident a writ of eas Corpus was obtained by the city to arge him out of a loathſome room. The ſel for the juſtice relied upon the act of ament as a ſufficient anſwer to the charge, g, that the juſtice exerciſed his diſcre- and was not to be confined within any cular line of conduct; if it could be d he had wantonly abuſed his power, allowed the caſe varied materially. Lord field ſaid, that the juſtice had refuſed ar evidences, whom he was not em- red to exclude: the juſtice was not to the examination of witneſſes offered: his duty to hear and judge accordingly, ot to be biaſſed by improper motives; to that conſideration, it was for the o determine. The juſtice was found , and is to receive ſentence next term. rial laſted till four o'clock.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Admiralty Office, February 12.

CAPTAIN Thompſon, of his majeſty's ſhip the America, arrived late laſt night with a letter from Admiral Sir George Brydges Rodney to Mr. Stephens, of which the following is a copy:

Sandwich, at Sea, January 9, *Latitude* 41, 44, *Longitude* 14, 25, *Cape Finiſterre, E. N. E.* 76 *Leagues.*

SIR,

YESTERDAY, at day-light, the ſquadron of his majeſty's ſhips under my command deſcried 22 ſail in the North Eaſt quarter; we immediately gave chaſe, and in a few hours the whole were taken.

They prove to be a Spaniſh convoy which ſailed from St. Sebaſtian's the 1ſt of January, and were under the protection of ſeven ſhips and veſſels of war belonging to the royal company of Carraccas, viz. the Guipuſcoano, of 64 guns and 550 men. The San Carlos, of 32 guns and 200 men. The San Rafael, of 30 guns and 155 men. The Santa Tereſa, of 28 guns and 150 men. The San Bruno, of 26 guns and 140 men. The Corbetta San Fermin, of 16 guns and 60 men. The San Vicente, of 10 guns and 40 men.

Part of the convoy was laden with naval ſtores and proviſions for the Spaniſh ſhips of war at Cadiz; the reſt with bale goods belonging to the royal company.

Thoſe laden with naval ſtores and bale goods I ſhall immediately diſpatch for England, under convoy of his majeſty's ſhips the America and Pearl; thoſe laden with proviſions I ſhall carry to Gibraltar, for which place I am now ſteering, and have not a doubt but the ſervice I am ſent upon there will be ſpeedily effected.

You will likewiſe pleaſe to acquaint their lordſhips, that as I thought it highly neceſſary to ſend a 64 gun ſhip to protect ſo valuable a convoy, I have commiſſioned, officered, and manned the Spaniſh ſhip of war of the ſame rate, and named her the Prince William, in reſpect to his Royal Highneſs, in whoſe preſence ſhe had the honour to be taken. She has been launched only ſix months, is in every reſpect completely fitted for war, and much larger than the Bienfaiſant, Captain Macbride, to whom ſhe ſtruck.

I beg leave to congratulate their lordſhips on this event, which muſt greatly diſtreſs the enemy, whom I am well informed are in much want of proviſions and naval ſtores. I have the honour to be, with great regard, ſir, your moſt obedient and humble ſervant,

G. B. RODNEY.

Liſt of Merchants Ships under Convoy of the armed Ships mentioned in the foregoing Letter.

Noſtra Senora de L'Ores, laden with flour. San Franciſco, ditto. La Conceptione, with ditto and wheat. San Nicholas, with wheat.

San Jeronemo, ditto. Divina Providentia, with flour. San Gibilan, ditto. San Pacora, ditto. San Lauren, with French wheat. La Providentia, with flour and wheat. La Bellona, with flour. Eſperanza, with French ditto. Le Cidada de Mercia, with naval ſtores. L'Armiſtad, ditto. San Michael, with anchors and cables. La Fregatte de Bilboa, with tobacco.

St. James's, February 12. Letters received this day from Mr. Fitzherbert, his majeſty's reſident at Bruſſels, bring a confirmation of the ſignal ſucceſs of his majeſty's fleet under the command of Admiral Sir George Rodney, on the 16th of laſt month, near the ſtraits mouth.

The Spaniſh ſquadron, commanded by Don Juan de Langara, made a running fight, the circumſtances of which are not yet particularly known. That ſquadron conſiſted of eleven ſail of the line, three of which, the St. Genaro, St. Juſto, and Monarca, ſeparated before the engagement; the San Juliano, San Eugenio, San Auguſtino, and San Lorenzo, are arrived at Cadiz in a very ſhattered condition; the San Domingo blew up during the action; and the Phœnix, Princeſſa, and Diligent, were taken. The Phœnix is an eighty gun ſhip; all the others ſeventy.

Promotions.

JAMES CUNNINGAME, Eſq. major-general of his majeſty's forces, to be captain-general and governor in chief of his majeſty's iſland of Barbadoes in America.—The Earl of Aylesbury to be Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Wilts.—The dignity of a Baroneſs of the kingdom of Great Britain unto Lady Priſcilla Barbara Elizabeth Burrell, by the name, ſtile, and title of Baroneſs Willoughby de Ereſby, in the county of Lincoln.—Sir Henry Clinton, and Marriot Arbuthnot, Eſq. jointly and ſeverally to be his majeſty's commiſſioners for reſtoring peace in America, and for granting pardons to ſuch of his majeſty's ſubjects there now in rebellion, as ſhall deſerve the royal mercy.—Lord Viſcount Beauchamp ſworn a member of the privy-council.

Promotions in Ireland.

The Right Reverend Doctor George Chinnery, Biſhop of Killaloe and Kilfenora, alias Tenabore, to the biſhoprick of Cloyne, with the rectory or union of Aghada, in the ſaid dioceſe.—Doctor Thomas Barnard, Dean of Derry, to the biſhoprick of Killaloe and Kilfenora, alias Tenabore.—William Cecil Pery, Clerk, M. A. Dean of St. Flanan Killaloe, to the Deanery of Derry.—Samuel Raſtall, clerk to the Deanery of St. Flanan Killaloe.

Marriages.

A Few days ſince, at Birmingham, Thomas Whitmore, Eſq. of Apley, in Shropſhire, repreſentative in Parliament for Bridgenorth, to Miſs Foley, of Stourton, in the ſame county.—Guſtavus Brander, Eſq. of the Priory, Saliſbury, to Mrs. Eliſabeth Lloyd, relict of the late John Lloyd, Eſq. Vice-Admiral of the Blue.—At Dublin, the Right Honourable Arthur Earl of Arran, to Miſs Underwood, daughter of the late Richard Underwood, Eſq.

Deaths.

Jan. 30. GEORGE PERROT, Eſq. late one of the Barons of the Exchequer.—31. The Right Honourable Lady Jane Boyle, ſiſter to the late Richard Earl of Burlington, and the laſt of that noble family.—*Feb.* 1. Mrs. Martha Abdy, daughter of Sir Anthony Abdy, Bart. of Felix-Hall, in Eſſex.—2. Thomas Bladen, Eſq. aged 82, father to the Counteſs of Eſſex. He formerly repreſented the Boroughs of Old Sarum, Stockbridge, and other places, during ſeveral Parliaments.—4. The Honourable Lady Foulis, relict of the late Sir William Foulis, of Ingleby Manor, Bart.—5. The Right Reverend Doctor Richard Richmond, Biſhop of Soder and Man.—6. Francis Boyer, Eſq. one of the entering clerks of the High Court of Chancery.—7. John Browning, Eſq. one of the maſters in Chancery.—10. Sir William Blackſtone, Knight, one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas.—14. Samuel Egerton, Eſq. of Tatton-Park, and one of the members for the county of Cheſhire.—17. The Right Honourable Lady Catherine Pelham, ranger of Greenwich-Park.—18. Captain Stewart, of the Royal Navy, ſon of the late Admiral Stewart.—19. Lady Lucy Douglas, wife of the Honourable Mr. Douglas, of Dumfries, and daughter of their Graces the Duke and Ducheſs of Montroſe.—A few days ago, in his apartments in the Caſtle of Dublin, the Right Honourable Thomas Waite, ſecretary, one of his majeſty's moſt honourable privy council.—Alſo at the ſeat of John Ludford, Eſq. at Anſley-Hall, in Warwickſhire, Mrs. Ludford, widow of the late John Ludford, Eſq. of the ſame place, ſiſter to Sir Roger Newdigate, Bart.—Gregory Oliver, Eſq. of Suffolk Lane, London, merchant.—Thomas Browne, Eſq. garter principal king of arms.

BANKRUPTS.

ISAAC Cattle, late of Long-Alley, Moorfields, victualler.

John Bayly, late of Oporto, in Portugal, but of Newton, near Cambridge, wine-merchant.

Charles Maitland, of Newmarket, in Suffolk, carpenter.

Richard Pitt, formerly of Princes Street, St. James, Weſtminſter, and late of St. Alban's Street, St. James, Weſtminſter, upholder and cabinet-maker.

Philip Chivers, late of Piccadilly, upholder.

James Greenwood, late of Norton Falgate, ironmonger and brazier.

Joſeph Butter, of Wokingham, in Berks, draper.

n Smart, of Kingſton upon Hull, patten-ma-
.
rt Healey, of Louth, in Lincolnſhire, ſell-
nger and woolſtapler.
ard Emery, of Potton, in Bedfordſhire, inn-
der.
han Roberts, now or late of Cheſter, iron-
nger and grocer.
Chambers, of Tewksbury, in Glouceſter-
re, innholder.
nas Hilton, of Bury St. Edmund's, in Suf-
k, innholder.
Hanforth, of Wood Street, London, inn-
der.
Barnes, of St. Helen, in Worceſter, baker.
Baptiſt Rouſſel, late of Artillery-Street, Spital-
lds. weaver.
niah Williamſon, late of Old Barge Yard,
riſt-Church, Surrey, timber merchant.
y Richardſon, of Camberwell, in Surrey, brew-
(late a ſadler).
nas Bedford, of Oxford-Street, Middleſex, ſad-
.
mas Strawn, of Johnſon's Court, Charing-
oſs, vintner.
iam King, of Hatton-Street, Middleſex, coal-
tor.
n Kinſman, of Milton Abbott, in Devonſhire,
tcher.
Fletcher, late of Manchester, money-ſcrive-
.
iam Sword, of Whitehaven, in Cumberland,
tcher.
mas Joachim, of Upper-Thames-Street, Lon-
n, tea-dealer and ſpice merchant.
s Robbins, of Neath, in Glamorganſhire,
ocer.
iam Cooper, of Exeter, feltmaker.
h Beach, late of the pariſh of Bedminſter, in
merſetſhire, but now a priſoner in his maje-
's jail at Ivelcheſter, in the ſaid county, and
iah Martin, of Briſtol, brick and pantile mak-
and copartners.
Hewitt, of Coventry, wine and brandy mer-
ant.
Fencott, late of the pariſh of Eardiſland, but
w of Clehonger, in Hertfordſhire, tanner.
iam Stillman of Bath, blackſmith.
iam Maynard, of Long-Acre, ſtationer.
iam Reynolds Highmore, of the Three Cranes,
ndon, coal-merchant.
Children, late of Headcorn, in Kent, dealer.
Bird, of Little Ruſſell Street, St. George's,
oomsbury, bricklayer.
illim Biſſell, late of Moorgate, apothecary,
ndon
mas Hayward, late of Chelmsford, in Eſſex,
rpenter, joiner, and innholder.
iam Reading, late of the Tenter-Ground,
orfields, timber-merchant.
ard Batchelor, of St. Mary Magdalen, Ber-
ndſey, Surrey, merchant
iam Pearcey, late of St. Saviour's, Southwark,
ironmonger.
Stevens, of Croydon, in Surrey, butcher.
mas Vernon, late of Piccadilly, but now of the
ng's Bench Priſon, upholder
Wilſon, late of Eſſex-Street, in the Strand,
t now of St. Mary-le-Bonne, money-ſcrivener.
ard Ranger, late of Lewes, in Suſſex, ſhop-
eper.
d White of Biſhop's Huli, in Somerſetſhire,
binet maker.
Bond, of Tamworth, in Warwickſhire, mer-
r and grocer.
am Ellam and Samuel Spendley, of Man-
eſter, mercers and copartners.
ard Brown, of Lambeth, in Surrey, coal-mer-
ant.
Prieſtley and Ann Prieſtley, of York, mille-
rs and copartners.
ard White, of Worceſter, linen-draper.
ge Dare the elder, now or late of St. Mary
agdalen, Bermonſey, Surrey, carpenter and
iner.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Liverpool, January 21.

RIDAY laſt arrived at Whitehaven the
Flora, Weſtward, from Rotterdam,
n tobacco. This is the firſt import of the kind ever made here; many hundred hogſheads of that article have been exported hence to Holland, but that the Dutch ſhould ever furniſh us with it was amongſt the things never thought of.

SCOTLAND.

Haddington, in Scotland, January 17.

THE juſtices of the peace, and heretors of the county of Haddington, having met, and deliberately conſidered a copy of Lord Stormont's letter, tranſmitted to this county by the Lord Advocate, relative to the plan for arranging the force of the country in general, for the internal defence thereof, came to the following reſolutions:

"That it is abſolutely neceſſary that ſomething ſhould be done for the internal defence of the country, and that the thanks of the meeting ſhould be given to the Lord Advocate for his attention to a matter of ſuch publick concern.

"Some difficulties having occurred with regard to the conditions mentioned in Lord Stormont's letter, the meeting appoint the committee formerly named to correſpond with the Lord Advocate upon that matter, and authorize the ſaid committee to meet with the other committees in Scotland, to conſider whether an application ſhould be made to parliament for a militia, or in what manner the internal defence of the country ſhould be arranged."

AMERICA.

THE following is a correct account of the current prices in Virginia, September 1779, viz. tobacco, 20l. per cwt. flour, 40l. per cwt. bread, 40l. per cwt. Indian corn, 40l. per barrel; peaſe, 4l. per buſhel; Wheat, 12l. per buſhel; pork, 40l. per cwt. European goods, 6000 per cent. advance on the ſterling coſt by the package; Weſt-India rum, 30 dollars per gallon, by the hogſhead; brown ſugar, 90l. per cwt. by the barrel; ſalt, 20l. for cwt. exchange, 2000 to 2500 per cent. bills very ſcarce.

New Orleans, Oct. 14. We had here on the 18th of Auguſt the moſt dreadful hurricane that ever was remembered; all the veſſels that were in the river were either ſunk or blown on ſhore; among the number of thoſe that were ſunk was the Morris, an American frigate, commanded by Capt. Pickles, and ſome of her crew drowned, as were ſeveral other perſons who were on board of veſſels in the river; great numbers of houſes in the town, though very low, were entirely blown down, and all the others ſuffered very conſiderably; all the plantations from the bottom of the river, to ſix or ſeven leagues above the town, were entirely laid waſte; trees in the foreſt were torn up

for

for ſeveral miles together; the diſaſter that the hurricane occaſioned is ſo great, that it will require two or three years labour to put the colony in the ſtate it was before.

Extract of a letter from New York, Dec. 16.

"From the preſent diſpoſition of the general, I hope ſoon to forward you ſome very intereſting intelligence, as a force of 8000 gallant fellows are now embarking, to be commanded by General Clinton in perſon, and Lord Cornwallis; the whole of the Grenadiers, Light Infantry, Royal Welch, a battalion of Heſſians, &c. are ordered to embark at the White Stone and proceed up the Sound, poſſibly to avoid being ſtopped by the ice, or to cover the general's real deſtination; a gentleman from head quarters hinted that the general would not be long abſent on this ſervice. Congreſs bills are at 50 for one of ſilver in Philadelphia, and iron is abſolutely 1500l. per hundred, or 30,000l. a ton. The Congreſs, it is ſaid, are propoſing to march from that city to Connecticut, dreading an inſurrection and the ſafety of their perſons in Philadelphia; the rebellion is now more likely than ever to ſubſide, for ſince D'Eſtaign's ſummoning Gen. Prevoſt to ſurrender Savannah in the name of the French king, an inconceivable deſection had taken place; the people without our lines confeſs their eyes to be now opened to the deſigns of the Bourbon family, which are to conquer and keep poſſeſſion of provinces, pretending to be their allies."

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE following extract of a letter from Berlin, dated January 11, contains more intereſting particulars of the late unfortunate Captain Cook, than any of the accounts hitherto made publick.

"Our famous geographer, M. de Buſchin hath juſt received a letter from Mr. Pallas, profeſſor of the imperial Academy of Peterſbourg, dated the 21ſt of December, containing a recital of the unhappy end of the famous Engliſh Traveller, Captain Cook, in the following words:

"The imperial court and ſenate had received in the month of November laſt an account from Kamſchatka, that ſome Engliſh ſhips had appeared on the ſeas of that coaſt, and perhaps that news had arrived here ſome time before, but it was not made publick till then. At length laſt week diſpatches were delivered to the Chevalier Harris, envoy from the Court of London to our Court, from Captain Clerke, who commanded the Diſcovery under Captain Cook, and alſo a letter to Mr. Stephens, ſecretary to the Admiralty. By an extract from theſe diſpatches, which I have read, it appears that Captain Cook, after he had paſſed the Cape of Good Hope, had continued his courſe along Van Dieman's Land, and New Zealand. He arrived happily, in Auguſt, 1777, at the iſland of Otaheite, where he [illegible] Omiah, a native of that iſland, in [illegible] health. Since the firſt voyage of Captain Cook to that iſland, the Spaniards had [illegible] there twice, and ſtayed ſome months, [illegible] their ſhips had left behind all ſorts of [illegible] and domeſtick animals, but only of the [illegible] ſpecies; ſo that they received the cows [illegible] the ſhe goats that Captain Cook brought there with great pleaſure. He left the iſland in the month of December following, and after having made ſeveral new diſcoveries in the South Sea, he arrived, in the month of March, 1778, on the coaſt of America, ſituated on the South of Kamſchatka. A leak being diſcovered in Captain Cook's ſhip, the Reſolution, and having a very ſtormy ſea, obliged him to anchor in a bay in that part of the coaſt, And having repaired his own ſhip, they both put to ſea, and ſailing along the coaſt, they laſt diſtinctly diſcovered the ſtrait between Aſia and America. The two parts of the world preſented only, at that height of latitude, a low barren land, without ſhelter, and a ſea of a very middling depth. They continued their route till they perceived diſtinctly the American coaſt, extending to the North-Eaſt. He then thought himſelf arrived near to the bounds of his wiſhes, but when he came to 70 degrees, 45 minutes latitude, and 198 degrees of longitude (probably reckoning from Greenwich) he met with impenetrable mountains of ice, which obliged him to turn towards the South. He caſt anchor near the iſland of Unalaſcha, where Captain Cook dated his letter. He fixes the iſland in 53, 55 latitude, and 192, 30 longitude, conſequently giving that iſland a more weſtern and ſouthern poſition than in the new general chart of Ruſſia. As he found himſelf to the Eaſt of Sandwich iſland, which he had paſſed in his voyage, he reaſonably thought he muſt meet with other iſlands; he therefore ſailed again, in order to paſs the autumn and the winter in a more temperate climate. He actually diſcovered divers other iſlands, which appeared to be extremely fertile, and where the inhabitants had raiſed ſtone walls upon the heights for their defence. He caſt anchor at one of the iſlands, named O'wy'he, in the gulf of Caraca-Coſſa, and treated very amicably with the natives, who paid him almoſt divine honours. After he had refreſhed his people, one of whom only had died in the voyage, and two others had fallen ſick, he was already got under ſail, when a furious ſtorm hurt his mizen-maſt, which obliged him to return to the gulf to repair it. The iſlanders became every day more bold, and at laſt clearly demonſtrated their inclination to theft, which went ſo far as to ſteal one of his boats. Captain Cook, willing to [illegible] juſtice for this robbery, went on ſhore with his lieutenant, and ten or twelve of the crew. He advanced towards a large body

habitants, who always paid him great
, and accoſted their Chief. Whilſt
gociation was carrying on, the inſo-
f one of the iſlanders, who was in the
, obliged him to fire on him with his
et, loaded only with ſmall ſhot, which
even penetrate the mat with which
covered. The Indians begun then to
ged, and when the lieutenant had at
fired and killed his man, the whole
ell on the body; and as ſoon as the
had diſcharged their pieces, they did
e time to load again, but killed Cap-
ook and four of his people, forcing the
partly wounded, to make their eſcape,
favour of the fire of their pinnace:
n Clerke, to whom the command then
d, ſaw no poſſibility of revenging the
f the brave Captain Cook, but was
to keep on the defenſive till his maſt
aired. In the mean time he made
with the ſavages, and quitted the
to return to Kamſchatka, where he
d in Port Awatſcha from the 1ſt of Ja-
1779, till the month of June, in that
nd then ſailed to diſcover (as he writes
more exactly the iſlands between
hatka and America."

e private letters from the Hague,
t by the laſt mail, contain the follow-
rticulars:

he States of Holland adjourned laſt
to Wedneſday the 23d of this month
ary). It is ſaid that aſſembly, during
aſt ſeſſion, came to three very impor-
eterminations, which have been car-
the aſſembly of the States-General to
ed into reſolutions: The firſt is to
ue for ſix months the double *Laſt &
eldt*: the ſecond is relative to a new
f a naval equipment given in by the
nt admiralties, by which it is pro-
o build and fit out fifty new men of
eſides thoſe already agreed upon, in
o furniſh a ſufficient convoy to the
ant ſhips of the republick, and to
more reſpect to be paid to the flag of
nited Provinces for the future, than
en of late ſhown to it. This plan the
of Holland ſupport ſtrongly as indiſ-
y neceſſary in the preſent circum-
, and inſiſt upon its being agreed to,
r with an unlimited convoy: the
etermination is to cauſe the ſtrongeſt
aſt ſerious remonſtrances to be made
Court of London, relative to the
of the Dutch convoy under Count
. The firſt of theſe determinations
n agreed to by their High Mighti-
but the two others have been ſent
reſpective confederates for their con-
It now remains to ſee what the de-
ation of the other ſix provinces will
me imagine that from the late con-
the Engliſh, relative to the convoy
ſtion, they certainly will give their
, whilſt others think they will not agree, unleſs an augmentation of the troops of theſe provinces takes place at the ſame time.

"The Province of Holland has not yet come to any determination about the expences for the current year, as the City of Amſterdam will not agree to any thing on that head till the fitting out of the fifty men of war in queſtion is fixed.

"We have accounts from Paris, that Dr. Franklin, the American plenipotentiary to that court, has aſked and obtained his diſmiſſion, and that he will ſoon ſet out for Philadelphia. The true motive of his aſking to be recalled is not known; ſome think it is becauſe he and the members of Congreſs have diſagreed in ſome material points, whilſt others ſay, it is that as he is very far advanced in years he wiſhes to retire, and paſs the reſt of his days in peace. It is not abſolutely certain who will ſucceed him, but it is imagined it will be Mr. Adams, who arrived lately at Paris as deputy from the Congreſs.

"M. Du Chaffault is appointed to the command of the grand fleet of France this year, and is gone to Breſt to take the command of the ſhips which are ready in that port. Since the beginning of this month, ſeveral convoys of ſhip-building timber, maſts, and naval ſtores of all kinds have arrived at Breſt, inſomuch that there are at preſent 400 ſail of veſſels in that port laden with the above-mentioned articles.

"From St. Maloes we hear, that ſeveral cartel ſhips are arrived with exchanged priſoners from England, who all extol the good treatment they have received during their captivity, and indeed their healthy appearance ſhows what they ſay to be true.

"The ſame accounts from Paris mention, that the new regulations relative to the reformation in the expences of the court, to be made by M. Neckar, occaſions great murmuring among thoſe by whom it will be moſtly felt. Certainly many who were brought up to nothing but court ſervice will be greatly diſtreſſed, and M. Neckar will probably be completely hated, which may one time or other prove fatal to him.

It is ſaid he means alſo to take the clergy in hand, and to introduce ſome innovations relative to the free gift which that body of people annually make to the king; but this will be a dangerous undertaking, and it is generally thought M. Neckar will very maturely weigh the matter before he determines to meddle in ſo delicate an affair as this."

A letter from Peterſburgh, dated Dec. 31. ſays, ſeveral perſons employed in the different departments of the finances, as well here, as in other places of the empire, have lately been arreſted and ſecured in the fortreſs of this capital. They are accuſed with embezzling the revenue of the ſtate, and are to be tried by a commiſſion nominated for that purpoſe,

poſe, and of which Major-General Tolſtoy is appointed preſident."

Late advices from Paris contain the following particulars, "Dr. Franklin is ſhortly to leave this kingdom, being ſuperſeded in his place of ambaſſador from the United States of America, at his own earneſt requeſt. His departure is much regretted by the Literati, who found great entertainment in his ſociety. He will carry home with him the ſtrongeſt marks of the friendſhip of this court towards himſelf and the Congreſs. He is expected on board a ſhip of 60 guns at Breſt, in March next."

In one of the edicts juſt publiſhed by the French king, is the following paſſage: "We have been obliged to extraordinary reſources for carrying on the war, but we have for that purpoſe augmented our revenue by oeconomy, improvements, and reformation, introduced into every department of our finances; and according to the ſtate of them laid before us, there ſubſiſts, by virtue of theſe regulations, an exact balance between our revenues and our fixed and neceſſary expences."

The laſt advices from Madrid ſay, "... ders are juſt received here from Court to ... pend the operations in fitting out the ... which uſually ſails the laſt week in ... for South-America; and to make the ... application in fitting out the men of ... many of which are in bad condition, and ... great repair. It is thought from this ... ſhips will be ſent to America this ye... there are ſo many Engliſh cruiſers, ... war, and privateers, on the look-out ... them. The war is ſeverely felt here, ... ſcore of commerce, trade being quite ... ſtand, even the Dutch merchants not ... ing to export what they think will fall ... the enemy's hands, except from their ... ports. The ſtores are full of wines, ... &c. which, if they do not find a vent, ... prove a great loſs and inconvenience ... dealers; our only hope is, that the ... war may not continue much longer than ... laſt. An ordinance is publiſhed, forbi... all perſons to talk of politicks at ... drid."

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE temporary article of the Britiſh Theatre, has obliged us to poſtpone ... ture IV. on Modern Hiſtory to next Month.

The ſecond Volume of the Biographia Britannica will be reviewed in our M... zine for March; works of ſuch magnitude demand long and cloſe attention.

The Account of Ruſſia will alſo be reviewed in the ſame Magazine.

The Eſſay on Concupiſcence is under conſideration. We are much obliged ... author for his kind intentions of becoming a regular correſpondent: ſome corre... we hope he will admit.

The Clothes Preſs, an affecting ſtory, will certainly appear in our next.

Alſo the Anecdote in proof of King William's valour: and a Memento ... Faſt.

A Compariſon, by H. L. will be inſerted, but the laſt ſtanza muſt be om... the author, we believe, on mature reflexion will approve this ſtep.

Many thanks to the gentleman of the North who ſent us the ſingular ſtory, ... he thinks reſembles that of Lord Lyttelton's dream; we ſee it in another ... quite natural, we apprehend he ſaw the real perſon who afterwards com... the robbery, and underſtanding that he was very young and juſt recovered ... a fever when the fact happened, on that account, and becauſe it affects a ... perſon, we cannot publiſh it.

Our beſt acknowledgements are likewiſe due to the gentleman who has co... with ſo much accuracy, a liſt of the Court of Aldermen and Sheriffs from th... volution, but having already publiſhed a liſt in our Magazine for December ... Vol. XXXIX. we cannot poſſibly conſent to reprint that liſt, nor can we co... the utility of carrying it farther back: the liſt from 1770 to the preſent tim... be inſerted if he requires it, if not, the whole is left in the publiſher's hand... returned, when called for.

The account of the number of inhabitants, &c. at Nottingham we muſt ... accepting, and can only thank the writer for his obliging offer.

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An elegantly engraved Head of LORD SHELBURNE,

AND

A CHART of the STRAITS OF GIBRALTAR, with the Ocean, and COASTS OF SPAIN AND PORTUGAL, by KITCHEN.

LONDON, printed for R. BALDWIN, at No. 47, in Pater-noſter-Row; whom may be had complete Sets, from the Year 1732 to the preſent Time, ready bound and ſtitched, or any ſingle Volume to complete Sets.

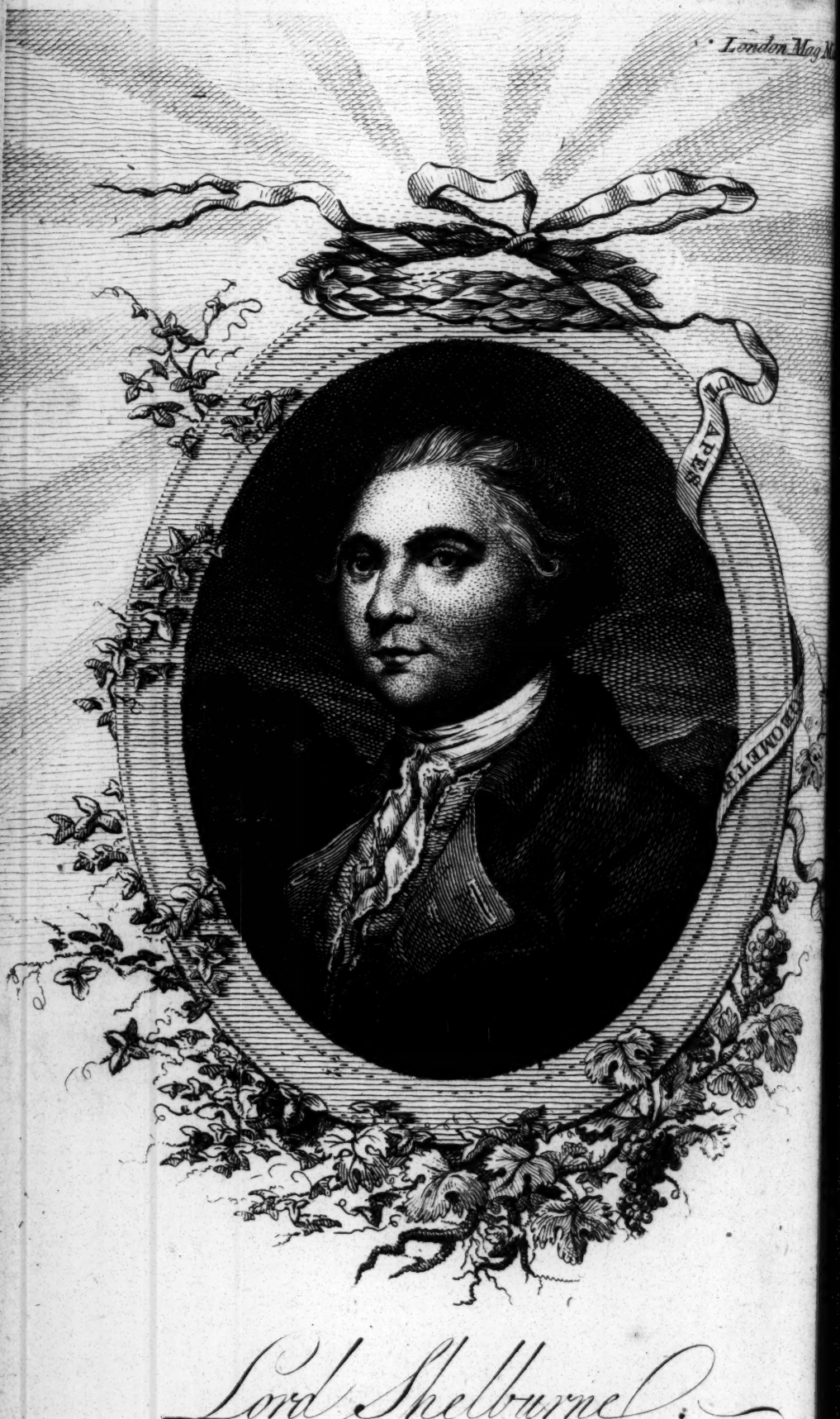
PRICES of STOCKS, &c. in MARCH, 1780.

Days	Bank Stock.	India Stock	South Sea Stock	Old S. S. Ann.	3 per C. reduced	3 per C. consols	3 per C. In Ann.	3 per C. B. 1751	Lon. A.	Short An. 1778.	In. B. Prem.	Navy B. Disc.	Ex. Bi. Prem.	Scrip.	Omni. Prem.	Lottery Tick.	Wind at Deal	Weath. London
27	Sunday																S W	Rain
28					61 3/4	60 1/2					15						W	Fair
29	114 3/8	153 1/2			62	60 7/8		59 7/8			15	11 1/2					N W	
1	114 1/2				62 1/8	60 3/8				11 1/4	14	11 1/2	3				S W	
2	114 1/4	152 1/4			61 7/8	60 3/8				11 1/4	13	11 2/8	2				S W	Rain
3				60 1/8	61 3/4	60 5/8	58			11 1/4	13	11 3/4	1				S W	
4						59 5/8				11 1/8		12	1				N W	Fair
5	Sunday																W	
6						60			15 5/8	11 1/4	12		1				S W	
7					61 1/2	60 1/4				11 3/4	12	12	1	73 1/4	4 1/4	12 12 0	S W	
8				60 1/4		61 7/8			16 5/8	11 1/4	12	11 7/8	1	75	5	13 8 0	S	
9						60 3/4		59 1/2		11 7/8	12	11 7/8	Par.	73 3/4	4 1/4	13 5 0	S W	
10						60 3/4			19 1/4	11 7/8		11 1/4		74 1/4	5	13 5 0	S	
11										12		11 3/4	1	75	6	13 6 0	E	
12	Sunday																S W	Rain
13						60 3/4			16 1/2	12 1/8		11 3/8		75 1/2	6 3/8	13 6 0	S W	Fair
14						60 7/8				12 1/8		11 7/8		76 1/4	7 1/4	13 7 0	S W	
15						60 7/8					10	11 3/4	1	75	6 1/4	13 7 0	N W	
16						61		59		11 1/8		11 1/8	2	75 1/4	6 3/4	13 7 0	N W	
17				60 3/8		60 3/4			16 1/4	11 1/8		11 3/8	2	75 5/8	6 7/8	13 8 0	S W	
18						60 7/8			16 1/4	12 1/8	12	11	2	75 1/4	6 7/8	13 12 0	S W	Rain
19	Sunday																W	
20				60 3/4		60 7/8				12 1/8	14	11			7	13 13 3	S W	Fair
21						60 3/4				12 1/8	16	11	2	75 1/4	7 1/8	13 14 6	S W	Rain
22						60 7/8			16 1/4		15	10 7/8		75 5/8		13 13 6	N W	
23						60 7/8		59		12 1/8	15	10 7/8	2		7 5/8	13 13 6	S	Fair
24														75 3/4			N E	
25																	S E	
26	Sunday																S W	Rain
27																	S W	
28																		

AVERAGE PRICES of GRAIN, by the Standard WINCHESTER Bushel.

Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.

10
45
FEB



Lord Shelburne.

THE LONDON MAGAZINE, FOR MARCH, 1780.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE EARL OF SHELBURNE, &c. &c.

(With an engraved Portrait from an original Picture.)

WILLIAM Petty, a peer of the realm by the ſtile and title of Baron Wycombe of Chepping Wycombe in the county of Buckingham; and alſo Earl of Shelburne, Viſcount Fitzmaurice and Baron Dunkerton in the county of Waterford in Ireland; is the ſon of John Petty Lord Wycombe, &c. who was raiſed to the dignity of the peerage by his late majeſty on the 20th of May 1760, being the laſt year of his reign. His lordſhip did not ſurvive his new dignity quite a year, for he died on the 12th of May 1761, and was ſucceeded in title and eſtates by the preſent nobleman.

Lord Shelburne very early embraced the military life, and riſing through the different gradations of rank, had the honour to be made one of the *aids de camp* to his preſent majeſty in the year 1760, ſoon after his acceſſion; and in 1772 he was raiſed to the rank of lieutenant-general, which he now enjoys; but without any command; and therefore, taking no further notice of him in the military line, we ſhall endeavour to do juſtice to his lordſhip's abilities in the walk of civil life, in which he has taken an active and conſpicuous part both as a ſenator and a ſtateſman.

At the time of his father's death he was a member of the Houſe of Commons, repreſenting the borough of Chepping Wycombe, though he was then only in the twenty-third year of his age; his removal to the Houſe of Peers was not inſtantly followed by any diſplay of thoſe political talents, which have diſtinguiſhed his character ſince. He lay dormant about two years, and ſtudied affairs of ſtate under that great maſter, the late Earl of Chatham. In the month of April 1763, his lordſhip was appointed First Commiſſioner of the Board of Trade and Plantations, and at the ſame time ſworn in one of his majeſty's moſt honourable Privy Council. The Board of Trade and Plantations was not at that period a board of reference and ſubordinate to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, as it has been ſince made. On the contrary, the Firſt Commiſſioner of that board was then an efficient miniſter in the cabinet, and the department was one of the moſt important in the government.

His lordſhip ſucceeded a gentleman of great abilities, the late celebrated Charles Townſhend, at a very critical juncture, juſt after the general peace, when the commercial intereſts and connexions of the nation, extended and improved by a ſucceſsful war, required the diſcernment and delicacy of an able ſtateſman, to place them in ſecurity, on a permanent footing. In this ſervice Lord Shelburne acquired great reputation by his affability and cloſe attention to all the applications made to him by the merchants, planters, and traders, concerned in our commerce to the American continent, and to the Weſt-India Iſlands; but not continuing in this ſtation, for which he was ſo well qualified, above five months, the publick had not an opportunity of reaping thoſe advantages from his knowledge of buſineſs, which would have been the fruit of his long continuance in it. His lordſhip, however, ſeems to have inherited from his anceſtor the great Sir William Petty, a turn for mercantile affairs, on which he always ſpeaks with greater accuracy and intelligence, than any of his brother peers. In all the parliamentary debates on the ſubject of the American war, it will be found that his lordſhip underſtood thoroughly the trading intereſts of the two countries, and made exact calculations of the loſſes the mo-

ther country would ſuſtain by this impolitick diſpute.

Upon the change of the miniſtry in the year 1766, his lordſhip by the recommendation of Lord Chatham was appointed Secretary of State for the Southern department, in which office he continued till another change took place in 1768, with which, and the meaſures then purſuing, he was ſo incenſed, that he threw up all connexions with government, and has ſtood forth a formidable opponent to the miniſtry from that period to the preſent hour.

Different characters have been drawn of his lordſhip, in which the hand of party has manifeſtly guided the pen: with reſpect to his publick conduct in parliament, we think it much better to let our readers form their own judgement from a review of his motions and ſpeeches given at large in our Parliamentary Hiſtory; fortunately that department of our preſent publication, compriſes a debate in which his lordſhip gave full ſcope to his ſenatorial talents. We are ſorry, the multiplicity of buſineſs in the other Houſe of Parliament, has prevented our bringing the debate on his lordſhip's laſt motion in the Houſe of Lords on Monday the 6th of March, into this month's Parliamentary Hiſtory; as ſome expreſſions that fell from his lordſhip, reſpecting a regiment raiſing for a ſecret expedition by William Fullarton, Eſq; member for Plympton, occaſioned formal complaint to be made by the gentleman againſt the noble Earl in the Houſe of Commons; and the conteſt has juſt been terminated by a duel for the particulars of which ſee the Monthly Chronologer.

In his perſon, Lord Shelburne exceeds the middle ſtature, and is rather too luſty to be genteel; his elocution and manner are calculated to command veneration, not to inſpire affection; the force of his arguments, his extenſive knowledge, and the importance of the ſubjects he brings before parliament are all calculated to aſtonish his adverſaries; but he wants that harmonious voice, and thoſe winning graces of oratory, which pleaſe and perſuade, at the ſame time that they attempt to enforce conviction by the ſtrength of reaſoning. His conſcious feelings of ſuperiority betray him into a ſmile of ineffable contempt for those whom he oppoſes, which ſtrangers below the bar have ſometimes miſtaken for that diſagreeable diſtortion of the features called a grin. In private life he is univerſally revered, and juſtly conſidered as a model for reforming a diſſolute age. His lordſhip has one ſon living by his firſt wife, Lady Sophia daughter to the late Earl Granville, who died in 1771, and he lately married a ſiſter of Lord Oſſory.

THE HYPOCHONDRIACK. No. XXX.

Ebrietas eſt blandus damon, dulce venenum, ſuave peccatum; quod qui habet ſeipſum non habet; quod qui facit, peccatum non facit, ſed ipſe eſt peccatum.

ST. AUGUSTIN.

"Drunkenneſs is a flattering devil, a ſweet poiſon, a pleaſant ſin, which whoſoever hath, hath not himſelf; which whoſoever doth commit, doth not commit ſin, but he himſelf is wholly ſin."

SIR WALTER RALEIGH.

I Promiſed many months ago to give my readers a paper upon Drinking; and although I have not vanity enough to believe that there is much attentive expectation, I am now to fulfil my engagement.

Here again I am anxious to have it underſtood, that *The Hypochondriack* does not pretend to the wiſdom and influence of a teacher. Did I conſider myſelf as in that character, I ſhould hardly venture to put any opinion or even any ſentiment into theſe papers which has not been ſanctified by great authority. But as I am only the companion of my readers, I have no ſcruple to write freely, as they will judge for themſelves.

I do fairly acknowledge that I love Drinking; that I have a conſtitutional inclination to indulge in fermented liquors, and that if it were not for the reſtraints of reaſon and religion I am afraid I ſhould be as conſtant a votary of Bacchus as any man. To be ſenſible of this is a continual cauſe

r, the uneaſineſs of which greatly nterbalances both the pleaſure of aſional gratification and the pride frequent ſucceſsful reſiſtance, and erefore it is certainly a misfortune to ve ſuch a conſtitution. My thoughts on Drinking cannot be ſuppoſed to quite uniform and fixed. Yet I tter myſelf that as I have revolved ſubject very often in my mind, and t too in very different ſtates, I may ng together ſome particulars which ll furniſh a periodical eſſay ſufficient- well.

The motto of this paper being a ſen- nce of a ſaint, may perhaps be ought to portend a very rigid diſ- urſe. But they who think ſo will d themſelves miſtaken. And indeed m rather apprehenſive of erring up- the other ſide. As ſome of my aders may be curious to know where have found ſo illuſtrious a tranſlator *St. Auguſtine* as *Sir Walter Raleigh*, ſhall tell them, that the ſentence and tranſlation is in that great man's *ſtructions to his Son*, in the chapter titled, "What inconveniencies hap- n to ſuch as delight in wine;" which gins thus: "Take eſpecial care that ou delight not in wine; for there ver was any man that came to ho- ur or preferment that loved it." A poſition which many eminent cha- ſters both in ancient and modern mes have proved not to be true. That vers of wine have rarely been good embers of ſociety in the decent me- ocrity of ordinary parts, is a juſter mark. For men of ſuperior talents ve been able to riſe high, notwith- nding the impediment of a vice which ould have depreſſed feebler ſpirits.

It cannot be denied that by far the eateſt part of mankind have in all es been fond of drinking. Children d ſavages take fermented liquors ith an eagerneſs which ſhows that e fondneſs is natural. And travel- s have diſcovered that in countries here the art of making fermented li- ors has not yet been diſcovered, there e other means of intoxication. Is t this a ſtriking proof of the general happineſs of the human race?

mortal man! who liveſt here in toil,
Do not complain of this thy hard eſtate;
hat like an emmet thou muſt ever moil
Is a ſad ſentence of ancient date.

Does it not confirm the opinion of thoſe who have thought and aſſerted that in this ſtate of being man is reſtleſs and unhappy, and always willing to forget himſelf. Does it not proclaim the truth of what the gloomy but noble minded philoſopher *Maupertuis* obſerves, that mankind are all agreed in this: "*de chercher des remédes au mal de vivre*—to endeavour to find remedies for the pain of exiſtence."

An Hypochondriack is under peculiar temptations to participate freely of wine. For the impatience of his temper under his ſufferings which are ſometimes almoſt intolerable, urges him to fly to what will give him immediate relief. It has often occurred to me, that one muſt be obſtinate to an extraordinary degree, who feeling himſelf in torment can reſiſt taking what he is certain will procure him eaſe, or at leaſt inſenſibility. To be ſure we know that an exceſs in wine which alone can move a thick melancholy, will probably make us worſe when its violent operation has ceaſed, ſo that it is in general better to bear the mental malady with firmneſs. Yet I am not ſure but when the black diſtreſs has been of long continuance, it may be allowable to try by way of a deſperate remedy, as poiſons are ſometimes given in medicine, what a joyous ſhock will produce. To have the mind fairly diſengaged from its baneful foe, even for a little while, is of eſſential conſequence. For it may then exert its latent vigour, and though hurt by its rough deliverer, be able to get the better of what preſſed it down before in abject ſubmiſſion.

But we are not to conſider the world as one immenſe hoſpital: and whenever we ſee a company with wine circulating amongſt them, to think that they are patients ſwallowing a neceſſary potion. Drinking is in reality an occupation which employs a conſiderable portion of the time of many people; and to conduct it in the moſt rational and agreeable manner is one of the great arts of living.

It is in vain for thoſe who drink liberally to ſay that it is only for the ſake of good company. Becauſe it is very certain that if the wine were removed the company would ſoon break up, and it is plain that where wine is

largely drunk there is leſs true ſocial intercourſe than in almoſt any other ſituation. Every one is intent upon the main object. His faculties are abſorbed in the growing ebriety, the progreſs of which becomes more rapid every round, and all are for the moment perſuaded of the force of that riotous maxim which I believe has been ſeriouſly uttered, that "Converſation ſpoils drinking."

Were we ſo framed that it were poſſible by perpetual ſupplies of wine to keep ourſelves for ever gay and happy, there could be no doubt that Drinking would be the *ſummum bonum*, the *chief good*, to find out which philoſophers have been ſo variouſly buſied. We ſhould then indeed produce in ourſelves by the juice of the grape the effects which the ſeducing ſerpent pretended our firſt parents would feel by eating of the forbidden tree in the midſt of the garden. We ſhould "be as gods knowing good and evil;" and ſuch wild imagination of felicity muſt have filled the mind of Homer, when he thought of repreſenting the gods of the Greeks as drinking in heaven, as he does in ſo high a ſtrain of poetry that one forgets the abſurdity of the mythology. But we know from humiliating experience that men cannot be kept long in a ſtate of elevated intoxication, and that drunkenneſs will be followed either by immediate frenzy or by ſuch wretched ruin both of mind and body as muſt render its victim deſpicably miſerable.

I find that my thoughts upon Drinking will not be contained in one paper. I ſhall therefore break off here, and reſerve to myſelf afterwards to continue the ſubject, while I think it agreeable to myſelf and my readers.

ERRATUM.

In The Hypochondrick, No. XXIX. p. 53, col. 1, l. 35, for *allure* read *attune*.

LECTURES ON MODERN HISTORY.

LECTURE IV.

(Continued from our laſt January Magazine.)

OUR preſent lecture muſt neceſſarily be confined to the affairs of England, in order to connect the hiſtory of our own country with that of the moſt conſiderable nations of Europe, at the ſame æras. But as little information and leſs inſtruction is to be derived from this early part of our hiſtory, we may be permitted to draw it within very narrow bounds, in conformity to our plan, which is to exhibit a correct out-line, not a finiſhed hiſtorical picture. The æra we propoſe to make the ſubject of this narrative extends from the year 800, to the death of Charles the Simple of France in 929, when his widow the ſiſter of our King Athelſtan, took refuge with her brother in England, and brought over her ſon Louis, who afterwards aſcended the throne of France by the title of Louis IV. ſirnamed *D'Outremer*, from beyond ſea, owing to that circumſtance.

The confuſed hiſtory of the Heptarchy (the Saxon government of England divided into ſeven kingdoms) cloſed with the eſtabliſhment of a more noble and durable form of government in the perſon of the enterpriſing, valiant, and prudent Egbert the Firſt, King of all England. This prince at an early age was driven from his country, his life being in danger from the jealouſy of Brithric King of the Weſt Saxons, who had ſeiſed on the throne which by lineal deſcent belonged to Egbert. He found an aſylum at the court of Charlemagne, and he made the moſt beneficial uſe of his exile, by ſtudying the arts of war and policy under that renowned hero and ſtateſman. The emperor who had experienced the diſadvantages of governing divided dominions, favoured the ambition of young Egbert, who meditated the deſign of becoming ſole monarch, if he could once recover the throne of his anceſtors. Brithric died in the year 800, and his countrymen immediately ſent a deputation to Egbert to offer him the crown. On his return home, he found himſelf at the head of a powerful, rich, and united people, as eager for renown and conqueſt as their aſpiring prince. At firſt he only aſſumed the amiable character of mediator, and employed his good offices to reconcile Eardulf King of Northumbria and Kenulph King of Mercia, who had taken up arms to decide their differences. The juſtice and moderation with which he governed his own ſubjects, and his ſucceſs in negociating a peace between Eardulf and Kenulph, endeared him to the other Saxon kings, and he was unanimouſly elected chief of the Hep-

archal confederacy, againſt the native ns, who at this time were making the ſt efforts to ſhake off the Saxon yoke. ted with the ſupreme power, Egbert d his arms againſt the Britons and Welch, then a diſtinct people and na-

Conqueſt attended his ſteps where-he went, he ſubdued Wales, and car-on a doubtful, bloody war upwards of ears againſt the confederated Britons, at length were obliged to yield to his ior force and abilities. His rapid ſuc-rouſed the ſuſpicions of the other monarchs, eſpecially as they found he appropriated the conqueſts he had , by annexing Cornwall and Wales to wn dominions, inſtead of ſharing thoſe ries in common with them.

ornulf, King of Mercia, was the firſt openly oppoſed him, by making an ce with the Britons, and taking the gainſt him. Egbert ſecretly rejoiced s favourable opportunity of breaking eague with the Saxon princes. The ns having invaded his newly conquer-rritories in Devonſhire and Cornwall, arched againſt them, and totally de-their whole force; in the mean time ulf advanced with a ſuperior force the heart of Egbert's kingdom, but victorious Egbert ſoon came to the nce of his ſubjects, and though in-in number, gained a complete victory the Mercians, the moſt powerful peo-f the Heptarchy.

e kingdom of Kent being tributary to ercians, Egbert ſent his ſon Ethel-t the head of a detachment from his ious army to excite a revolt: on the ch of his troops, Baldred, the vaſſal ſet upon the throne by Beornulf, fled, is ſubjects readily ſubmitted to Eg-army. The South and Eaſt Saxons tted a few years after, and the Eaſt s, who were likewiſe vaſſals to the ans, revolted, upon which Beornulf ed againſt them, and was ſlain in or aſſaſſinated, in the year 823. ff his ſucceſſor, though an experi-general, was unable to repel the ſu-power of Egbert, who continued aſ-the Eaſt Angles, and being driven rovince to province by the Conque-e took ſhelter in the Abbey of Croy-nd left Egbert in peaceable poſſeſ-Mercia, in 825. Northumberland w the only country unſubdued, and he was making preparations to in-, Ealdred the ſovereign, ſenſible of ernal weakneſs, his country having prey to civil war, voluntarily ſur-ed it to Egbert, on condition that he enjoy the ſhadow of royalty, as his for life. Thus ended the Heptar-nd in the year 829, Egbert held a general council at Wincheſter, conſiſting of the principal nobility, clergy, and laity from all parts of South Britain, when it was unanimouſly reſolved to crown Egbert ſole monarch of all the countries on this ſide the Tweed, by the title of King of England, and he was crowned accordingly with great ſolemnity. From this period therefore it will be proper to diſtinguiſh all publick tranſactions ſouth of the Tweed, by the title of the hiſtory of England, till the union between Scotland and England, when the united countries took the name of Great-Britain.

But the founder of the Engliſh monarchy was not ſo ſucceſsful againſt the Danes as he had been againſt his domeſtick opponents. Elated by conqueſt, he deſpiſed theſe powerful foes, who landed at Charmouth in Dorſetſhire, and marched into the heart of that county without oppoſition, plundering and laying waſte with fire and ſword as they advanced. Egbert was ſo firmly perſuaded that they would retire at his approach, that he invited his biſhops and ſome of his principal nobles to accompany him, in order to take the diverſion of hunting the Danes down to the ſea ſhore: but he found his miſtake, for the Danes gave him battle, and gained a complete victory; the king only eſcaping through the darkneſs of the night; while four prelates and two Earls were ſlain: this event happened in 832. In 835, the Danes landed again in Cornwall, being ſecretly invited over by the Welch, but Egbert, taught by experience, had kept up a well diſciplined army, expecting a ſecond viſit, and upon receiving intelligence of their arrival, he immediately put himſelf at the head of his troops, marched againſt them, before they had time to take an advantageous poſt, and obtained ſo ſignal a victory, that England was delivered from theſe ſavage invaders, during the ſhort remainder of his reign. This great prince died in the year 838, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon Ethelwolf, a prince of an indolent diſpoſition, and fitter for a cloiſter, in which he had been educated, than for a throne. The Danes taking advantage of his weakneſs landed in great force, and committed dreadful ravages in different parts of the kingdom year after year. Ethelwolf was likewiſe ſo fooliſh as to adopt the plan that brought on the ruin of the French empire; for he gave up part of his dominions to his natural ſon Athelſtan, with the title of King of Kent: he is ſuppoſed to have loſt his life in a battle againſt the Danes about the year 852, when he attacked them in Surrey, and defeated them, but no mention is made of him afterwards in hiſtory. Ethelwolf died in 857, after an inglorious reign of twenty years,

years, in which the intereſts of his country were ſacrificed to bigotted devotion.

Three of his ſons, in the order of ſucceſſion, reigned after him, in a manner equally inglorious, from 857 to 871; little more than their names deſerve notice. Ethelbald, the eldeſt, reigned to 860. Ethelbert, the ſecond ſon, till 866; and Ethelred I. the third ſon, till 871, when Alfred the Great, the fourth and youngeſt ſon aſcended the throne. All theſe brothers ſucceeded their father, by virtue of his will, which had ſettled the ſucceſſion in this manner, to the excluſion of the ſons of any of them.

Alfred of immortal memory was only in the twenty-ſecond year of his age, when the throne devolved to him by the death of his brother who died of the wounds he received in a battle againſt the Danes, who remained maſters of the field. No prince had ever greater difficulties to ſtruggle with at his acceſſion. The nation was almoſt exhauſted, great part of the country laid waſte by the Danes, and the people in general ſo diſheartened and worn out by being continually in arms againſt thoſe lawleſs invaders, that they ſeemed diſpoſed to ſubmit to ſlavery on any tolerable conditions, rather than to make any extraordinary efforts for freedom. Yet, notwithſtanding all theſe unfavourable appearances, Alfred, diſdaining inglorious eaſe, and ſecure of the affections of his ſubjects, reſolved to exert the natural ſtrength of the iſland againſt the common enemy.

In little more than a month, he took the field with a powerful army, but inferior to the Danes, and though he gained ſeveral victories, and entered into treaties with them to leave the country; yet no terms could be kept with them, for they broke through treaties as often as they had an opportunity of making an attack by ſurpriſe, and new ſwarms coming over to re-inforce their countrymen, his troops were diſcouraged and abandoned him; he was therefore obliged to diſguiſe himſelf like a peaſant, and to live in obſcurity for ſome months, in the cottage of a ſhepherd; after which he fortified himſelf in a morais in the Iſland of Athelney in Somerſetſhire. At length, receiving intelligence that Odun Earl of Devonſhire had gained ſome advantages over the Danes, he imparted the ſecret of his diſguiſe to that nobleman, invited him to a conference, and informed him of the dangerous enterpriſe he had reſolved to undertake, which was to viſit the Daniſh camp in diſguiſe, that he might learn the exact ſtate of their diſcipline, the number of their forces, and the probability or improbability of attacking them with ſucceſs. Aſſuming the character and habit of a minſtrel he entered their camp with ſecurity, amuſed and deceived them, examined every part of it, and witneſs of their neglect of diſcipline and blindneſs, formed the plan of an aſſault, and withdrew to carry it into execution. Soon after he gave notice of his retreat to his moſt choſen ſubjects who thought him dead after they had viſited him, the joyful tidings were made publick, and multitudes flocked to his ſtandard; a general rendezvous of the forces was fixed for a certain day at Brixton in the foreſt of Selwood in Wiltſhire, and that day he marched with his ſmall but reſolute army to attack the Danes, who encamped at Yattenden on the borders of Hampſhire, and coming upon them by ſurpriſe in the midſt of a feſtival, in honour of which they had intoxicated themſelves, gained a complete victory.

He now formed a moſt politick ſcheme to convert the remainder into ſubjects, with which view he gave them permiſſion to ſettle in Northumberland and Eaſt Anglia, on condition, that they ſhould embrace Chriſtianity. Gutheren, the ſurviving chief, and his principal officers readily accepted the offer and were baptiſed, the common ſoldiers followed their example, and a treaty of amity was concluded in the year 879 between Gutheren and the remains of his army paſſed quietly into Northumberland twelve years after this event.

This mild policy, ſays the Abbé M. ſeemed the beſt that could be purſued in the circumſtances. The ſavage manners of the pirates might be ſoftened by the practice of agriculture and the influence of religion; they might become the defenders of a country where they had fixed a ſettlement, and would naturally love and reſpect a beneficent monarch, who had made them ſenſible of his valour and his reſources.

(To be continued in our next.)

THE CLOTHES-PRESS.

AN AFFECTING STORY.

(In a Letter from a Lady on her Travels, to her Friend in London.)

Brnſſels, Feb. 20, 1780.

DEAR SOPHIA,

Marriage has lately been celebrated in this neighbourhood with the pomp and ceremony ſuited to dignity of the family, and the ſingular circumſtances that preceded it. e lady had been for ſix years the ourite waiting-maid to the Counteſs wager de B—, who has no other dren but an only ſon, whom to our at ſurpriſe, ſhe has juſt married to gentlewoman. The counteſs is a y of the firſt reputation in Flanders, her ſolid underſtanding, prudence, diſcernment; and ſhe is likewiſe brated for ſurmounting all idle preices, of which this marriage is a h inſtance. Having the honour to intimate in the family of a near reon, to whom ſhe communicated the ail of this affair, I ſhall endeavour give it you in the words of this iable counteſs, from a letter ſhe ſent m on this occaſion, from which I e been permitted to make the neſary extracts.

"It is now ſix years ſince I took worthy Leonora into my ſervice. give her this name, becauſe I am t at liberty to mention her parental e.) She was born a gentlewoman; t being left an orphan, at a tender e, and without fortune, I determined, out of regard to the father and other, with whom I was well acainted, to take care of her educan. Accordingly I brought her up itable to the ſtate of life for which I ſigned her; and I reſolved, if ſhe anered my expectations, to leave her fficient at my death, to enable her to e independent of the world. You ay be aſſured I took care to inſtil into r tender mind, the ſtricteſt notions virtue and honour, and I had the ppineſs to find that her inclinations rreſponded with my inſtructions. She d neither the levity nor diſtraction, mmon to young perſons of her age, r could I diſcover the leaſt tincture perſonal vanity. I admired her auty, and ſhe alone ſeemed ignorant her charms. I often put her diſcretion to the proof, and being convinced of her fidelity and prudence, I at laſt placed my entire confidence in her, and conſulted her on my neareſt and deareſt concerns. Her good diſpoſition inſpired her with ſuch gratitude in return, that I was quite charmed with her conduct.

My ſon having finiſhed his ſtudies, but being ſtill a minor, lived at home with me, till he ſhould be of age to take poſſeſſion of his eſtate. I was not at all ſurpriſed to obſerve, that he looked upon my woman as a perſon whoſe condition made her beneath his notice. I even remarked that he could not hear the commendations of this charming girl, without appearing to be diſguſted; and he often oppoſed the opinions of thoſe who did juſtice to her merit, taking care, however, not to deviate from the reſpect due to me.

Without penetrating further into the cauſe of theſe emotions, I attributed them ſolely to jealouſy, on ſeeing the girl ſo highly careſſed and beloved by me. Every mark of eſteem I beſtowed on her, in my eyes ſeemed to alarm the ſuſpicions of my ſon. I own it gave me ſome concern; but I flattered myſelf that this envious diſpoſition would wear off as he grew older, and that the little portion I propoſed to give her at my death, would clear up his doubts. I therefore reſolved to aſk his opinion concerning the diſpoſition I had made her in my will; but while I entertained this idea, I was ſuddenly alarmed by the melancholy, muſing temper to which Leonora abandoned herſelf: all her vivacity, her aſſiduity, and her unwearied attention to pleaſe me, gave way to indolence and dejection. This alteration gave me great pain, and ſhe continued in this ſituation all laſt year, when at length I determined to diſcover the cauſe of it. The ſolitude in which ſhe lived, appeared to me conformable to her taſte; I was not at all ſurpriſed at her avoiding company; but it puzzled me exceſſively to find, that ſhe now ſhunned

me as much as poſſible, and always retired to her chamber, the moment ſhe had performed the uſual functions of her place. It was told me, that ſhe always carefully took the key out of the door, and ſhut herſelf in. I rallied her upon this in a friendly manner, and ſhe anſwered me with her uſual mildneſs, that ſhe only did it to read, without interruption, the books I had lent her. I ſtill did not ſuſpect any myſtery in this behaviour, but without being able to account for the motive of my curioſity, I determined to watch her every time ſhe retired to her chamber. A favourable opportunity at laſt preſented itſelf, about eight days ſince: ſhe not only left the key in the door, but it ſtood a little open. Upon this I concealed myſelf, where I could unobſerved diſcover what ſhe was going to do: ſhe had not left me two minutes, when I ſaw her run with great precipitation to a *clothes-preſs*, from which ſhe took out one of the prettieſt children I ever beheld, and gave it the breaſt, without its making the leaſt attempt to cry—the neatneſs of the dreſs of this little innocent—the ſingularity of a circumſtance of this nature, and the ideas which crowded into my mind, threw me into ſuch a conſternation, that I am amazed to think I had the ſtrength to enter the chamber. Nothing but the ſtrong attachment I had to the girl could have conquered the indignation that poſſeſſed me. The inſtant ſhe ſaw me, ſhe fainted at my feet, and diſarmed my rage. I ſpared no pains to recover her ſenſes; at length ſhe opened her fine eyes, only to ſhed torrents of tears, while ſhe embraced my feet, and her confuſion ſtifled her words. Her ſituation was truly affecting, diſtreſs heightened her beauty, and I am not aſhamed to ſay, her attitude ſoftened the bitterneſs of the reproaches I propoſed to make her. Yet ſtill in the notion I entertained that ſhe had diſhonoured herſelf by ſome low intrigue, I did not ſpare her, but concluded with aſſuring her, that I would do every thing in my power to repair her reputation, if ſhe would confeſs which of my people it was to whom ſhe had abandoned herſelf: on this her tears redoubled. A ſudden emotion took poſſeſſion of my ſoul, and I embraced the child, without knowing why, when the mother taking courage by this inſtance of my tenderneſs, cried out, It is all over, madam, I will no longer conceal, I will confeſs the whole.—The blood that flows in the veins of my dear ſon is too noble to be diſowned. It is not the fruit of a baſe connexion, it is your own blood, madam, and the count your ſon, is its father. But, alas! in what manner?——For more than three months he made uſe of every art to ſeduce me, but neither oaths, preſents, nor even promiſes of marriage could prevail, when having ſurpriſed me one day in a profound ſleep, he accompliſhed by violence, what I had declined to his ſollicitations. I cannot deſcribe to you my deſpair; but it was ſuch that I made the count ſwear to me, on the honour of a gentleman, that he would never make any further attempt on my virtue. He has kept his word, I muſt do him that juſtice; but he has never ceaſed his importunities, against which I could find no reſource, but threatening to inform you of his behaviour.

Would you believe it, madam, this conduct changed the exceſſive love he had ſworn to me, into extreme hatred, and I only diſcovered the alteration in his ſentiments when I perceived, too late, that my diſhonour would be completed by a living evidence. What could I do! reſolved at all events to conceal my ſituation—I prepared every thing for my lying-in, and you know with what care I always avoided you when you ſeemed to look at me attentively; in fine, I determined to hazard my life rather than expoſe my ſituation. Happily every thing ſucceeded to my wiſhes; my ſon was born in the middle of the night; I dreſſed it, and accuſtomed it to this *clothes-preſs*, as heaven has favoured me ſo far, that never has cried loud enough to be heard ſince its birth; as to the count he is ignorant of the conſequence of his raſhneſs. I had not the ſtrength to hear more (continued the counteſs) but having drawn from her a confeſſion that ſhe had an inclination for my ſon, which ſhe only ſtifled from the conſideration of the difference of their ſtations, I enjoined her to keep her own ſecret, and I reſolved on the ſtep to which I have juſt put the finiſhing hand. One day, as I was meditating on the proper meaſures to be taken, my ſon entered the room with an

uncommon ſatisfaction, and after ting me with his uſual reſpect, he d me, that he had juſt made an ac- intance with a moſt agreeable lady, d that he did not doubt but her re- ions would readily conſent to his rrying her, if it was agreeable to . I received this propoſal with a ced ſmile, and deferring my anſwer nother opportunity, I left the apart- nt, and went to viſit Leonora; to om I gave orders to conceal herſelf the cloſet of my dreſſing-room, with r child: as ſoon as dinner was over, deſired the count to retire with me this apartment, and I gave ſtrict or- rs that no one ſhould inrerrupt us. heſe precautions thunder-ſtruck our w lover, who obeyed without heſita- n. I opened the converſation by king him ſeveral queſtions concerning e rank and fortune of the lady he poſed to marry, and the date of his ſion. Having anſwered me on theſe ints, I told him I was very well ſa- fied, but deſired to know if this was e firſt inclination he had entertained r the fair-ſex. At this queſtion he peared greatly confuſed, and on my ging it home, he confeſſed he had tertained an idle paſſion for a young rſon about a year ſince, which he as happy I had not diſcovered, for I ould have highly condemned it. To is I replied, by enquiring if the young rſon was baſe born, without fortune, d deſtitute of merit. No, madam, id my ſon, her merit is far above her irth, and her virtue quite confounded e; nothing but that could have anged the moſt violent love, into tter averſion.

How, my ſon, reſumed I, does the irtue of a young girl induce you to ate her? Are theſe the fruits of the ducation I have given you! Where re the ſentiments of integrity and ho- our I have taken ſo much pains to nculcate! Am I to conſider you as he repreſentative of your honoured ther, while you entertain theſe ſenti- ents! But let us proceed a little far- her; I inſiſt on a relation of all the ircumſtances attending your firſt amour. Finding me peremptory, he with much eluctance corroborated Leonora's ac- ount of this ſecret tranſaction, adding ome circumſtances which her delicacy ad concealed, and in particular, that e had gained admittance to her cham- ber by means of a falſe key. After having made me this ample confeſſion of his crime, he added, that his un- happy paſſion had not been attended with any bad conſequences to the ob- ject of it, and therefore he thought himſelf at full liberty to purſue his new inclinations, requiring only my conſent to complete his happineſs.

I continued the converſation, by aſ- ſuring him, that his happineſs was the ſame as my own; but that, in order to make it permanent, it was neceſſary to lay the foundation in virtue and ho- nour. Do you owe nothing, ſaid I, to the injured beauty on whom you committed a violence, which the moſt abandoned of men muſt reflect on with horror! Are you ſure that no conſe- quences have attended your indiſcreet raſhneſs? Have you ever informed yourſelf how this matter ſtands? If, after your marriage with the lady you propoſe to me, you ſhould diſcover your error, will you not become a prey to the moſt cruel remorſe? I had ſcarce uttered theſe words, when I made a private ſignal for Leonora to enter with the child; and preſenting it to him—behold, ſir, ſaid I, the preſent I ſhall make to your new miſtreſs. Surpriſed and confounded, my ſon could not ſupport this unexpected ſtroke, but fell ſenſeleſs to the ground, while the poor Leonora, whoſe tender- neſs could no longer be reſtrained, flew to his aſſiſtance, and conjured me to ſpare my ſon all further reproaches; at the ſame time deſiring my permiſſion to leave my houſe, and to retire to ſome diſtant province, where ſhe would ſupport her child by her own induſtry. But as ſhe was on the point of leaving the room, the count came to himſelf, and was a convert to the united in- fluence of love and virtue. I was hard- ly under the neceſſity of explaining to him my ſentiments, ſo readily did he concur with my deſign; and by con- ſenting to marry Leonora, he took the only effectual way to repair an affront, which, as I told him, if any other man had committed, by violating the honour of a girl ſo dear to me, I ſhould have called upon him to have avenged.

I know you will conſider many parts of this hiſtory as wearing the air of a romance; but this will not take from it the authenticity of a well known fact. Your Cadwalladers, and ſome

of the high-bred Scotch nobility, may ridicule it, as a ſilly tale; but I wiſh the accounts you may hereafter give me of our Britiſh ladies may entitle them to the commendations univerſ beſtowed on this amiable count even by perſons of the firſt quality Flanders.

ESSAYS ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS. No. XVII.

ON CONCUPISCENCE,

AND THE OTHER PASSIONS WHICH HAVE THEIR RISE FROM A VITIATED IMAGINATION.

Tanquam bona valetudo jucundior iis qui è gravi morbo recreati ſunt, quam nunquam ægro corpore fuerunt; ſic omnia deſiderata magis quam aſſiduè præ delectant. CICERO.

IF the real wants of human nature were as many as the deſires, even in the hearts of the more moderate ſet of men, no ſtate would be ſo imperfect, ſo deplorable as ours. The paſſions tell us, that this is the ſtate of the caſe on every occaſion wherein they triumph; but reaſon dictates to our cooler moments in another language: ſhe tells us (and ſhe brings with her proofs of every thing ſhe ſays) that we have no wants native and eſſential to us, but what it is our intereſt, in the higheſt degree, that we ſhould have for the preſent; and adds, that no accident could be ſo fatal to us, as ſupplying them at our own time, and in our own way.

There ariſe not ſo many billows in a tempeſtuous ſea, as deſires and eager wiſhes in the heart of man. The imagination, from whoſe influence alone the far greater part of them proceed, is an unfathomable depth; it is confuſed, inconſtant, various, and irreſolute; ever vain and ridiculous in its eagereſt purſuits, and often horrible and deteſtable. Let us not be uuderſtood, in cenſuring many of the deſires the human heart is capable of, to condemn them all; they are a motley crowd of unſubſtantial forms, which every man, who would know to govern, muſt firſt know how to diſtinguiſh.

Some are merely natural, and, to the honour of our nature be it added, that theſe are all of them juſt, lawful, and tend to our good. We ſee every part of the animated creation, ſharers of their all-wiſe, omnipotent Creator's care and bounty, poſſeſſed of them as well as ourſelves; we know by this ſure teſt, that they are implanted in us by our Maker, and are not the offſpring of our own weak fancies; never are blameable in exerting the but when we go beyond the bounds moderation.

Happy were we could we be in things as eaſily ſatisfied as in the but beſides the natural paſſions, we ha a thouſand others, proceeding not fr any ſtated laws of nature, but fr our own opinions, and luxuriant im gination. Theſe are ſuperfluous to u yet theſe are what ſtick moſt cloſely us, what actuate our minds infinite beyond the power of the ſimple pa ſions, and what we generally ſevere repent the effects of. All theſe a purely human, the beaſts know nothi of them; for man alone is immodera in his appetites; theſe are witho bounds, without reaſon, and are the ſelves confuſion.

Every man who keeps his deſi within the bounds of what nature h allotted, is happy, and in affluenc every man who gives himſelf up the tyranny of the paſſions himſelf h raiſed, is poor in the midſt of plent and miſerable in the midſt of the mea of eaſe. The wants of nature are ſu plied with eaſe; it is thoſe we ma ourſelves that give all the trouble are at to attain happineſs; it is th for which a man muſt labour; t means of gratifying theſe he muſt ſe for by ſea and land, in war and mu ther; for theſe it is that he betra himſelf and others, and uſes mean that, were they known, muſt make hi for ever infamous and wretched.

It is in this ſenſe that *Concupiſcen* is juſtly ſaid to be the root of eve evil; the moſt equitable event that a tends it, is what we ſee in the fr quent inſtances of thoſe, who, whi they ſeek to glut themſelves with abu

dance of the goods of fortune, to ſacrifice thoſe of nature. A does not ſee that while he is find- the means of feeding his appetites the utmoſt delicacies, thoſe very tites are loſt; nor is there one man thouſand, who, in the circum- es of Diogenes, when Alexander d him preferments and honours, d have remembered that he kept the ſun-ſhine.

e great aggravator of our deſires at deluſive phantom hope; a falſe ination gives them birth, a falſe ſtation of events that cannot, or at leaſt in all probability will not, n, raiſes and enflames the kindled n up to a ſtate over which our d reaſon knows no command, no r government. We loſe the very of the earth beneath our feet, and g in imagination on the unſuſ- g clouds, dream waking of ſuch s as only dreams can ſhow us. e the farce laſts, the ſubject never ſo long as our hopes endure, on this baſeleſs fabrick, ſo long r deſires alſo live with them, and e us with wants more heavily la- d, though ideal, than all the real that nature, for wiſe ends, entails us.

iated fancy knows no medium; its votaries ride in air, or they beneath the bottom of the ſea. no ſooner, when its whole game r, leaves the man who thus had ged it, than the proſpect changes, r takes its turn to reign, remorſe eſpair deſtroy the very ends of , and while he indulges the tor- e feels, in the opinion that he ſhall poſſeſs what he deſires; he loſes pleaſure which nature gave him leſs. Hope mounts on wings too for thought or conſideration; r is ſlower paced, it ſtays to ru- e on every accident, and takes in aggravating circumſtance; and es of a man's ſelf the puniſhment own folly; it robs him of the t glimpſe of reaſon, and, in its ttack, turns him into the teſty who, when he has loſt one play- throws all the reſt into the fire. moſt deſtructive paſſions of our have all their riſe from the ſame a vitiated imagination: that ne, which, by way of pre-emi- it is the euſtom of the world to call *paſſion*, is evivently of this origin, and owes to this every ill effect that it produces. Reaſon has no longer a ſhare in the government of the paſſion- ate man, when the moſt trivial object offers itſelf to his fury; we are wholly put out of ourſelves the moment we admit it, and, by ſeeking the means to revenge a trivial miſchief, we draw upon ourſelves others of the moſt heavy kind, as ſoon as we give up to it.

The infinite force of this maſter paſſion is eaſily ſeen in its effect; it abſorbs things great, magnificent, and magnanimous, not conceiving this in- diſputable truth, that the principal mo- tive to it, the great original cauſe of it, is weakneſs and poverty of ſpirit. Who are of all others the moſt paſ- ſionate? Women, children, decrepid old men, and people in ſick beds? Is it a greatneſs, or a lowneſs of ſpirit, that adminiſters to it in theſe in- ſtances?

Nature has been better to us than we are aware, even in the diſpoſal of our moſt miſchievous paſſions: we ſee ſhe has given this moſt fatal one in its ef- fects, into the hands of thoſe who can do the leaſt harm with it.

The man deceives himſelf, who thinks there is courage where paſſion is re- preſſed, or turned out of its courſe, by any trivial accident. Violent emo- tions of this kind are like the efforts of old men and infants, who run when they ſhould only walk, and are ſure of nothing but to ſtumble.

Every thing that ſtirs up the fury of this paſſion, where there are the ſeeds of it; nor is there any turn of mind that does not adminiſter a thou- ſand occaſions to it.

The loſs of a farthing, or even the omiſſion of gaining ſuch a ſum, will throw the covetous poſſeſſor of a mil- lion into all the tranſports of this childiſh fury: the moſt unmeaning glance of a wife's eye towards a male object, ſets all the blood on fire in the jealous huſband; and an inordinate ſelf-love gives occaſion to the utmoſt heighths of paſſion on every trivial diſ- reſpect.

The love of trifles is another grand ſource of paſſion; the man who grows fond of his dog, introduces him to his bed, his table, and his company; he deſpiſes the wiſeſt man of his acquain- tance, who does not ſee all the beau-

ties

ties and good qualities he does in him; and could venture his own neck, by ſtabbing his brother, if he chanced to tread upon the toe of his favourite.

Curioſity alſo has proved, to many an honeſt man, a very fatal origin of this paſſion: the love of aſking queſtions hurries him on to what he has no concern in; the leaſt evaſion in the anſwer throws him into a rage; and, if any body has friendſhip enough for him, to put him in mind that he is impertinent, his blood alone can make atonement for the imaginary indignity.

Where one perſon however has fallen into this vice from any of theſe motives, a thouſand have been victims to it from another miſchievous folly, *credulity*; an over-readineſs of believing every thing that comes to our ears, is the ſource of infinite miſtakes and diſorder. Every incident worth hearing is brought to us, not in its true and naked ſtate, but adorned or vitiated by the fancy or the paſſions of the perſon who delivers it. There is ſcarce any accident which a cunning perſon cannot relate, ſo as to turn it to his own advantage; nor any thing in which two people are concerned, that is not told at leaſt two ways, which are as oppoſite as light and darkneſs. Which ever ſide the ſtory firſt chances to preſent itſelf on to the credulous man, it has his aſſent, in gratitude for the news; and after he has eſtabliſhed it to himſelf in this light, it muſt remain juſt ſuch for ever with him; obſtinacy will make it always retain its place in his judgement, and he will quarrel with all the world for cenſuring that judgement.

Theſe are the ſources of this unlucky, this moſt troubleſome paſſion, both to its poſſeſſor and to the world; and theſe we ſee are all founded on our vices or our follies. A vitiated imagination is the proximate cauſe, and he who is wiſe enough to wiſh to avoid it, if he have not philoſophy enough to attempt it radically, by improving and regulating the imagination, may always keep out of ſcrapes, by avoiding theſe its occaſional cauſes.

One would think every perſon of ſenſe would avoid it, were it only from the ill light it ſets a man in. It was judiciouſly obſerved of Seneca, that he did not know whether it were a more deteſtable, or deformed paſſion. What would one think of a man whom one ſees in all the deplorable ſympto the heavieſt of diſeaſes, the moſt madneſs, with the face red and formed, the eyes fiery, and ſtarti it were, out of the head, the look and furious, the ear deaf, the foaming, the heart panting, the diſordered, the veins ſwelled u tongue ſtammering, the teeth g together, the voice loud and the ſpeech inarticulate, and the body thrown into all the diſord the moſt raging fever, beating every one in his way, and rea murther the friend who would p his doing what he ought to ſhud the thought of having intended.

Paſſion, when carried to this lence, has ſometimes done juſti itſelf; the raging madman has b veſſel, and periſhed in a few mom or ſtopped ſome of the neceſſary u functions, and died a martyr t more leiſure.

If we ſhudder at the ravage thi makes in the body, what muſt we gine is the ſtate of that nobler par ſoul, in the ſame inſtant? Paſſi the firſt ſtroke, drives off reaſo judgement, ſubſtituting itſelf ſol their place; it is no ſooner where they ſhould reign, than neſs, fire, and ſmoke, extend ſelves on every ſide, and ruin only proſpect. Man, in the he paſſion, is a mere machine, and a very ſorry one.

If the apparatus and mere paſſion are thus odious and det there yet remains ſomewhat in more horrible in the effects of it. firſt act of paſſion throws us o tice, and we always find that it flamed, and rendered infinitely violent by a juſt oppoſition, the conſciouſneſs a man has little reaſon he has to be angry. a man has made the firſt falſe ſt given way to paſſion upon an occaſion, the friendly office of him reaſons why he ſhould not gry, incenſes him on a double and he becomes as angry at t innocence, as he was before at fancy he had taken offence at.

It is a lamentable conſideratio even virtue itſelf cannot preſerve from the very worſt effects of t ſion on him. Piſo, a man w been long revered for many

mned a perſon to death whoſe
s appeared to him to deſerve it;
others of the nobleſt of his co-
raries, enquiring farther into cir-
ances, found the man innocent,
cquitted him. Piſo's virtue, on
ther occaſion, would have ſigna-
tſelf by its aſſent; but here the
nate man got the better of the
ne. Obſtinacy in his own opi-
and vengeance for their having
ed his judgement, in reverſing
ecree, tranſported him to that
of fury, that he found means to
hem all accuſed falſely, and ſaw
executed, though he knew them
ly innocent, but actually ſuffer-
the cauſe of virtue.

hing is ſo difficult as to know
o deal with people in a paſſion;
general direction, that when one
rm, the other ſhould be cool;
ven this conduct is not without
conveniencies, and thoſe ſome-
of the moſt miſchievous kind.
ury of a paſſionate man is worſe,
worſe, than the moſt ſavage
of an enraged brute; ſince it is
be moved either by defence or
ceſſion, by ſilence or by patience,
but finds new means of rage in every thing that is meant to aſſuage it.

The injuſtice of this paſſion is evident, in that it will always be both judge and party, and in that it requires all the world to take part with it, and becomes the mortal enemy of every one whoſe reaſon bids him think differently from its dictates; and its abſolute blindneſs to all ſenſe appears glaringly, in the total neglect of its own intereſts. It hurries the man poſſeſſed by it into every miſchief that he would ſhun in his cooler moments, nay, into that very ſtate which he would wiſh for, as the puniſhment of the object of its fury. It often deſtroys itſelf, while it is fatal to its enemy; and we every day ſee inſtances in which it purſues the deſtruction of the perſon who has raiſed it.

A rational creature ought to avoid every thing that he will be ſorry for poſſeſſing, and therefore of all other things, to avoid paſſion; ſince nothing was ever a more ſolemn truth, than that apothegm of Pythagoras, that *the end of paſſion is the beginning of repentance*.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

TO THE EDITOR.

IR,

IE faſt appointed by government
on the 4th of February laſt, and
mporary devotion obſerved only
e day, has given riſe to the fol-
intereſting reflexions.

matter of no ſmall concern to
inking and religious few, to ſee
t occaſion for faſting and prayer
nd of goſpel-light, and liberty,
t of Great-Britain, favoured by
with unnumbered privileges,
kely to ſink into the loweſt ſtate
tchedneſs for her abuſe of them.
at, alas! will it avail ſuch a vi-
degenerate people as we are, to
r a day, and pray that deſerved
ents may not fall upon us,
we diſcover no genuine marks of
repentance and a *general* refor-
? indeed there is too much rea-
fear that faſts in the preſent day
ly made *farces* of, and that re-
ion is a ſubject too methodiſtical
olete for the genteel, faſhionable and polite part of the world to attend to or regard.

How great the pity, that all who bear the *Chriſtian* name, are not more zealous to deſerve the appellation, and to adorn and recommend it by their *practice*.

As a nation, drenched (if I may ſo ſay) in iniquity, ſenſuality and diſſipation, as England now is, what elſe can we juſtly expect at the hands of a ſin-avenging God but deſtruction, and that ſpeedily, except (like Nineveh) we mourn for and utterly forſake our evil courſes without delay: our faſtings and prayers will be of no avail, if they are not followed by a returning to the Lord as univerſally, as we have revolted from him; would to God, that king, prieſts, and people may all join, as one man, heartily to countenance *virtue*, diſcourage *vice*, and promote as much as poſſible the cauſe and intereſt of *vital* godlineſs through-

out the Britiſh realms, that peace may once more be within our walls as plenteouſneſs is within our palaces.

On SOLITUDE *and* RETIREMENT.

R-tire, and read thy Bible to be gay,
There truths abound of ſovereign aid to peace. Dr. YOUNG.

HOWEVER the good man may be obliged by the cares of buſineſs and concerns of trade, to dwell in the midſt of the noiſe and nonſenſe of the metropolis, and to be ſedulouſly employed from day to day in the purſuit of a decent competence for himſelf and family, yet he cannot but frequently pant after a period of leiſure and retirement, when he may, undiſturbed, and free from the cares of trade and merchandize, or as the poet deſcribes it—

Free from the buſtle, care, and ſtrife,
Of this ſhort variegated life,

enjoy the calm and improving pleaſures of Solitude and Reflexion, at a diſtance from the hurry and confuſion of a buſy town, the intruſions of company, and the ſtrife of tongues; methinks I hear the good man though my buſineſs requires me to among the ſons of induſtry and daughters of diſſipation, though greateſt part of my time is ſpent the laborious avocations of an a tradeſman, or the narrow confine a retail ſhop, yet I muſt confeſs my pleaſed with the expectation, amuſed with the tranquil proſpect ere long retiring from the tumult abodes of the ſmoky and crouded t into the peaceful dwelling of a c retreat; where, like the weather-be mariner, who having long been t about by the ſtorms and tempeſts troubled ocean rejoices on his ar at the wiſhed-for port, he may back with pleaſure on the dang difficulties, and temptations he eſcaped from, and enjoy the unea pleaſures of a *contemplative* life; he anticipates the happineſs of ſaints above, in admiring the wor *Nature, Providence, and Grace,* f lowed up, as it were, in *wonder,* and *praiſe*.

THE RURAL CHRIST

FEMALE BRITISH HEROISM AND CONJUGAL AFFECTI EXEMPLIFIED,

In the memorable Hiſtory of the Sufferings of Lady Harriet Ackland, the W Major Ackland, an Officer ſerving under General Burgoyne.

(From the General's State of the Expedition from Canada.)

BESIDES the continuation of difficulties and general fatigue, this day (October the 8th, 1777) was remarkable for a circumſtance of private diſtreſs too peculiar and affecting to be omitted.

The circumſtance to which I allude, is Lady Harriet Ackland's paſſage through the enemy's army to attend her wounded huſband, then their priſoner.

The progreſs of this lady with the army could hardly be thought abruptly or ſuperfluouſly introduced, were it only for the purpoſe of authenticating a wonderful ſtory. It would exhibit, if well delineated, an intereſting picture of the ſpirit, the enterprize, and the diſtreſs of romance, realized and regulated upon the chaſte and ſober principles of rational love and c bial duty.

But I beg leave to obſerve be that it has direct reference to my ject, to ſhow what the luxuries with which (as the world has taught to believe) the army was cumbered; what were the accom dations prepared for the two tho women that are gravely ſuppoſe the croſs examination, to have fo ed the baggage. An idea ſo p terous, as well as falſe, would been a fitter ſubject for deriſion refutation, but that it was malic intended; not, I am confident, b member who aſked the queſtions by the perſons who impoſed upo to effect by prejudice what the ſpaired of effecting by fact.

shall, however, consider part of story as so far unconnected with immediate business I was upon rsuing the line of evidence upon the reat to Saratoga) as to give it in margin. It may well stand by it-; and I venture to think that this example of patience, suffering, and titude will be permitted to pass hout censure or obloquy.

This lady had accompanied her hus-nd to Canada in the beginning of year 1776. In the course of that mpaign she had traversed a vast space country in different extremities of son, and with difficulties that an ropean traveller will not easily con-ve, to attend in a poor hut at Cham-e, her husband, upon his sick bed. n the opening of the campaign of 7, she was restrained from offering self to share the fatigue and hazard pected before Ticonderago, by the itive injunctions of her husband. e day after the conquest of that ce, he was badly wounded, and she ssed the Lake Champlain, to join n.

As soon as he recovered, Lady Har-t proceeded to follow his fortunes ough the campaign, and at Fort ward, or at the next camp she ac-ired a two-wheel tumbril, which had n constructed by the artificers of the llery, something similar to the car-ges used for the mail upon the great ds of England. Major Ackland mmanded the British Grenadiers, ich were attached to General Fra-'s corps, and consequently were al-ys the most advanced part of the y. Their situations were often so rt that no person slept out of their thes. In one of these situations, a t in which the Major and Lady rriet were asleep, suddenly took fire. orderly serjeant of the grenadiers, h great hazard of suffocation drag-out the first person he caught hold It proved to be the major. It ppened that in the same instant, she , unknowing what she did, and naps not perfectly awake, providen-ly made her escape, by creeping un-the walls of the back part of the t. The first object she saw upon recovery of her senses, was the jor on the other side, and in the e instant again in the fire, in search her. The serjeant again saved him, but not without the major being se-verely burned in his face. Every thing they had in the tent with them was consumed.

This accident happened a little time before the passing of the Hudson's Ri-ver; it neither altered the resolution nor cheerfulness of Lady Harriet; and she continued her progress a partaker of the fatigues of the advanced corps.

The next call upon her fortitude was of a different nature and more distress-ful, as of longer suspence. On the march of the 19th of September, the grenadiers being liable to action every minute, she had been directed by the major to follow the rear of the artillery and baggage, which was not exposed. At the time the action began, she found herself near a small uninhabited hut, where she alighted. When it was found the action became general and bloody, the surgeons of the hospital took possession of the same place, as the most convenient for the first care of the wounded.

Thus was this lady in hearing of one continued fire of cannon and mus-quetry for four hours together, with the presumption, from the post of her husband, who was at the head of the grenadiers, that he was in the most exposed part of the action. She had three female companions with her, the Baroness of Reidesel, and the wives of two British officers, Major Harnage and Lieutenant Reynell. But in the event their presence served but little for comfort. Major Harnage was soon brought to the surgeons very bad-ly wounded; and a little time after, intelligence was brought that Lieute-nant Reynell was shot dead. Imagi-nation will want no helps to figure the state of the whole groupe.

From the date of that action to the 7th of October, Lady Harriet with her usual serenity stood prepared for new trials, and it was her lot that their severity increased with their numbers. She was again exposed to the hearing the whole action, and at last received the shock of her individual misfortune, mixed with the intelligence of the ge-neral calamity: the troops were de-feated, and Major Ackland, desperate-ly wounded, was a prisoner.

The day of the 8th was passed by Lady Harriet and her companions in common anxiety; not a tent or shed

ſtanding, except what belonged to the hoſpital; their refuge was among the wounded and dying. When the army was upon the point of moving after the halt deſcribed; I received a letter from Lady Harriet ſubmitting to my deciſion a propoſal (and expreſſing an earneſt ſolicitude to execute it, if not interfering with my deſigns) of paſſing to the camp of the enemy, and requeſting General Gates's permiſſion to attend her huſband.

Though I was ready to believe (for I had experienced) that patience and fortitude in a ſupreme degree were to be found as well as every other virtue under the moſt tender forms, I was aſtoniſhed at this propoſal. After ſo long an agitation of the ſpirits, exhauſted not only for want of reſt but abſolutely for want of food, drenched in rains for twelve hours together, that a woman ſhould be capable of ſuch an undertaking as delivering herſelf to the enemy, probably in the night, and uncertain what hand ſhe might fall into firſt, to me appeared an effort above human nature. The aſſiſtance I could afford to give was ſmall indeed. I had not even a cup of wine to offer her; but I was told ſhe had found from ſome fortunate hand, a little rum and ſome dirty water. All I could furniſh her with was an open boat and a few lines written upon dirty and wet paper to General Gates, recommending her to his protection.

Mr. Brudenell, the chaplain to the artillery, readily undertook to accompany her, and with one female ſervant and the major's valet de chamb ſhe rowed down the river to meet t enemy. But her diſtreſſes were not to end. The night was advanced b fore the boat reached the enemy's po poſts, and the centinel would not it paſs, nor even come on ſhore. vain Mr. Brudenell offered the flag truce, and repreſented the ſtate of extraordinary paſſenger. The guar apprehenſive of treachery and punc lious to their orders, threatened to into the boat if it ſtirred before da light. Her anxiety and ſufferings we thus protracted through ſeven or eig dark and cold hours; and her reflec ions upon that firſt reception could n give her very encouraging ideas of t treatment ſhe was afterwards to expect But it is due to juſtice at the cloſe this adventure to ſay, that ſhe was re ceived and accommodated by Gener Gates with all the humanity and re ſpect that her rank, her merits, and h fortunes deſerved.

Let ſuch as are affected by theſe cir cumſtances of alarm, hardſhip, an danger, recollect that the ſubject o them was a woman, of the moſt ten der and delicate frame, of the gentle manners, habituated to all the ſoft ele gancies and refined enjoyments th attend high birth and fortune; an far advanced in a ſtate in which th tender cares, always due to the ſex become indiſpenſibly neceſſary. H mind alone was formed for ſuch trial

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TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

OBSERVING in your Magazine for January laſt, that the author of Marſhal Berwick's memoirs has added one more to the many calumnies lately forged and publiſhed to diminiſh the glorious character of our immortal deliverer King William III. by charging him with the want of perſonal bravery, I requeſt you will record the following anecdote, which appeared in print not long ſince, as it not only merits preſervation, but exhibits unqueſtionable evidence of King William's valour. I am, Sir,

Your humble ſervant,

Cambridge, Mar. 2. AN OLD WHIG.

THE captain of a veſſel now in th river, lately from Stockholm, ſays that while he was in that city he wa introduced to an Engliſhman, name Mortimer, who was 121 years of ag he enjoyed all his faculties, and coul walk ſeveral miles a day. He informe ed the captain that he was born i London, that his father was one o the yeomen to Charles II.—that he ſaw Lord Ruſſel ſuffer in Lincoln's-Inn Fields; was preſent at the trial of Col Algernon Sydney; and heard the in famous Jefferies ſay, when the priſoner appeared, "there was little occaſion to call in evidence, for that Sydney wa

rn a traitor." Mr. Mortimer was d to the law, but preferring a mili- y life, he joined the Duke of Mon- uth, who gave him a commiſſion, l he was at the battle of Sedgmore. hen the Duke's party were routed, eſcaped to London, and went from nce to Holland, where he ſoon pro- ed a commiſſion, and was in that vice till he came over with the nce of Orange, who ſoon after pro- ted him to a company; he was h that monarch all the time he was Ireland, and was within twenty ds of him when he was wounded by annon ball in the right ſhoulder, r Drogheda. He ſays the ball hav- firſt grazed the bank of the river, in its riſing ſlant upon the King's t ſhoulder, took out a piece of his , tore the ſkin and fleſh, and broke ſtock of an officer's piſtol. That d Coningſby came running up to King, and clapped his handker- f on the wound; but his majeſty little notice of it, and kept on his , ſaying, " there was no neceſſity to dreſs it at preſent; the ball ſhould have come nearer." Mr. Mortimer was in all King William's wars, as well as along with the Duke of Marlborough during the reign of Queen Anne, where he was made a Lieutenant-Colonel. On her death, he was thinking of retiring, having made a conſiderable fortune, but was adviſed by another officer to go into the Poliſh ſervice; they both did ſo, and got regiments, where, after ſtaying a few years, they left it for the Swediſh, in which he has ever ſince lived, and has a handſome penſion from that government, beſides an ample fortune of his own. He told the captain he left a brother in London, and that he has a natural ſon now in the Pruſſian ſervice, to whom he has aſſigned over all his fortune; his ſon, he ſaid, was fifty-four years of age, had a large family, and he was thinking of going to pay him a viſit, and perhaps remain there. —He was very kind to the captain, and gave him a number of curious anecdotes.

SELECT LIVES AND MEMOIRS.

TERTAINING MEMOIRS OF THE LATE CELEBRATED LORD BATHURST, THE GREAT FRIEND OF SWIFT AND POPE.

(From the ſecond Volume of Biographia Britannica, juſt publiſhed.)

LLEN Bathurſt, Earl Bathurſt, a nobleman of diſtinguiſhed abili- in the preſent century, was born . James's-ſquare, Weſtminſter, on 16th day of November in the year . His father was Sir Benjamin urſt of Pauler's Perry, Northamp- ire; and his mother, Frances, was hter of Sir Allen Apſley of Ap- in Suſſex, Knight. After having through a proper courſe of gram- al education, he was entered, fifteen years of age, in Trinity ge, Oxford, of which his uncle elebrated Dean Bathurſt, was pre- t. From the directions, exam- and encouragement of ſo eminent polite a ſcholar, Mr. Bathurſt not fail of highly increaſing, if d not then firſt acquire, that ele- of taſte which accompanied him gh all his future life. Nor were udies confined merely to ſubjects ſſical literature, he applied him- kewiſe to thoſe parts of know- ledge which were calculated to make him appear with great advantage in the world, as a ſenator and a ſtateſman. Being thus accompliſhed, he was early called out to the ſervice of his country. In 1705, when he was but juſt come of age, he was choſen repreſentative for the borough of Cirenceſter in Glouceſterſhire, which borough he ſerved with integrity and reputation, during two parliaments. Though he entered ſo young into the Houſe of Commons, it is ſaid that he particularly diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the ſtruggles and debates relative to the union between the two kingdoms, and that he firmly ſupported a meaſure which was ſo well calculated to ſtrengthen the vigour of government by uniting its force. It is further aſſerted, that though he was contented to act a ſubordinate character in the oppoſition, planned by Mr. Harley and Mr. St. John, his intimate friends, to ſap the credit of the Duke of Marlborough and his adherents, he

was of infinite ſervice to his party by arraigning with ſpirit and eloquence the conduct of the General and the Earl of Godolphin. We have not, however, been able to meet with any traces of the ſpeeches delivered by him on theſe intereſting occaſions. But as the hiſtories of the parliamentary proceedings in the reign of Queen Anne, are remarkably defective in their accounts of the publick ſpeakers of that period, it cannot certainly be inferred, from their ſilence with reſpect to Mr. Bathurſt, that he did not exert himſelf in the manner above deſcribed. His zeal for his political principles did not render him inſenſible to the merit of thoſe who were of oppoſite ſentiments. He maintained, in particular, an high and invariable perſonal regard for Lord Somers; and when that great man was diveſted of his office, he behaved with ſuch tenderneſs and delicacy towards him that he preſerved his lordſhip's eſteem and friendſhip. It is obſervable, and is a proof of Mr. Bathurſt's having acted from conviction, and not from intereſted views, that, amidſt the numerous changes which were made after the diſſolution of the whig miniſtry, he accepted of no place from government. Conſidering his abilities, his activity, and his intimate connexions with the principal tories, it is highly probable, that he might, if he had choſen it, have been raiſed to ſome advantageous and honourable poſt. His merit, however, did not go unrewarded, though not in a lucrative way; for in the tenth year of Queen Anne's reign, her majeſty was pleaſed, by letters patent, dated the 31ſt of December, 1711, to advance him to the dignity of a peer of Great-Britain, by the ſtile and title of Lord Bathurſt, Baron Bathurſt of Battleſden, in the county of Bedford. This was at that memorable period, in which the adminiſtration, to obtain a majority in the Upper Houſe, brought twelve new lords into that Houſe in one day. But whatever might be the views of government, it cannot be denied that the antiquity and loyalty of Mr. Bathurſt's family, the long ſervices of his father, his own large fortune, and his eminent talents, rendered him a proper object for the peerage.

In the confuſion which prevailed at court, on the removal of the Earl of Oxford from the poſt of Lord H[igh] Treaſurer, when it was deſigned [to] put the Treaſury into commiſſ[ion] Lord Bathurſt, among others, [was] thought of, upon that occaſion. B[ut] it is probable that his lordſhip, [who] had hitherto declined receiving [any] place of profit from the crown, [would] not accept of a precarious employm[ent] in ſo critical a ſituation of publick [af]fairs. Upon the acceſſion of K[ing] George I. when Lord Bathurſt's p[oli]tical friends were in diſgrace, [and] ſome of them expoſed to the proſecuti[on] of government, his attachment to th[em] continued firm and unchangeable. [As] he was one of thoſe who believed th[at] the proceedings againſt them were [ex]vere and vindictive, he expreſſed, [as] are told, with indignation and el[o]quence, his diſapprobation of th[ose] proceedings; and he obſerved that [a] king of a faction was only the ſo[ve]reign of half his ſubjects. Though none of the ſpeeches made by him [in] this period are recorded, we find, [from] his uniting in the proteſts againſt [the] acts of the attainder of Lord Bol[ing]broke and the Duke of Ormond; [and] he was zealous in the defence of [his] noble friends. It is ſcarcely neceſſ[ary] to add, that he oppoſed the proſecu[-]tion of the Earl of Oxford, and [that] he joined in the unanimous acquit[tal] of that eminent ſtateſman. When [the] famous ſeptennial act was brought [in] to the Houſe of Peers, Lord Bath[urſt] upon the ſecond reading of it (April the 14th, 1716) voted againſt its be[ing] committed; and in conjunction [with] thirty members of that houſe, entered his reaſons for diſſenting from a [bill] which, for the ſake of avoiding [the] preſent difficulties and dangers, [made] a great and permanent breach in [the] Engliſh conſtitution of government. The firſt inſtance we meet with, in [the] common accounts of the tranſactions of the times, of his ſpeaking in [the] parliamentary debates, occurs with [re]gard to the bill for puniſhing mutiny and deſertion. This was on the [25th] of February 1717-18; and from [that] period, for the ſpace of five and twenty years, he took an active and diſtinguiſhed part in every important [mat]ter which came before the upper houſe, and he was one of the moſt eminent leaders in that houſe, of the [moſt] vigorous, and perſevering oppoſ[ition]

ch was carried on againſt the mea-
es of the court, and eſpecially againſt
Robert Walpole's adminiſtration.
ome of the moſt remarkable occa-
s upon which he diſtinguiſhed him-
we have ſelected for the informa-
and entertainment of our readers,
reſt will be found with ample notes
illuſtrations in the complete life
this nobleman given in the work
m which we have extracted them.
n the whole proceedings againſt Dr.
erbury, Lord Bathurſt was a zea-
s advocate for that ingenious and
brated prelate; and on the third
ding of the bill (May 15th, 1723)
inflicting pains and penalties on the
op, diſtinguiſhed himſelf in a very
raordinary manner. His lordſhip
k notice of the ungracious diſtinc-
s that were fixed on the members
he Houſe of Peers, who differed in
nion from thoſe who happened to
e the majority; and obſerved, that
his part, as he had nothing in view
truth and juſtice, the good of his
ntry, the honour of that houſe, and
diſcharge of his own conſcience,
would freely ſpeak his thoughts,
withſtanding all diſcouragements.
would not, he ſaid, complain of
ſiniſter arts that had been uſed of
to render ſome perſons obnoxious,
, under pretence of their being ſo,
opening their letters about their
uteſt domeſtick affairs; for theſe
ll grievances he could eaſily bear:
when he ſaw things go ſo far as
ondemn a perſon of the higheſt dig-
in the church, in ſuch an unpre-
nted manner, and without any le-
evidence, he thought it his duty
ppoſe a proceeding ſo unjuſt and
arrantable in itſelf, and ſo dange-
s and diſmal in its conſequences.
this purpoſe, he begged leave to
their lordſhips a ſtory, he had from
ral officers of undoubted credit,
ſerved in Flanders, in the late
. "A Frenchman, it ſeems, had
nted a machine, which would not
kill more men at once than any
in uſe, but alſo diſable for ever
man that ſhould be wounded by
Big with the hopes of a great re-
d, he applied to one of the miniſ-
who laid his project before the
king, but that monarch, conſider-
that ſo deſtructive an engine might
be turned againſt his own men,
did not think proper to encourage it; whereupon the inventor came over to England, and offered his ſervice to ſome of our generals, who likewiſe rejected the propoſal with indignation." The uſe and application of this ſtory, added Lord Bathurſt, is very obvious: for if this way of proceeding be admitted, it will certainly prove a very dangerous engine. No man's life, liberty, or property will be ſafe: and if thoſe who were in the adminiſtration ſome years ago, and who had as great a ſhare in the affections of the people as any that came after them, had made uſe of ſuch a political machine, ſome of thoſe noble perſons, who now appear ſuch ſollicitous promoters of this bill, would not be in a capacity to ſerve his majeſty at this time.

His lordſhip further ſaid, that if ſuch extraordinary proceedings went on, he ſaw nothing remaining for him, and others to do, but to retire to their country houſes, and there, if poſſible, quietly enjoy their eſtates, within their own families, ſince the leaſt correſpondence, the leaſt intercepted letter might be made criminal. In ſupport of this reaſoning, he quoted a paſſage from Cardinal de Retz's memoirs, relating to that wicked politician Cardinal Mazarine, who boaſted, "that if he had but two lines of a man's writing, with a few circumſtances atteſted by witneſſes, he would cut off his head when he pleaſed." His lordſhip alſo ſeverely animadverted on the majority of the bench of biſhops, turning himſelf towards which, he ſaid, that he could hardly account for the inveterate hatred and malice ſome perſons bore the learned and ingenious Biſhop of Rocheſter, unleſs it were, that they were intoxicated with the infatuation of ſome of the wild Indians, who fondly believe that they inherit not only the ſpoils, but even the abilities of any great enemy they kill.

On a motion for reducing the forces, on the ſecond reading of the mutiny bill on the 16th of March, 1737-8, his lordſhip ſtood up with great eloquence and ſpirit, againſt a large ſtanding army, and in favour of a national militia. Among other things, he particularly urged the importance of all men in the kingdom, or at leaſt all freeholders, farmers, and ſubſtantial merchants and tradeſmen, providing them-

themſelves with arms, and breeding themſelves up to military diſcipline. "It is, ſaid his lordſhip, in my opinion, not at all impoſſible to make it as infamous for a man to be unprovided with arms, or unacquainted with military diſcipline, as it is now for a gentleman to get the character of a notorious coward, nor would this interrupt or diminiſh the labour and induſtry of any man in the kingdom, for even the moſt induſtrious might make themſelves thoroughly acquainted with the uſe of arms, and of military diſcipline, if they would but ſpend one half of that time in military exerciſes, which they now throw away in idle and effeminate, or expenſive and criminal diverſions; and this method of paſſing away our leiſure hours might eaſily be introduced even among the vulgar, if our courtiers and men in authority ſhould once begin to make this their practice, and that practice ſhould be followed as it certainly would by all the nobility and gentry in the kingdom."

This advice of Lord Bathurſt we have ſeen carried into execution in almoſt all parts of the kingdom, in the courſe of the years 1778, and 1779; and the military ardour of all ranks of people ſeems to be daily increaſing; ſo that the nation in a ſhort time, will be able to defend itſelf without a ſtanding army.

We now advert to the private circumſtances of Lord Bathurſt's life.

On the 6th of July, 1704, he married Catherine, daughter and heir to Sir Peter Apſley. By this lady, who hence appears to have been his lordſhip's couſin german, he had iſſue four ſons and five daughters. When the late Frederick Prince of Wales was at Bath in 1738, he did Lord Bathurſt the honour of paying him a viſit for ſome days at his ſeat near Cirenceſter, during which time his Royal Highneſs was treated with a magnificence and hoſpitality which gave him infinite ſatisfaction. On the 13th of July, 1742, his lordſhip was ſworn, at Kenſington, one of the Privy Council, and appointed Captain of his Majeſty's Band of Gentlemen-Penſioners. This office he reſigned in 1744, from which time he was in no publick employment till the year 1757, when, upon the change of miniſtry, he was conſtituted treaſurer to the preſent king, then Prince of Wales; and he continued to act in that capacity to the death of George the Second. At his preſent majeſty's acceſſion to the throne, he was continued in the liſt of privy counſellors, but on account of his great age he declined any employment. However, in conſideration of his eminent merit, he had a penſion on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment of two thouſand pounds a year. As his lordſhip's abilities and integrity, in publick life, gained him the eſteem even of his political opponents, ſo, in private life, his humanity and benevolence excited the affection of all who were honoured with his more intimate acquaintance. The amiableneſs and generoſity of his temper will be apparent from a paſſage in one of his letters to Dr. Swift. "I have attended parliament many years, and have never found that I could do any good. I have therefore entered upon a new ſcheme of life, and am determined to look after my own affairs a little. I am now in a ſmall farm-houſe in Derbyſhire; and my chief buſineſs is to take care that my agents do not impoſe upon my tenants. I am for letting them all good bargains, that my rents may be paid, as long as any rents can be paid; and when the time comes that there is no money, they are honeſt fellows, and will bring me in what corn and cattle I want."

To his other virtues Lord Bathurſt added all the good breeding, politeneſs, and elegance of ſocial intercourſe. No perſon of rank perhaps knew better how to unite, *Otium cum Dignitate*. The improvements he made round his ſeat at Cirenceſter were worthy of his fortune, and ſhowed the grandeur of his taſte. In this reſpect Mr. Pope paid him a fine compliment.

Who then ſhall grace, or who improve the ſoil? [Boyle.
Who plants like Bathurſt, or who builds like

It is remarkable, that his lordſhip's beautiful and noble plantations were begun by him when he had reached his fortieth year, and he had the felicity not only of living to ſee them in a ſtate of perfection, but of preſerving ſuch a degree of health and vigour, at an age to which few advance, as enabled him to enjoy the delightful ſcenes he may be ſaid to have created. How completely

letely he understood the right applica-
ion of a large fortune, is well expref-
ed by the excellent poet already quo-
ed, in the epiſtle addreſſed by him to
Lord Bathurſt on the uſe of riches.

The ſenſe to value riches, with the art
" enjoy them, and the virtue to impart,
Not meanly, nor ambitiouſly purſued,
Not ſunk by ſloth, not rais'd by ſervitude;
To balance fortune by a juſt expence,
Join with œconomy, magnificence,
With ſplendour, charity; with plenty, health.
O! teach us, Bathurſt! yet unſpoil'd by
wealth! [move
That ſecret rare, between th' extremes to
Of mad good-nature, or of mean ſelf-love.

Lord Bathurſt's wit, taſte, and learn-
ng led him to ſeek the acquaintance of
en of genius. He was intimately
onnected with the great perſons of
is kind, who adorned the beginning
f the preſent century. Biſhop Atter-
ury, Dr. Friend, Mr. Congreve, Sir
ohn Vanbrugh, Dr. Swift, Mr. Prior,
Mr. Rowe, Mr. Addiſon, Mr. Pope,
r. Arbuthnot, Mr. Gay, and others,
ltivated his friendſhip, and were
roud of his correſpondence. And,
deed, from the few letters of his
hich have been publiſhed, in one or
o late collections, it appears that his
reſpondence was a real honour and
aſure to thoſe by whom it was en-
yed. It is ſaid to have have been a
le with his lordſhip, never to write
his friends but when he was in good
rits. To the laſt moments of his
e he was delighted with the conver-
ion of men of abilities; nor were
friendſhips confined to perſons of
culiar parties or profeſſions. Mr.
rry, the diſſenting clergyman of Ci-
ceſter, who was a gentleman of con-
rable learning and taſte, and who
ned with the decorum of his cha-
ter, a liberality of ſentiments and
nners, and a ſprightly and amiable
pper, was honoured with Lord Ba-
rſt's particular regard. The late
raordinary Mr. Sterne gave a very
eeable account of the attention
ch was paid to him by his lord-
. "This nobleman, ſays he, is
old friend of mine. He was al-
s the protector of men of wit and
us, and had thoſe of the laſt cen-
always at his table. The manner
which his notice began of me, was
ngular as it was polite. He came
up to me one day as I was at the Prin-
ceſs of Wales's court. 'I want to
know you, Mr. Sterne, but it is fit
you ſhould know alſo who it is that
wiſhes this pleaſure. You have heard
of an old Lord Bathurſt, of whom your
Popes and Swifts have ſung and ſpoken
ſo much, I have lived my life with ge-
niuſſes of that caſt, but have ſurvived
them, and deſpairing ever to find their
equals, it is ſome years ſince I have
cleared my accounts, and ſhut up my
books with thoughts of never opening
them again. But you have kindled a
deſire in me of opening them once more
before I die, which now I do; ſo go
home and dine with me.' This no-
bleman, I ſay, is a prodigy, for at
eighty-five he has all the promptneſs
of a man of thirty, a diſpoſition to be
pleaſed, and a power to pleaſe beyond
whatever I knew. Added to which, a
man of learning, courteſy, and feel-
ing."

Lord Bathurſt preſerved, to the cloſe
of his life, his natural cheerfulneſs
and vivacity; and was always acceſſi-
ble, hoſpitable, and beneficent. He
delighted latterly in rural amuſements,
and enjoyed with philoſophical calm-
neſs the ſhade of the lofty trees he had
himſelf planted. Till within a month
of his death, he conſtantly rode out on
horſeback two hours in the morning,
and drank his bottle of wine after din-
ner. He uſed jocoſely to declare, that
he never could think of adopting Dr.
Cadogan's regimen, as Dr. Cheyne had
aſſured him, fifty years before, that he
would not live ſeven years longer un-
leſs he abridged himſelf of his wine.
In 1772, his lordſhip was advanced to
the dignity of Earl Bathurſt. He lived
to ſee his eldeſt ſurviving ſon ſeveral
years Lord Chancellor of Great-Bri-
tain, and promoted to the peerage by
the title of Baron Apſley. The death
of Earl Bathurſt happened after a few
day illneſs, at his ſeat near Cirenceſter,
in the ninety firſt year of his age, and
on the 16th of September, 1775. On
the 21ſt of September his lordſhip was
buried with due funeral honours, at
the pariſh church of Cirenceſter in the
ſame vault with his lady: a monument
has ſince been erecteed to their memo-
ry, on which is the following inſcrip-
tion:

Near

Near this Place are depoſited the Remains of
ALLEN EARL BATHURST, and CATHERINE LADY BATHURST.

In the legiſlative and judicial departments of the great council of the nation,
He ſerved his country 69 years with honour, ability, and diligence.
Judgment and taſte directed his learning,
Humanity tempered his wit,
Benevolence guided his actions:
He died regretted by moſt, and praiſed by all,
the 16th of September 1775, aged 91.

Catherine his conſort, by her milde virtues, added luſtre to his great qualities;
Her domeſtick œconomy extended h liberality.
Her judicious charity, his munificence
Her prudent govèrnment of her family, his hoſpitality.
She received the reward of her exemplary life
the 8th day of June 1768, aged 79.

Married July the 6th, 1704.

His Lordſhip was ſucceeded in title and eſtate, by Lord Apſley, then Lord Chancellor of England, and now Henry Earl Bathurſt.

HISTORICAL ANECDOTES.

WHEN *Monſieur de Feriol* was ambaſſador from Louis the Fourteenth at the Ottoman Porte, he either was mad or acted like a madman, which induced one of his domeſticks, for fear of being chaſtiſed in the Turkiſh manner for a very ſmall fault, to make his eſcape, and to travel with a miſſionary who was going into Crim Tartary. After his arrival he left the monk, and rambling about, took ſhelter, at laſt, with the famous Mirza, who was chief of a hord of Tartars, with whom he remained many months, and having acquired the language, entertained him like a true Frenchman with the magnificence that was every where to be ſeen in his own country, and the extreme miſery that reigned in Tartary. The Mirza ſmiled at his diſcourſes, which the Frenchman took for the higheſt approbation. The Mirza being at laſt grown weary of him, brought him to a place that was within two days journey of Caffa, where having pitched his tent, he ordered the Frenchman to attend him.

After regaling him plentifully, and treating him with coffee, he ſpoke to him thus: "Stranger, our manners are ſo unlike, that thou art, no doubt, as much tired of me, as I am with thee. I found thee almoſt naked, now thou art well clothed. I gave thee a horſe and arms, keep them, and return, if thou wilt, to that paradiſe of which thou talkeſt ſo much. There, it ſeems, the people are reſtleſs a uneaſy, which thou haſt never ſeen m Take theſe (giving him a bag with hundred double piſtoles) which t Franks call riches, and which I a count ſigns of poverty, as they ſer only to purchaſe what are the real n ceſſaries of life, and which, as I ha theſe without them, are uſeleſs to m Return, I ſay, and report to thy cou trymen, that *health*, *home*, and *happ neſs*, flowing from hard fare with co tent, are all that the Tartars eſteem Was this man a barbarian? or are n theſe ſufficient proofs, that the min of all men bear ſufficiently the *ſta* of their Maker? A leſſon worth r membering, as it will teach us hum nity and humility at the ſame time.

Anecdote of Admiral ROWLEY.

ABOUT the year 1754, Mr. Ro ley, then firſt lieutenant of the G port, under Commodore Saunders, ing in the Bay of Cadiz, went to the launch of a ſhip at his Catho Majeſty's arſenal at the Caraccas, requeſting of Mr. Mullans, the p cipal builder, leave to go on board *Phœnix* man of war, was refuſed: ſpirited tar ſmiled, obſerving, that denial was of little conſequence, a he lived, he ſhould be ſure to ſee ſhip one day or other *at Portſmouth* The Phœnix is one of the ſhips la taken from the Spaniards.

PARL

PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

A Concise History of the Proceedings of the present Session of Parliament, begun and holden at Westminster, *on* Thursday *the 25th Day of* November, 1779. *Being the SIXTH Session of the Fourteenth Parliament of* Great-Britain.

(*Continued from our last Magazine, page* 74.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, January 24.

THIS day the Commons met pursuant to their adjournment, when Lovel Stanhope, Esq. complained to the House of the interference of the Duke of Bolton in the late election for the County of Southampton, by writing letters to several freeholders, to engage them to vote for Mr. Clarke, in opposition to Sir Richard Worsley; and moved that his complaint should be referred to the committee of privileges, which was agreed to. This complaint was evidently calculated to counterbalance that of Mr. Wilkes, against the Duke of Chandos, for the same interference in support of the other candidate; and therefore, Mr. Stanhope proposed that the same committee, at one and the same time, should proceed upon both the complaints; but Mr. Dunning very ably stated the difference; Mr. Stanhope complained of the interference of the Duke of Bolton only as a private peer; Mr. Wilkes complained of the Duke of Chandos, not only as a peer, but as a servant of the Crown, employing the influence of the Crown in his quality of Lord Lieutenant of the county, to carry an election in favour of a particular candidate; he therefore desired they might be considered distinctly and separately.

Wednesday, February 2.

The report of the committee to whom Mr. Wilkes's complaint was referred against the Duke of Chandos, for interfering at the last election for Hampshire, was brought up and read; by which it appeared, that of seven letters sent by the Duke to different freeholders, five had been acknowledged by the parties to whom they were addressed to have been received by the post; and the committee upon the clearest evidence, and on the ground of the annual resolution, or standing order of the House of the 26th of *November*— "Resolved, That James Brydges, Duke of Chandos, and Lord Lieutenant of the county, was guilty of a breach of the privileges of the House, by interfering with the freedom of electing members of parliament at the late election for a member for the county of Hampshire."

Earl Nugent rose, as he said, to recall the House to their old good-humour and coolness upon this occasion, by reminding gentlemen, that similar resolutions had been made in former times, but had always been turned to ridicule. They had happened in the times of two of the greatest men that ever lived, who were honoured and revered after their deaths, and to this day, by the nation. These were, the Duke of Newcastle, and Lord Chatham. When the Duke of Newcastle was First Lord of the Treasury, and Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Sussex, complaint was made to the House of his interfering at an election in favour of Mr. Pitt, afterwards Lord Chatham. It was notorious that he had canvassed the whole borough; that he had given the usual bribe, a good dinner, to the freeholders in Mr. Pitt's interest, and had gone amongst them, enquiring after their wives, their mothers and grandmothers; but no improper influence was made use of that could be construed into a breach of the privileges of the House of Commons; and, on a division, the resolution to refer the complaint to the committee of privileges, was rejected by a very great majority.

Another case happened when Mr. Pitt was Secretary of State. Complaint was made of a private letter written to a friend, by a Lord-Lieutenant, soliciting his interest in support of a particular candidate; but Mr. Pitt treated it with great ridicule in the House, and the matter dropped.

His Lordship professed himself an enemy to every real infringment of the privileges of the House; but not considering the letters written by the Duke of Chandos in that light, he moved that the further consideration of the report should be postponed to that day four months.

Mr. Wilkes rose to oppose that motion, and to give his reasons for moving that the House would go into the report instantly. He said, he had taken up the matter upon broad patriotic principles, in support of the dignity of the House, and of their own standing orders and resolutions, which, when founded in wisdom and justice, ought to be maintained. He made a distinction between the private letters of a private peer in parliament, and the public applications of a Lord-Lieutenant of a county. The first he would not have thought worthy of complaint, but the second he considered as a gross violation of the privileges of the House. He was very sorry to hear that Lord Chatham had slighted a matter of such importance; but though he had the greatest veneration for his memory, in his opinion his lordship did not always firmly support the rights of the people.

Mr. Wilkes juſtly obſerved, that a Lord Lieutenant is a man of great influence in county, and, as a ſervant of the crown, his influence is the miniſterial influence of the crown, which is daily increaſing. He aſked, as the law had guarded againſt the interference of officers of the revenue under the ſtricteſt penalties, why the Houſe ſhould not more ſtrictly guard againſt the greateſt influence of a Lord-Lieutenant. He did not believe that in doing his duty upon this occaſion he had departed from his uſual good-humour or coolneſs, but he thought the complaint ſo juſtly founded and ſo clearly proved, that the Houſe ought to ſupport its own privileges and reſolutions, by agreeing inſtantly with the report of the committee.

On a diviſion, Earl Nugent's motion for poſtponing the report, was carried, by 87 votes againſt 30.

Tueſday, February 8.

Sir George Saville called the attention of the members to a matter of the laſt importance. In former ſeſſions, he had, he ſaid, a number of petitions to preſent in behalf of individuals, but this ſeſſion he had a petition of a far greater magnitude to bring up. It was a petition from the freeholders of the county of York, containing great and heavy complaints of a publick nature. The honourable baronet remarked that this was, perhaps, the firſt county in Great-Britain, and that it could not be poſſible for ſuch a county to apply to the Houſe without engaging their moſt ſerious conſideration. He was, he ſaid, fully appriſed of the odium which the tools of government were conſtantly endeavouring to throw upon all petitions for a redreſs of public grievances. The petition from the county did not originate with low or factious people. He held a paper in his hand, which contained the names of the gentlemen who called the county meeting. Were they, or any of them, factious men, or thoſe who could be accuſed of bad or ſiniſter views? On the contrary, were they not amongſt the moſt amiable and reſpectable characters to be met with? If they were not, would any one get up and ſay, which of them was not actuated by the beſt and pureſt of principles? The committee appointed at the county-meeting, to carry into execution their reſolutions reſpecting the petition, was alſo compoſed of men the moſt independent and the moſt diſintereſted the preſent Age could produce.

Sir George then ſtated the contents of the petition being for a general reform in the expenditure of publick money by ſtriking off unmerited penſions, ſinecure places, and exorbitant ſalaries. This was ſurely what all parties ought to agree to. It was called for on conſtitutional grounds, by more than 9000 perſons, who had voluntarily ſigned the petition. But the other ſide of the Houſe (looking towards the Treaſury Bench) would probably cry out, and aſk, as it is ſaid in Hamlet, "*is there no offence in the plot?*" To this, he ſaid, a ſhort anſwer might be given; which was, *that there was none*, but "*let the galled jade wince, and the ſtricken deer go weep*," is another expreſſion in the ſame play.

The meeting at York, he ſaid, did not exceed 700 or 800 in number, but he would venture to affirm that they poſſeſſed more property than all now within the walls of the Houſe held together. As to the petition itſelf, he could not inform the Houſe that the ſubſcribers to it came and put their names with *muſquets* on their ſhoulders or *ſtaves* in their hands, but he believed they were determined that the ſervants of the crown ſhould not go on in the way they had. They were ſenſible not only that immenſe ſums of money were needleſsly and extravagantly applied, but expended for very bad and dangerous ends. They were no longer to be kept in the dark, nor from ſpeaking out like Engliſhmen; but were reſolved upon ſtopping up the ſource of that corruption which had got into and *dammed up* every current of publick virtue. He therefore exhorted the noble lord in the blue ribbon (Lord North) and his friends who ſat round him, to think maturely of the matter. That any one in the Houſe would be raſh enough to put a negative upon his motion for bringing up the petition, he did not believe. He was ſure no one would dare to do it; nor would he have the miniſterial ſide of the Houſe for a moment think of playing any tricks with it, after it ſhould be received. He charged them to treat the petition with the reſpect due to it, and to avoid *any mock enquiry* upon it; for 9000 freeholders were not to be trifled with, or put aſide by *any mock enquiry*. All ſtate ſubterfuge, made-up majorities, or previous queſtions, the hackneyed and infamous manœuvres of a corrupt adminiſtration, would be of no avail in the preſent inſtance. The people of England would no longer be denied the juſtice due to them.

With regard to the manner in which the petition was to be diſpoſed of, he thought it would be beſt to have it laid on the table awhile for the members to peruſe, and he hoped in God that they would feel it; but whether the Houſe ſhould order it to lay on the table or under the table, he was reſolved it ſhould have his whole weight and intereſt in Parliament.

The Speaker then put the queſtion for bringing up the petition, which was unanimouſly agreed to, and Sir George immediately preſented it to the Houſe.

The petition being read, Sir George again ſtated his opinion, that it would be adviſeable to have it on the Table for ſome time, before any motion was deduced from it; an honourable friend of his (Mr. Burke) having

having a queſtion of a ſimilar nature to lay before the Houſe. When this queſtion, at which the Honourable Gentleman expreſſed ſome ſurpriſe, it being of a nature ſo congenial with the prayer of the petition, though no conſultation had been held between the parties, ſhould be diſpoſed of, it would be more properly ſeen what proceeding ſhould be had upon the petition—He therefore moved that it ſhould be ordered to lie on the table for the peruſal of the members.

Lord North ſaid, the worthy Baronet had no occaſion to apologize for introducing the paper which had been the ſubject of his ſpeech. It was the duty of every member to preſent, and for the Houſe to receive, any petition concerning the rights or intereſt of the ſubject; much leſs was there cauſe to throw out any threat or menace to the members, reſpecting the conduct they ſhould obſerve towards the petition after it ſhould be brought up. It was the duty of every gentleman who ſat in the Houſe to treat every propoſition according to its merit, without in the leaſt regarding the opinions ſpread out of doors, or minding what popular prejudices might be on the ſubject; and he truſted ſuch a line of conduct would be obſerved when the petition delivered from the county of York ſhould come under the conſideration of the Houſe.

He ſaid, he was aſtoniſhed that the honourable baronet *ſhould call upon him to avoid going into an enquiry*, as it was certainly the only method by which the foundation of the petition was to be examined into and properly known. The honourable gentleman, therefore, in bringing before the Houſe a charge of miſconduct in the ſervants of the crown, and depreciating, at the ſame time, an enquiry into the truth of it, had effectually *damned* the charge itſelf. [His lordſhip was here called to order, as having miſtaken *in toto* both the words and the meaning of Sir George Saville; who now in explanation of what he had ſaid, re-aſſerted, that ſo far from wiſhing to *avoid* an enquiry, it was the very thing he urged; he had, indeed, adviſed the noble lord to take care not to make it a *mock enquiry*, as it might be productive of great national diſquietude and danger.]

This being underſtood, Lord North obſerved, that though he was willing to go into a conſideration of the petition, he ſhould conſider himſelf at liberty to move for certain taxes without being thought to fly at all in the face of the prayer of it. To explain himſelf, the Houſe had already voted ten millions of money, and there were about three millions more to be added, which the Houſe ſtood pledged for as unprovided for, by the votes of the laſt ſeſſion. His lordſhip, therefore, was of opinion, that he ſhould not reject the prayer of the petition, in proceeding, as he meant, to propoſe ſuch new taxes as were thereby rendered neceſſary.

Mr. Fox replied to Lord North upon this laſt head; he was ſurpriſed to hear ſuch language from the noble lord, who had applauded the Iriſh parliament for refuſing the ſupplies for the publick ſervices. After ſo *magnanimous* a miniſter had applauded the Houſe of Commons in Ireland, for ſuſpending the grants for ſervices voted till a redreſs of certain publick grievances ſhould be obtained, he was aſtoniſhed he ſhould get up and cenſure the very ſame proceedings here. He arraigned, in the moſt ſevere and poignant terms the behaviour of thoſe in power, who have the audacity to libel and aſperſe every man who has ſigned any of the petitions now circulating throughout England, and commended, in the higheſt ſtrain of panegyrick, the worthy baronet's obſervation, that though nine thouſand people had ſigned the Yorkſhire petition, they were neither provided with muſquets nor ſtaves. A redreſs of our publick grievances was to be effected by conſtitutional methods. All the publick meetings already held for that purpoſe had been conducted in a peaceable manner; and he was ſure that by peaceable and conſtitutional means a full and ample reformation was to be effected. What the honourable baronet therefore meant, when he ſaid that diſquietude and danger would probably enſue ſhould the petition be diſregarded, was, that in that caſe the publick would no longer hold any faith with their repreſentatives, which was a danger every member of the Houſe ought to dread, as fatal to his conſequence.

In his opinion, the repreſentatives were to ſearch out the diſpoſition of their conſtituents, and to follow their wiſhes. When he ſaid this he ſpoke only as to *legiſlative* matters, and not *judicial* ones; in the former caſe, the Houſe were to give into the opinion of the people, but in the latter they were to be guided by their own judgement. The noble lord had ſaid the petitioners were miſled. For his part, he was clear to the contrary. The two objects of the petition were, firſt, *to effect a reform in the expenditure of the publick money*, and in the ſecond place, to *reduce the preſent undue influence* of the crown. With regard to the meaning of the petitioners, he would take upon him to ſay that they by no means meant that any taxes ſhould be raiſed till their petition ſhould be attended to. They could not ſend their petitions to parliament till after the ten millions had been voted, and then they pray that nothing farther may be done till a redreſs of publick abuſes takes place, that is, not before the Houſe ſhall reſolve upon relieving them as prayed for, or until matters for that purpoſe ſhall be put *en train*.

As to the noble lord's miſtaking the worthy baronet, in thinking he wiſhed to decline going into an enquiry, it was extremely natural for him, for the noble lord had aſſociated the idea of enquiry and defeat together, and could not in any caſe disjoint them. Hence, when the worthy baronet wiſhed for an enquiry, the noble lord inſtantly miſtook, that he wiſhed to *damn* the propoſition of the petition, becauſe all enquiries *on his ſide the Houſe*, were ſure to end in damnation. The honourable gentleman reminded the noble lord (Lord North) how often they (the minority) had been accuſed of ſelfiſhneſs. Alluding to Solomon, "You, ſaid Mr. Fox, ſay *we* are the corrupted, and we in return ſay *you* are the corrupted. Now is the time to put the diſpute to an end. *We* cry out aloud and petition you *for a reform of the publick expenditure*—we beg and pray you to do this—now let the world ſee *who is the parent of corruption*."

The cry of *hear him! hear him!* here broke out into a torrent of applauſe; after which, he proceeded with entreating the miniſter to take the taſk in hand. "It is, ſaid he, what is ſo little expected from you, and what your beſt friends ſo little think you capable of, that your doing it would give the publick a pleaſure indeed, wipe away all your errors, and render your name immortal in the annals of hiſtory."

The petition was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Charles Turner brought up a petition from the city of York; Mr. Burke one from Briſtol; and Sir William Howe one from Nottingham.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Tueſday, Feb. 8.

THE Houſe was very full, and exceedingly crouded below the bar: at a little after four o'clock, the order of the day was read, which was to take into conſideration the following motion made by the Earl of Shelburne before Chriſtmas:

"Ordered, That the Lords be ſummoned for Tueſday the 8th of February next, to take into conſideration a motion, That a committee be appointed, conſiſting of members of both Houſes, poſſeſſing neither employment nor penſion, to examine without delay into the publick expenditure, and the mode of accounting for the ſame; more particularly into the manner of making all contracts, and at the ſame time to take into conſideration what ſavings can be made conſiſtent with publick dignity, juſtice, and gratitude, by an abolition of old ornew created offices, or reverſions of offices, the duties of which have either ceaſed; or ſhall on enquiry prove inadequate to the fees or other emoluments ariſing therefrom, or by the reduction of ſuch ſalaries or other allowances and profits as may appear to be unreaſonable; that the ſame may be applied to leſſen the preſent ruinous expenditure, and to enable us to carry on the preſent war againſt the Houſe of Bourbon, with that deciſion and vigour which can alone reſult from national zeal, confidence, and unanimity."

Lord Shelburne roſe to explain his further intentions to the Houſe in this motion. His lordſhip ſaid, he ſhould include the whole in one reſolution of the Houſe, making only a ſmall alteration ſuggeſted by a noble friend during the receſs, which was to leave out the concluding part reſpecting the carrying on the war againſt the Houſe of Bourbon, and ending the reſolution thus, That the ſame may be applied to the publick exigencies of the ſtate.

His lordſhip went over the outlines of his former ſpeech, and obſerved, that ſince he had firſt offered the propoſition to the Houſe, every one of their lordſhips had had an opportunity of ſeeing in the different counties of the kingdom the neceſſity of adopting ſome mode of œconomy, that may prevent laying further burthens on the people, and quiet their minds in this time of danger and diſtreſs. He took notice of the petitions ſupported the principles on which the petitioners have acted, and adviſed their lordſhips not to delay the effectual redreſs of their juſt complaints.

His lordſhip declared, that he was not ſo partial to his own propoſitions as not to abandon them, if any better or more efficacious method of eſtabliſhing publick œconomy, and of fairly accounting for the expenditure of the publick money, could be pointed out; he knew that commiſſions of accounts had been appointed by act of parliament, and that the commiſſioners had proceeded to inſpect and report the ſtate of the publick accounts to parliament for ſeveral years in the reigns of King William and Queen Anne, and ſince, but not of late years; if this method ſhould be preferred to the reſolution now moved for, it ſhould have his concurrence; but after having ſaid this, he hoped no man would come with any paltry, palliative meaſure, merely calculated to ward off his propoſitions, and to deceive parliament and the people at large. His lordſhip, we apprehend, alluded to a ſcheme of Lord North's, ſaid to be in agitation, of laying an additional tax of twenty per cent. on all ſalaries and penſions held under the crown.

He next proceeded to ſtate the amount of the unfunded debt, and of the ſums wanted for the preſent year, which would require new taxes; and as our ſucceſſes, by rendering the balance of power more unequal, had thrown the proſpect of peace at a greater diſtance,

ſtance, much larger ſums would be want-
g to continue the war, and theſe of courſe
ould create further demands on the people,
hich they would be totally unable to bear.
o this he added, that all the reſources and
pedients hitherto thought of by the miniſ-
r had failed, not one of the new taxes
aving produced any thing near the ſums
ey were eſtimated at.

His lordſhip ſaid, that the great object he
d in view, and all the lords who acted
ith him, had been miſrepreſented as an at-
ck upon the power of the crown, and an
nnovation on the form of government. To
ear this matter up, he deſired their lord-
ips to remember that he was always an
vocate in that Houſe for the prerogative
d legal power of the crown; this he would
ever oppoſe; but it is the influence of the
own ariſing from the vaſt number of offices
eated by the ſyſtem of funding and taxa-
on, and which muſt increaſe ſo long as
at ſyſtem continues, that hath brought
is country into the ſtate of profuſion and
aſte now complained of. His lordſhip diſ-
uſſed the difference between regal power,
nd the miniſterial influence of the crown,
nd gave a humourous deſcription of the pro-
reſs of the publick money in only one ſin-
le tax, the land-tax.

He ſhowed what a number of hands it
ent through, who had perquiſites for col-
cting it, for auditing it, for telling it, for
cking it up in a cheſt, for iſſuing it out
gain, for paying it to the army, navy, &c.
nd beſides the poundages, he mentioned the
everal reſting-places where it remained ſome
ime in the hands of different perſons for
heir profit. Upon the whole, he made it
lainly appear, that many of theſe offices are
ſeleſs, and that the publick money might
e collected and expended on a plan of œco-
omy that would be a very great ſaving to
he nation, and an ample reſource to prevent
reſh taxes on the people.

With reſpect to the aſſumption of the
00,cool. addition to the Civil Liſt granted
o his majeſty a few years ſince, if that was
hought a proper ſtep, he underſtood it would
ome properly within one act of parliament,
nd would be propoſed in a few days by a
entleman of great abilities in the other
Houſe; he ſhould therefore only trouble the
Houſe with his ideas concerning the other
propoſitions in the reſolution to be moved.
He meant to have all grants of monies, and
ll expenditures brought within acts of par-
iament. In order to prevent the vaſt ſums
n extraordinaries drawn for upon govern-
ment, and not accounted for to parliament.
To open all contracts to the beſt bidder,
hat no favourites of miniſters might have
t in their power to make immenſe fortunes
t the publick expence. To reduce the
umber of offices for collecting, auditing,
paying, &c. of the taxes, by ſome plan to
be agreed on with the Bank of England;
and to aboliſh undeſerved penſions.

This done, he vowed to God his inten-
tion was to retire into the country, and very
ſeldom even to viſit London. But till the
miniſterial influence, which ſtruck at the
root of the conſtitution, by a ſyſtem of cor-
ruption, venality, and profuſion, is deſtroy-
ed, he knew he could not retire in peace;
for no man would be ſafe in any corner of
the kingdom.

The Earl of Coventry ſeconded the motion,
and gave a melancholy account of the ſitua-
tion of affairs in the counties where his eſ-
tates lie; the landlords cannot get their
rents, the farmers cannot get a proper price
for their commodities, and are unable to pay
their taxes; from whence, and the ſenſe
of the people expreſſed in their petitions,
he concluded, that it would be highly proper
for the Houſe to come to the reſolution
moved by Lord Shelburne.

The Earl of Carliſle only objected to the
mode, and thought it rather an impeach-
ment of the honour of perſons holding offices
under the crown to exclude them from being
of the committee. This idea was adopted
by ſeveral other lords, and was by ſome con-
ſidered as a very high affront; they reſented
the imputation that they were not at liberty
to promote the welfare of the nation by a
plan of œconomy, as well as any lord out of
office.

Lord Stormont once more expreſſed his
earneſt wiſh to ſee ſome plan of publick œco-
nomy eſtabliſhed for the benefit of the na-
tion; but, he ſaid, he ſaw ſo many objec-
tions to the motion before the Houſe, that
he muſt neceſſarily put his negative upon it.
The firſt part of the motion was unprece-
dented, informal, and calculated to ſow di-
viſions between the two Houſes of Parlia-
ment, which of all things ought to be avoid-
ed at this time.

Lord, Sandwich, Lord Hilſborough, and
Lord Mansfield, all took the ſame ground,
which we mention here to avoid repetition.

If, ſays *Lord Stormont,* the committee
propoſed could be formed conſiſtent with the
privileges of both Houſes, how will it be
poſſible to make men of different political
principles agree upon the merits of thoſe
perſons whom the ſtate has rewarded for
publick ſervices? Suppoſe ſuch a committee
had ſat upon the merits of Sir Robert Wal-
pole and Mr. Pulteney, Would not very dif-
ferent ideas have been ſtarted as to the de-
gree of merit of each, by their friends and
opponents? Yes, we are to aboliſh penſions,
and retrench ſalaries, as far as it can be done
conſiſtent with juſtice and gratitude; but it
would be contrary to every principle of equal
juſtice to take this method of deciding on
merit. It would only occaſion ferments all

over

over the kingdom, and increaſe thoſe animoſities which prevail too much already, and which our enemies are acquainted with.—He wiſhed at this time, ſuch methods as the petitions had not been taken, eſpecially as it appeared that they are not the ſenſe of the nation, for as many people of rank and property had diſapproved as had approved of them. It was theſe proceedings, and not our ſucceſſes, that rendered peace impracticable at preſent; for our enemies knowing our diviſions, and that one part of the people conſidered themſelves as ruined, would offer no terms that England could in honour accept.

The Marquis of Caermarthen, ſon to the Duke of Leeds, and lately the queen's chamberlain, declared, that he approved the Yorkſhire petition, and had ſent an order for his name to be ſigned to it; but he did not think it becoming his dignity to attend the county meeting while he held a domeſtick office at court: though he was deſired to attend to oppoſe as well as to approve the petition, he had denied the applications of both parties, and thinking it inconſiſtent with his ſituation at court to give the vote his conſcience dictated in favour of Lord Shelburne's motion, he had reſigned his office.

He approved the plan recommended in the motion; but he could not approve the reſolution taken at the county meetings for forming committees of correſpondence and aſſociations, becauſe he thought abuſes might ariſe from ſuch inſtitutions. His lordſhip mentioned, that in the morning he had received notice that his commiſſion of Lord-Lieutenant of the Eaſt Riding of Yorkſhire was taken from him. He did not attribute this to all the members of the cabinet; ſome of them he knew to be worthy, able men; but they were led away by the indolence of ſome, and the ignominy of others. But this he would ſay, that the nation ſuffered by ſome eminent men in the ſervice refuſing to ſerve the publick, while a noble Lord was at the head of the naval department. As to the laſt affront put upon him, he laughed at their folly, felt the inſult, and reprobated their conduct.

Lord Cheſterfield warmly eſpouſed the cauſe of adminiſtration, attacked the motion and petitions as factious, and fixing the charge of having driven men from the ſervice as aimed at Lord Sandwich: he alſo undertook his lordſhip's defence.

Lord Sandwich ſtood up next, and defied the marquis to prove that any man had given it as a reaſon that he would not ſerve becauſe he preſided at the head of the Admiralty. He aſked if men of the firſt abilities were not now actually employed in the navy, and if he had ever refuſed the ſervice, or the promotion of any man of abilities according to his rank? One great officer had indeed retired, but he had given other reaſons of diſlike to other perſons, himſelf perhaps among the reſt, but not alone.

His lordſhip enumerated all our late ſucceſſes, and ſaid they were very great, and he hoped we ſhould ſoon hear of more, particularly that Gibraltar was relieved; but he ſaid we muſt have ſtill greater ſucceſſes before we ſhould be able to bring the enemy to proper terms of peace. His lordſhip was willing to adopt any mode of œconomy, but not the motion, becauſe it was totally unparliamentary.

Lord Forteſcue ſaid a few words, to expreſs his opinion that the noble lord had driven Admiral Keppel and Lord Howe from the ſervice by ill uſage.

The Marquis of Rockingham juſtified his own proceedings, and ſaid, the meeting at York had been voluntary; that he had not ſought it, but it had been more reſpectable than many people imagined. The gentlemen aſſembled had landed property in the county to the amount of 800000l. per annum, and in the city of York alone 9000 perſons had ſigned the petition; he reminded their lordſhips that York was the firſt city that formed an aſſociation in 1745 for the defence of their king and country againſt the Pretender, and was now to form an aſſociation to defend their king and country againſt a pernicious ſyſtem of corrupt influence, which he had obſerved coming on many years ago, and had oppoſed in the cabinet. He did not know the Earl of Bute, but he knew it to be his ſyſtem, and that all who preſumed to oppoſe it were to be turned out of office.

Lord Hillſborough was very warm againſt the motion; he ſaid if he had not known the candour and abilities of the noble lord who made it, he ſhould have conſidered it as a ſtring of libels, and ſo fortified with inſurmountable objections, that it muſt have been intended to make the majority of the lords put a negative upon it; which negative was to be the ground for a pompous proteſt to be printed, and re-ecchoed back to the county aſſociations, in order to foment diſcontent, and to force Parliament into the meaſures of the petitioners.

The leaders of theſe aſſociations, he ſaid, would go to the brink of rebellion, their inclinations perhaps led them farther, but it was not quite ſo ſafe. After ſhowing the impracticability of the motion, his lordſhip ſaid, he hoped ſome proper method of obtaining the ſame end would ſoon be propoſed to Parliament.

The Dukes of Grafton and Mancheſter ſpoke in favour of the motion, and in ſupport of the rectitude of the conduct of the petitioners. His Grace and the Duke of Richmond both declared that the hereditary emoluments they enjoy by grants to anceſtors from the crown they are ready to ſacrifice, when the example is once ſet, to the great points of publick œconomy, and of rendering Parliament independent.

Lord Sandwich having obſerved that there would

ould be a majority of proteſters againſt the etitions, the Duke of Mancheſter was ſe- ere upon the proteſters of Huntingdonſhire, acting under his lordſhip's influence, and id it was unuſual for majorities to proteſt.

The Duke of Richmond, in a long ſpeech, ombated every objection that had been made the motion and to the petitions. He de- red the motion might be amended, by leav- ng out the words "both Houſes of Parlia- ent," and appointing only a committee of heir Houſe; and he went over every argu- ent he had uſed on former occaſions, con- erning the ſtate of the nation and the ne- ceſſity of the meaſure.

Lord Mansfield replied, and agreed to very thing that had been ſaid in favour of ome plan of œconomy; but he ſaid there were eaſy, plain remedies, without involving the two Houſes in diſpute.

If any man commit a fraud in the diſpoſal of the publick money, the king repreſented the publick, and he might be called to ac- count for it by law. He remembered when e was attorney-general, he had proſecuted n agent victualler for taking five per cent. on all the rum furniſhed to the army in the war before laſt, and he was obliged to refund.

He had alſo proſecuted a colonel of a re- iment at Antigua, who received the pay for the clothing of a complete regiment, though he had 400 men defective, and he had made him refund the money into the proper office. His lordſhip was of opinion that the redreſs ought to begin in the other Houſe, and then it would come up regular in the form of a bill.

Lord Shelburne replied, and ſeveral other lords likewiſe ſpoke.

At half paſt one the Houſe divided, when there appeared

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*** A proteſt was entered on the journals the next day day againſt this deciſion, ſigned by thirty-five of the lords, who voted in the minority, but we do not inſert it, becauſe the ſum and ſubſtance of it is contained in the arguments advanced on that ſide of the queſtion in the debate.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thurſday, Feb. 10.

Mr. Pennant, member for Liverpool, pre- ſented a petition from the planters, mer- chants, traders, and others intereſted in the Iſland of Jamaica, ſetting forth that appli- cations had been made to government at various times for a ſufficient land force and naval armament for the protection of that important iſland; but that they had not hi- therto been ſo properly attended to as to pro- cure ſuch ſufficient force, conſequently the iſland was left expoſed to the deſigns of the enemy; and praying the interpoſition of parliament to provide for the ſafety of the iſland, and of the trade to and from it.

Lord George Germaine obſerved, that this petition was not the ſenſe of the whole body of the planters and merchants intereſted in the Iſland of Jamaica, as the title of the pe- tition implied; but on the contrary, a ma- jority of perſons of great character and pro- perty, falling within that deſcription, were of opinion that adminiſtration had done every thing conſiſtent with their duty for the defence of the place, and the protection of its trade. His lordſhip informed the Houſe, that for many months paſt, there had been a larger military force on the iſland, than at any former period before a declara- tion of war with Spain; and a naval arma- ment adequate to the purpoſe of protecting the trade by ſea. On this ground therefore he ſeemed to think that the petition did not merit the attention of the Houſe. After a ſhort converſation, which we do not enter into, becauſe the ſame ſubject was afterwards more amply debated in the Houſe of Lords, the petition was brought up, and ordered to be laid on the table.

Friday, Feb. 11.

Mr. Burke made his celebrated ſpeech, introductory to his motion, for leave to bring in "A bill for the better regulation of his majeſty's civil eſtabliſhments, and of certain publick offices; for the limitation of pen- ſions, and the ſuppreſſion of ſundry uſeleſs, expenſive, and inconvenient places; and for applying the monies ſaved thereby to the publick ſervice." The ſpeech being ſince publiſhed by the honourable member, it will be found noticed under the department of our Review of New Publications for this month; it will therefore be ſufficient to mention in this place, that Lord North be- ſtowed the higheſt encomiums on the ſpeaker, and did not oppoſe the bringing in of the bill; which met with no obſtruction till it came into a committee of the whole Houſe after the ſecond reading. Its progreſs then, and the debates on the ſeveral enacting clauſes, as they were taken up in their pro- per order, the reader will find in the con- tinuation of our Parliamentary Hiſtory.

Monday, Feb. 14.

Sir George Savile gave notice that the next day, he ſhould move for leave to bring in a bill to aboliſh certain penſions and ſine- cure offices, which motion he had deferred till Mr. Burke's plan of reform was laid be- fore the Houſe, to ſee if it interfered with it; finding it did not, he ſhould now purſue it as an addition to that excellent plan.

Colonel Barré next drew the attention of the Houſe; after being laviſh of his praiſes to his honourable friend Mr. Burke, he pro- poſed

poſed to avail himſelf of the good diſpoſition of the miniſter, by moving on a future day for leave to bring in a bill to eſtabliſh a committee of accounts, an object to which all honeſt men ought to give an helping hand; for it was notorious that ſix millions of money had been expended in the department of two miniſters (the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the Firſt Lord of the Admiralty) neither voted by parliament nor accounted for. He likewiſe reprobated the preſent wretched mode of managing the publick accounts in the Exchequer, by which the publick money had remained twenty-four years after his deceaſe, in the hands of the family of a paymaſter of the forces.

Lord North expreſſed his wiſh that ſome new mode could be pointed out for paſſing the publick accounts, he confeſſed the preſent Exchequer forms were totally inadequate to the great diſburſements and receipts of the preſent times. As to a committee of accounts he heartily wiſhed to ſee it eſtabliſhed, and aſſured the honourable member, that himſelf and his colleagues would give every aſſiſtance in their power to make it anſwer the deſirable purpoſes for which it was to be eſtabliſhed. As to the extraordinaries of the army and the navy, which he ſuppoſed were the ſix millions alluded to, he did not ſee how it was poſſible to prevent ſuch expenditures, without checking the operations of our arms by ſea and land; the accounts would come regularly before pa liament in due time. With regard to th expenditure of the publick money in genera it ought to be thoroughly enquired into, an though the enquiry ſhould not produce th beneficial effects to the publick intended b it, yet the people had petitioned and the ought to be ſatisfied: but he adhered to h former aſſertion, that neither the petition nor the proteſts were the ſenſe of the coun ties they came from: both were the acts o individuals; the petitions and the petition ers might both be right, and it was the dut of parliament to attend to all petitions fro the ſubjects, if they contained no offenſiv matter.

Mr. Fox took notice of the difference be tween this language and that of a Secretar of State in the other Houſe, who had calle the petitions libellous, and the perſons wh favoured them, factious men, on the brin of rebellion.

A long converſation enſued on the legalit of the aſſociations; ſome members contend ed that they were not only legal, but ha often effected valuable purpoſes. Other contended that aſſociations had cauſed th death of Charles I. and had been productive of miſchievous effects; and to ſilence al further argument it was ſaid, that there ar no aſſociations formed as yet, all that ha been done was to appoint committees to re ceive plans for aſſociations.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

Briſtol, Feb. 4, 1780.

BY inſerting the following, you will oblige your humble ſervant,

JAMES LOVEGROVE.

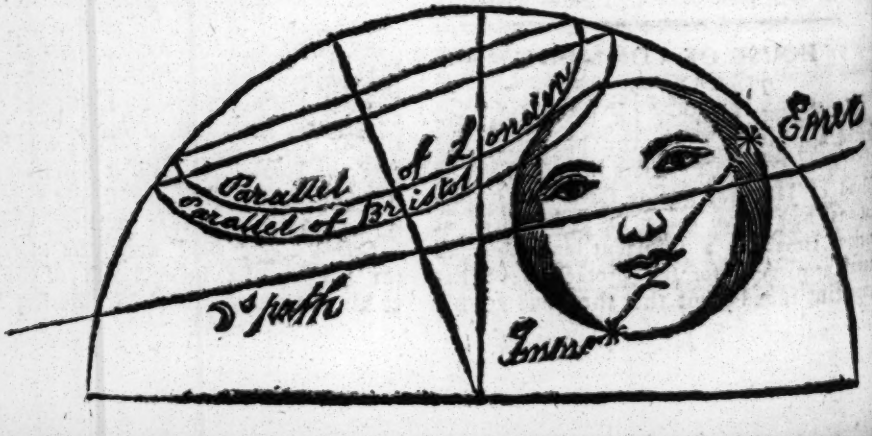
On Wedneſday, April 19th, in the evening, if it proves clear, the moon tranſits a ſtar of the ſecond magnitude in the ſouthern ſcale of Libra, whoſe longitude is ♎ 12° 0′ 30″, and lati tude 0° 26′ N. and calculated for Lon don and Briſtol. The moon's lowe limb firſt touches the ſtar about 7′ paſt 8 o'clock, and ſhe will leave the ſta again a little to the right hand of her upper limb, at 3′ after 9 o'clock, ap parent time.

	London.	Briſtol.
Im. at	8h 6′ 39″	7h 54′ 39″
Em. at	9 2 45	8 50 45

☽'s horary motion 36′ 5″

☽'s ſidereal horary motion 7″ 1

✱ tranſits the meridian at 1h 51′ 36″



An Impartial Review of New Publications.

ARTICLE XII.

BIOGRAPHIA Britannica; or, the Lives of the moſt eminent Perſons, who have flouriſhed in Great-Britain and Ireland from the earlieſt Ages to the preſent Times. Collected from the beſt Authorities, printed and manuſcript, and digeſted in the Manner of Mr. Boyle's Hiſtorical and Critical Dictionary. The 2d Edition, with Corrections, Enlargements, and the Addition of new Lives. By Andrew Kippis, D. D. F. R. S. and S. A. With the Aſſiſtance of the Rev. Joſeph Towers, L. L. D. and other Gentlemen. Volume the 2d. Folio. 1l. 11s. 6d. Rivington, Baldwin, &c.

IN our Review of New Publications for the month of Auguſt, 1778. Vol. XLVII. p. 373, we entered into a more ample diſcuſſion of the firſt volume of this elaborate and uſeful compilation, than is generally to be met with in a Magazine. Having taken great pains with the article, it affords ſome ſatisfaction to find that due attention has been paid to the hints thrown out for the improvement of the work. The ſecond volume has juſt made its appearance with many advantages derived from our review of the firſt. This being the caſe, it would have been no diſhonour to the chief editor, if, when he was paying the tribute of gratitude to his numerous friends, he had included the editors of the London Magazine, a work that had acquired eſtabliſhed reputation above fifteen years before the firſt edition of the Biographia Britannica was publiſhed. Whatever may be his opinion, we preſume to think that the recommendation of any work, in ſuch a periodical compilation has ſome weight and influence with the publick.

We congratulate the learned world on the acquiſition of the aſſiſtance of Mr. Towers, a gentleman who has eminently diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a biographer; if he had any principal ſhare in compiling the firſt volume, we would adviſe the proprietors to print a new title page, ſolely for the purpoſe of inſerting his name; at all events we are glad to find Dr. Kippis has taken the hint, and no longer ſtands forth the oſtenſible ſole editor of ſuch an immenſe undertaking.

Some further ſatisfaction is given in the preface to the preſent volume, concerning the original writers of the Biographia Britannica. The articles marked R, which in the preface to the firſt volume, Dr. Kippis had aſcribed to Mr. Oldys, we are now told, were written by the Rev. Mr. Hinton, a clergyman who lived in Red-Lion-ſquare. Thoſe ſigned H, were drawn up by Mr. Henry Brougham of Took's-court, Curſitor-ſtreet; and thoſe which have the letter D annexed to them, were compoſed by Mr. Harris of Dublin.

Eight pages of *Corrigenda* and *Addenda* to the firſt volume, are prefixed to this, they contain ſhort additions to, or amendments of ſeveral lives; it is impoſſible to beſtow too great applauſe on this plan, for it is not only ſatisfactory, but equitable, as it will prevent the purchaſers of the preſent edition being under the neceſſity of recurring to any future edition to ſuppy the defects in their own. Beſides it can only be after the publication of a volume, that errors or deficiencies can be diſcovered by the learned or ingenious, and communicated to the editors. We are ſorry however to obſerve that a life of Adam Anderſon the commercial writer ſo ſtrongly recommended in our former review is not to be found in theſe addenda, perhaps it will be given in the ſupplement, which we are informed will be neceſſary to complete the deſign. It is now ſuggeſted that the work may be completed in nine volumes excluſive of the ſupplement. Alphabetical tables to the lives in the two volumes are now likewiſe prefixed, with diſtinct marks, agreeable to our advice, to point out the new lives, and the additions made to the others.

The following are the new lives in the ſecond volume. Lord Bathurſt, from which we have ſelected the moſt intereſting particulars. Baxter Andrew, metaphyſician and natural philoſopher. Beale Mary, painter. Benſon George, divine. Biſhop Berkeley. Berners Juliana, a learned lady. Berriman William, divine. Bertheau Charles, divine. Birch Thomas, hiſtorical and biographical writer. Blackmore Sir Richard, phyſician and poet. Blackwell Thomas, critical and hiſtorical writer. Blake John Bradley, botaniſt. Booth Henry, Earl of Warrington, a diſtinguiſhed ſenator. Borlaſe William, antiquary and natural hiſtorian. Bott Thomas, divine. Boyer William, learned printer. Boyd Mark Alexander, Latin poet. Boyle John, Earl of Cork and Orrery, polite writer. Boyſe Joſeph, divine. Boyſe Samuel, poetical writer. Bradley James, aſtronomer. Bray Sir Reginald, ſtateſman. Brindley James, mechaniek and engineer. Broughton Hugh, divine. Browne William, poet. Browne Simon, divine. Browne Iſaac Hawkins, poet. Browne John, various writer. Buchanan George, poet and hiſtorian. Budgell Euſtace, miſcellaneous writer.

Moſt of theſe are indeed capital lives, an ſuch as the learned will wiſh to be familiar

acquainted with; but it is with reluctance we mention, that others are omitted which deserved a placed. We wish Dr. Kippis and Mr. Towers would attend more closely to their title page in future. They profess to give the most eminent men (in every station of human life) how then was it possible to give the life of Admiral Blake, and not think of the gallant *Admiral Boscawen*, who in our own times lived and died an honour to his country. It is a mortifying circumstance to wait many years to find such omissions supplied in a supplement. It really puts one in mind of a biographical dictionary in 12 vols. 8vo. to which there was a supplement, and in it "the life of Alexander the Great."

The additions to the old lives in this volume are very large and valuable; however, we are obliged to close this article with a censure of negligence of stile; if the editors happen to read our extract from the life of Lord Bathurst, they will see that we have been obliged to correct it to make common sense of some passages, though the life has the signature K annexed, for Dr. Kippis.

XIII. *Russia, or a complete Account of all the Nations which compose that Empire.* 2 vols. 8vo. Cadell.

THIS is a sketch well executed, but by no means a complete account of the countries described, which could not possibly be confined within two octavo volumes. No less than forty-four different countries submitted to the Russian empire are pointed out to the notice of the curious reader, all inhabited by people, distinct from each other in their persons, dress, manners, and customs.

The writer, in a copious introduction, has given a satisfactory general description of Siberia; but he is mistaken in asserting "that all other relations of this country, in our language, are not only exceedingly vague and confused, but so erroneous in many essential particulars, as to be but of doubtful authority in all." Surely he must have forgotton the translation from the celebrated Abbé D'Auteroche's travels to Siberia; in which a more ample account is given of the inhabitants, than his own. The geographical descriptions of the several countries are more accurate in the present performance than in any before published: its chief merit lies in the execution of this difficult task. Siberia, we are informed, comprehends the whole tract of land, the dominion of the Russians, from the Ouralian mountains to the Penshinean sea and the Eastern ocean, on one side; and on the other, from the frozen sea to the frontiers of the Mandshours, Mongouls, Kalmucs, and Kirguansi Kosacs. Siberia, since it became a Russian province, is tolerably well peopled by the Russians, who have founded therein towns, fortresses, and villages, of various proportions. It nevertheless presents but a void and desert view; since by its extent it is capable of supporting several millions more than it at present contains. The climate is cold, but the air pure and wholesome; and its inhabitants, in all probability, would live to an extreme old age, if they were not so much addicted to an immoderate use of intoxicating liquors. This country produces rye, oats, and barley, almost to the 60th degree of northern latitude. Cabbages, radishes, and turnips, thrive here tolerably well; but scarcely any other greens. All experiments to bring fruit-trees to bear have hitherto been in vain. In this cursory manner does our author give a slight account of each of the nations of this great northern empire. The people of Finnish origin and the Tartars are the most numerous of the Russian empire. They live in huts in the form of tents, the carcase of the hut is composed of poles stuck in the ground, and bent at top in such a manner as to compose a vault almost round. A hut is about four or five fathom in diameter, and not much above one in height. They cover them according to the season, and the means of the possessor; some with briars, bark of birch, and linen; other with turf, coarse cloth, or felt, or the old skins of rein deer. The door is of felt, made like two curtains, which open asunder. A little place surrounded with stones is made in the middle of the hut for the fire, over which a chain is suspended to hang the kettle upon. Round the fire they lay boughs of fir, which they cover with skins, felt, &c. They are not able to stand upright in their huts, but constantly sit upon their heels round the fire. At night they lie down quite naked; and to separate the apartments they place upright sticks at small distances. In winter they put their naked feet into a fur bag. It is to be lamented that of the great number of nations here described, the major part are still so immersed in barbarism that little satisfaction can arise from reading their history. Paganism is still the religion of many, and they have neither letters nor writing, nor any other mode of instruction. "If an Ostiak is ordered to make oath concerning any matter in litigation before the public tribunal, he is made to stand upon a bear-skin, with a hatchet by his side, and a bit of bread in his hand, and he must pronounce these words: May the bear devour me, may the hatchet knock me on the head, may the bread choke me, if what I say is not true." They sometimes also swear upon their idols, and none of them are ever found to be perjured. The Tartar nations, we are informed, prefer the flesh of colts to all others for their food. To conclude this article; there are three or four plates illustrating their huts, and some of their ceremonies, and many circumstances concerning their marriages, and other domestic customs

ford ſufficient entertainment to intitle the ook to recommendation.

XIV. *The Hiſtory of the political Connection between England and Ireland, from the eign of Henry II, to the preſent Time*, 4to. , 6d. Cadell.

THE author's intention, expreſſed in part his advertiſement, will convey the beſt ea of this valuable piece of hiſtory. It peared that ſuch a performance would at aſt gratify curioſity, by preſenting a detail one of the moſt ſingular national connecons which hiſtory has to communicate: a nnection which has been miſrepreſented party critics, and has not been fully eluidated by the hiſtorians of either kingdom. ut the chief object of the author was to nder the publication uſeful, at a period hen the affair of Ireland deeply engages the ttention of the legiſlative bodies of both ngdoms, and when important commerical ivilege ought be extended to that iſland."

If novelty, if a juſt arrangement of impornt facts (little known before) elegant lanage, and ſtrict impartiality, lay claim to the blic favour, this hiſtory will want no further pport. We will not anticipate the pleaſure ery lover of hiſtory will poſſeſs in the peru, but as *Poyning's Act*, which it is ſaid, the ſh wiſh to have repealed, has been the bject of much converſation, we ſhall borw our author's explanation of it, for the formation of our readers.

Henry the Seventh, after the ſuppreſſion of mbert Simnell's rebellion, ſent over Sir ward Poyning, at the head of a thouſand n, to act in the double capacity, of a leiator and lieutenant. He convened a parment at Dublin, A. D. 1495, and applied mſelf to the reformation of the ſtate, by acting ſuch laws as might moſt effectually mote that end. Two great purpoſes were ended to be accompliſhed: to ſecure the ure dependence of the nobles on the crown, d to protect the commons againſt exions and violence. All the ſtatutes of yning have one or other of theſe objects view. But the moſt memorable of all the tutes, made in this parliament, is that ich has been ſince its formation diſguiſhed by the name of Poyning's Act. It s thus: "At the requeſt then of the mmons of Ireland, it was ordained, enactand eſtabliſhed, that no parliament be den in the ſaid land, but at ſuch ſeaſons the king's lieutenant and council there do tify the king, under the great ſeal of that d, the cauſes and conſiderations, and all h acts as to them ſeemeth ſhould paſs in ſame parliament; and ſuch cauſes and ſiderations, and acts, affirmed by the g and council, to be good and expedient that land; and his licenſe thereupon, as l in affirmation of the ſaid cauſes and acts, o ſummon the parliament under his great ſeal of England had and obtained, that done, a parliament to be holden after the form rehearſed, and any parliament held contrary to it to be deemed void."

XV. *Experiments and Obſervations made with the View of improving the Art of compoſing and applying calcareous Cements; and of preparing Quick-Lime. Theory of theſe Arts; and Specification of the Author's cheap and durable Cement for Building, Incruſtation, or Stuccoing, and artificial Stone.* By B. Higgins, M. D. 8vo. 5s. Cadell.

THE ingenious Dr. Higgins having turned his thoughts to the improvement of mortar for buildings, as a ſubject of great importance in a country where the weather is ſo variable, and the mortar commonly uſed ſo bad, that the timbers of houſes laſt longer than the walls, exhibits a ſeries of experiments for attaining a double cement to preſerve uſeful and expenſive buildings from mouldering away ſo ſoon as they formerly have done. He aſſerts that he has now diſcovered a cement equal, if not ſuperior, to that uſed by the ancient Romans, which has preſerved their acqueducts, and the moſt expoſed ſtructures fifteen hundred or two thouſand years. Having obtained a patent for this cement, he gives the materials of his compoſition, in abſtract from the patent itſelf; and he directs the reader to a number of houſes, in and about London, that have been ſtuccoed with this new cement, under the direction of Meſſrs Wyat, architects and builders. Time alone can furniſh an opportunity to decide upon the merits of this cement in point of duration; in the mean time, the publication is to be conſidered as very uſeful, becauſe every common bricklayer may improve the mortar he makes uſe of in building, if ſelfiſhneſs, obſtinacy, or lazineſs does not prevent him.

XVI. *The Speech of Edmund Burke, Eſq. Member of Parliament for the City of Briſtol, on preſenting to the Houſe of Commons, on the 11th of February, 1780, a Plan for the better Security of the Independence of Parliament, and the œconomical Reformation of the Civil and other Eſtabliſhments.* 2s. Dodſley.

THE title of this celebrated ſpeech ſufficiently denotes the main object of it; but it is totally impoſſible to form any equitable judgement of a plan ſo extenſive and comprehenſive without reading and maturely weighing every part. We would therefore adviſe thoſe who can be ſo fortunate to obtain the bill that was brought in upon the plan, and printed for the uſe of the members, to bind it up with the ſpeech: the ſpeech ſerving as an illuſtration of every clauſe of the bill.

The language of the ſpeech is as admirable as the plan, the ſtrength of uncommon genius is viſible in both; but we really apprehend the whole plan to be totally im-

practicable, unleſs the kingdom could be thrown into the preciſe ſituation it was in at the commencement of the reign of James II. with reſpect to its civil eſtabliſhment. The debt contracted for the accompliſhment of the revolution introduced the funding ſyſtem, and with it a variety of offices, which have continued increaſing with theſe funds and the taxes appropriated to pay the annual intereſt: theſe offices undoubtedly created an undue influence in favour of the adminiſtration for the time being; and unleſs a general ſubſcription of property, ſufficient to pay off the national debt, could take place, great part of the plan muſt fall to the ground; nay, we may venture to affirm that in the preſent ſituation of the public revenue, neither the Marquis of Rockingham, the Duke of Grafton, the Earl of Shelburne, or any other man, could be miniſter three months without the ſupport derived from that influence which is wanted to be deſtroyed. The plan being however a moſt excellent one for a nation unincumbered with debts, will be handed down to poſterity; and at ſome future period, when the territorial acquiſitions, and the riches and ſpoils of plundered India, become the public property; or when we get poſſeſſion of the mines of Peru and Mexico, then it may be carried into execution.

XVII. *Leſſons in Elocution, or Miſcellaneous Pieces in Proſe and Verſe, ſelected from the beſt Authors, for the peruſal of Perſons of Taſte, and the Improvement of Youth, in reading and ſpelling. By William Scott, Teacher in Edinburgh.* 12mo. 3s. Longman.

If Mr. Scott's compilation had been confined to his own country, we ſhould have had no objection to it. It was printed at Edinburgh, and might there have paſſed for a meritorious publication; but when we ſee it publiſhed in London, we cannot paſs over that ungenerous conduct in living writers, and that ſelfiſhneſs which prompts any one to undermine the foundation of another's edifice. The leſſons of elocution are publiſhed in conſequence of the very great ſucceſs of Dr. Enfield's Speaker, a book, not only recommended by every private teacher of the Engliſh language in England of any repute, but introduced by the maſters into Weſtminſter, and moſt of the other capital ſchools of the kingdom. To bring out another exactly on the ſame plan, only varying the title, and making a few alterations in the body of the performance, much for the worſe is ſuch a piece of literary piracy as is hardly to be paralleled in the preſent times. A peruſal of the table of contents, compared with Enfield's, will juſtify our cenſure; in ranging through the vaſt fields of ſcience, ſurely Mr. Scott might have made up a volume from the beſt Engliſh authors, without ſelecting almoſt all the ſame pieces as are to be found in Enfield's Speaker. Inſtead of which for above two thirds of his ſelections he had no occaſion to recur to the authors he had only to mark them from Enfield for the Edinburgh printer.

One material alteration Mr. Scott has made, and his reaſons for it are ſelf-condemning. He has not claſſed his leſſons according to their ſpecies (as *narrative*, *dactic*, &c.) ſuch a diſpoſition being by no means eſſential to improvement; this we totally deny, and affirm that Dr. Enfield's happy idea of pointing out to pupils the proper diſtinctions of compoſitions, and thereby enabling young pupils to acquire knowledge of the different ſpecies of writing has done more good than all the grammars and eſſays in our language put together. If you had aſked a youth, before this publication, even after quitting a claſſical ſchool, what parts of *Hamlet* are *dialogue*, what *dactic*, what *pathetic*, and what barely narrative? Though he might have known ſome of theſe diſtinctions, as dialogue for inſtance, taken ſeparately: yet purſuing the play through, you would frequently have caught him confounding the one with the other. Upon the whole, we muſt beg leave to recommend the Speaker, in preference, to readers on this ſide the Tweed.

POETICAL ESSAYS.

A COMPARISON.

In ancient times old father Care,
Would wrinkle up his brow,
Then Britain's ſons all heroes were;
How chang'd are all things now!

The queu'd peruke, and powder'd hair,
Was mimick'ry unknown;
Their chief delight—their ardent pray'r,
To liberty—was prone.

With bended bows and arrows keen,
They conquer'd far and near,
Britons victorious then were ſeen,
While ſlav'ry ſhed a tear.

With ſturdy mien and nervous arm,
They grac'd the hoſtile field,
No force combin'd could them alarm,
Uncuſtom'd ſtill to yield.

But now we're either drove or led,
Ign'rant for what reaſon,
While hired troops are getting bread;
To ſay this—is no treaſon.

H

An EPITAPH *in Cheſhunt Church-Yard.*

To the Memory
OF
PHEBE WALLIS,
Who having finiſh'd *her ſhort day*,
And perform'd the *little part Providence* had aſſign'd her,
Such as, juſt to make her *appearance* on this *ſtage of being*,
Withdrew and fell aſleep,
Dec. 18, 1778,
Aged 2 years and 7 months.

Why ſhould *we* mourn thy quick remove
And overlook thy gain,
Stranger to all the ills *we* prove
As *conflicts*, *trials*, *pain*?

While Terror reigns, and wide Diſmay,
When *Judgement* ſhall deſcend,
What crouds will wiſh their mortal day,
Had found as quick an end!

FAVOURITE AIRS *in the* WIDOW OF DELPHI.

SERENADE.

WIVES awake! unveil your eyes,
Sluggards, no more yawning;
See the Delphic god ariſe,
Bright Apollo dawning.

Huſbands, rouſe at love's alarms,
Drowſy ſlumbers ſcorning;
Rovers, quit your doxies arms,
Up, behold 'tis morning!

Maidens fair, have at your hearts!
Hymen's torch is flaming;
Cupid whets his pointed darts,
And look! the rogue is aiming.

Fair the bud of beauty blows,
Mellow ſweets are palling;
Crown us with the virgin roſe,
And ſo prevent its falling.

Bound with ivy, bound with vines,
Youth ſerenely paſſes;
Bacchus round our temples twines,
And ſparkles in our glaſſes.

What have we to do with ſleep,
We, who ne'er knew ſorrow?
We can ſing, and dance, and leap,
And give you ſtill good-morrow.

AIR IV. LUCRETIUS.

Meat and drink, bed and board,
Shall be your's at a word,
With whatever the houſe can ſupply;
For to fly at the nod
Of ſo charming a god,
Who ſo willing, ſo happy as I?

Ev'ry day at your ſhrine
I'll pay honours divine
For this plentiful ſpice of your art;
And whatever I prove
To Apollo and Jove,
'Tis Mercury reigns at my heart.

Eat and drink, laugh and ſing,
Make the merry bells ring,
Your hoſteſs will ſcorn to ſay no;
For you need not be told,
That the proverb of old
Says, *'tis money that makes the mare go.*

AIR XVI. MERCURIUS.

Neapolitan Ballad.

Two gods, to paſs an hour or ſo,
From heav'n to earth deſcended,
To ſee how matters went below,
And if the world was mended.

They found religion was a maſk,
Unwary fools to cozen;
And reformation a worſe taſk,
Than Hercules's dozen.

They look'd for honeſty—'twas ſcarce;
Each man berogu'd his neighbour;
They ſearch'd for friendſhip—'twas a farce,
They did, but loſe their labour.

The fairer ſex was next their care,
They found them free and witty;
They aſk'd for chaſtity—'twas rare,
And ſeldom ſuch were pretty.

The god of thieves had left the ſkies,
At call of many a ſuitor;
But found his pupils grown ſo wiſe,
That they out-trick'd their tutor.

So back they bore theſe tidings ſad,
To Jove's high hall aſcending;
Convinc'd, when things are grown ſo bad,
They are not worth the mending.

One of the new BALLADS *ſet to Muſick by* Mr. LINLEY.

SONG XI.

THINK not, my love, when ſecret grief
Preys on my ſadden'd heart,
Think not I wiſh a mean relief,
Or would with ſorrow part.

Dearly I prize the ſighs ſincere
That my true fondneſs prove,
Nor could I bear to check the tear
That flows from hapleſs love.

Alas! tho' doom'd to hope in vain
The joys that love requite,
Yet will I cheriſh all its pain
With ſad, but dear delight.

This treaſur'd grief, this lov'd deſpair,
My lot for ever be;
But, deareſt! may the pangs I bear
Be never known to thee!

A SONNET

A SONNET.

Imitated from the Spaniſh of D. Manuel de Velaſco.

(Vide Appendix to Twiſs's Travels into Spain.)

IF thou would'ſt wiſh to ape a *lord*,
Intemp'rate be and haughty:
In fee retain each wrinkled bawd;
Have taſte for all that's naughty.

To tinſel'd coxcombs, pert and vain,
Be ever wond'rous civil:
But if appears an honeſt man,
Avoid him as the Devil.

In carriage ride when thou might'ſt walk,
Thy hand withhold from giving;
With titled courtiers ſeem to talk,
As that beſpeaks high living.

And if a favour's aſk'd of thee,
Be ſure to look behind ye;—
But borrow from each friend you ſee,
Nor after let him find ye.

With earneſt care your money waſte
In baubles of the *bon ton*;
To your fair wife alone be chaſte,
But kind to ev'ry wanton.

Demand, ne'er pay, 'gainſt truth award,
Thy heinous vices maſk all!
If then thou'rt not a mighty *lord*,
Thou'lt prove an arrant *raſcal*.

J. D.

ANACREONTICK SONG.

By the late R. TOMLINSON.

TO Anacreon, in Heaven, where he ſat in full glee,
A few ſons of Harmony ſent a petition,
That he their inſpirer and patron would be,
When this anſwer arriv'd from the jolly old Grecian:

"Voice, fiddle, and flute, no longer be mute,
"I'll lend you my name, and inſpire you to boot; [entwine,
"And beſides, I'll inſtruct you, like me, to
"The myrtle of Venus with Bacchus's vine."

The news thro' Olympus immediately flew
When old Thunder pretended to give himſelf airs; [to purſ
"If theſe mortals are ſuffer'd their ſchem
"The devil a goddeſs will ſtay abo
ſtairs.

"Hark! already they cry, in tranſports
joy,
"Away—to the ſons of Anacreon we'll fl
"And there with good fellows we'll lea
to entwine, [vin
"The myrtle of Venus with Bacchu

"The yellow-hair'd god, and his nine fu
maids, [flee
"From Helicon's banks will incontine
"Idalia will boaſt but of tenantleſs ſhades
"And the biforked hill a mere deſe
will be.

"My thunder, no fear on't, ſhall ſoon
its errant, [I warran
"And dam'me, I'll ſwinge the ringleade
"I'll trim the young dogs for thus daring
twine, [vine.
"The myrtle of Venus with Bacchus

Apollo got up, and cry'd, "Pr'ythee, ne'
quarrel, [belo
"Good king of the gods, with my vot'ri
"Your thunder is uſeleſs," then ſhowin
his laurel,
Cry'd, "*Sic evitabile fulmen*, you know.

"Then over each head my laurel I'll ſprea
"So my ſons from your crackers no miſchie
ſhall dread, [twin
"Whilſt ſnug in their club-room they jovial
"The myrtle of Venus with Bacchus
vine."

Next Momus got up with his riſible phyz,
And ſwore with Apollo he'd chearfull
join;
"The full tide of harmony ſtill ſhall be hi
"But the ſong, and the catch, and th
laugh ſhall be mine."

"Then Jove be not jealous of theſe hone
fellows." [now tell u
Cry'd Jove "We relent, ſince the truth yo
"And ſwear by old Styx that they lon
ſhall entwine, [vine.
"The myrtle of Venus with Bacchus'

THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER.

LONDON.

From the LONDON GAZETTE *Extraordinary.*

Admiralty-Office, Feb. 28, 1780.

CAPTAIN Edward Thompſon, of his Majeſty's ſhip Hyæna, arrived early this morning from Gibraltar, with diſpatches from Admiral Sir George Brydges Rodney, of which the following are copies and extracts:

Sandwich, Gibraltar-Bay, Jan. 27, 1780.

[*Duplicate, the original of which is not arrived.*]

SIR,

IT is with the higheſt ſatisfaction I can congratulate their lordſhips on a ſignal victory obtained by his Majeſty's ſhips under my command, over the Spaniſh ſquadron, commanded by Don Juan Langara, wherein the Spaniſh admiral and the greateſt part of his ſquadron were either taken or deſtroyed.

Having

A CHART of the
STRAITS of GIBRALTAR
with the adjacent
OCEAN, and COASTS of
SPAIN and PORTUGAL;
where Admiral Rodney obtained
the late Victory over the Spanish
Admⁱ Don Juan de Langara.
(with the Soundings on the Coast)
By T. Kitchin Geogr.ʳ
K.M OF PORTU-
-GAL
ALGARVA
NB. The Figures near the Coast
shew the Depths of Water in Fathoms.
Sines
Pecigueiro I
Percevrira Pedra
Villa Nova de Milfontes
Sardaon
Algesur
Camperteira
Albundeira
Villa Nova
St Vincent
Lagos
Sagres
C. St Vincent
Castillo
Zanoal
Albufeira
Lagos Bay
Pera
Carvoiro
Albufeira
Torre de Guarteiro
Faro
Fanobilhas
C. St Mary
Bias
Figueira
Barra de Faro
Tavira
Almargen
Castro marin
Alcoutin
Mertola
Guadiana R.
Castillo
Barra de Tavi
Longitude West from London
38
37
36
9
8
7

London Mag.e March 1740.
English & French Marine Leagues 20 to a Degree
5 10 15 20
ANDALUSIA
K.M OF SPAIN
GRANADA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
MOROCCO
AFRICA
St Lucar de Guadiana
Vª Blanca
Ayamont
Barra de Ayamont
Rio Guadiana
Huelva
Xiquera
Rincon de St Antonio
Atalaja
Guadalquivir R.
Seville
St Lucar
Niquero
Shoals of St Lucar
Regla
Chipiona
Rota
P. Stª Maria
CADIZ
Pto Real
Chiliana
St Peters Tower
C. Roque
Conil
Trafalgar
Bolonia
Tarifa
C. Carnero
Algesiras or Old Gibraltar
St Rocque
Spanish Lines of St Rocque
Gibraltar
Gibraltar Bay
Frangerella Bay
Marbella
Estampona
STRAITS OF GIBRALTAR
Tangier Bay
C. Spartel
Alcasar
Tangier
Ceuta
Tetuan

ng received repeated intelligence of a squadron, ſaid to conſiſt of fourteen he line, cruiſing off Cape St. Vin- gave notice to all the captains, upon roaching the ſaid Cape, to prepare e; and having paſſed it on the 16th morning with the whole convoy at M. the Cape then bearing north gues, the Bedford made the ſignal g a fleet in the S. E. quarter; I tely made a ſignal for the line of -breaſt, and bore down upon them; ore that could be well effected, I d the enemy were endeavouring to line of battle a-head upon the ſtar- ck; and as the day was far advanced, willing to delay the action, at two hauled down the ſignal for the line a-breaſt, and made the ſignal for a chaſe, to engage as the ſhips came tation, and to take the lee-gage in prevent the enemy's retreat into n ports.

ur P. M. perceiving the headmoſt ry near the enemy, I, made the ge- nal to engage and cloſe; in a few the four headmoſt ſhips began the which was returned with great briſk- the enemy. At 40 minutes paſt of the enemy's line of battle ſhips with a dreadful exploſion; every periſhed. At ſix P. M. one of the ſhips ſtruck. The action and pur- inued with a conſtant fire till two in the morning, at which time the , the headmoſt of all the enemy's aving ſtruck to the Sandwich, after one broadſide, and all firing having I made the ſignal and brought-to.

weather during the night was at ery tempeſtuous, with a great ſea, endered it difficult to take poſſeſſion ſhift the priſoners of thoſe ſhips that endered to his majeſty's arms. It d very bad weather the next day, he Royal George, Prince George, h, and ſeveral other ſhips were in nger, and under the neceſſity of ſail to avoid the ſhoals off St. Lucar, they get into deep water till the next , when, having joined the convoy, de Capé Spartel, I diſpatched two o Tangier, to acquaint his majeſty's ith our ſucceſs, that Great-Britain in miſtreſs of the Streights, and de- m to haſten a ſupply of freſh pro- or the garriſon. At ſunſet we en- gut.

gallant behaviour of the admirals, officers, and men, I had the ho- command, was remarkably conſpi- they ſeemed actuated with the ſame and were anxiouſly eager to exert ves with the utmoſt zeal to ſerve his and to humble the pride of his ene- I may venture to affirm, though the enemy made a gallant defence, that had the weather proved but even moderate, or had the action happened in the day, not one of their ſquadron had eſcaped.

I have the honour to be, with great regard, Sir,

Your moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervant,

GEO. BRYDGES RODNEY.

Philip Stephens, Eſq.

A Liſt of the Spaniſh Fleet under the Command of Don Juan de Langara.

Phœnix. Don Juan de Langara, admiral, Don Franciſco Melgareſo, captain, 80 guns, 700 men, taken and brought into Gibraltar.

San Auguſtin. Don Vizente Dos, commander, 70 guns, 600 men, eſcaped.

San Genaro. Don Felix Terada, commander, 70 guns, 600 men, eſcaped.

San Juſto. Don Joſef, commander, 70 guns, 600 men, eſcaped, very much damaged.

San Lorenzo. Don Juan de Araoz, commander, 70 guns, 600 men, eſcaped, very much damaged.

San Julian. Marques de Medina, Commander, 70 guns, 600 men, taken, the officers ſhifted, and a lieutenant with 70 ſeamen put on board, afterwards went on ſhore.

San Eugenio. Don Antonio Dumonte, commander, 70 guns, 600 men, taken, the officers ſhifted, but driven on ſhore on the breakers, and loſt.

Monarca. Don Antonio Oyarvide, commander, 70 guns, 600 men, taken and brought into Gibraltar.

Princeſſa. Don Manuel de Leon, commander, 70 guns, 600 men, taken and brought into Gibraltar.

Diligente. Don Antonio Abornoz, commander, 70 guns, 600 men, taken, and brought into Gibraltar.

San Domingo. Don Ignacio Mendezabel, commander, 70 guns, 600 men, blown up in action.

St. Getrudie. Don Anibal Caſſoni, commander, 26 guns, 250 men, eſcaped.

St. Roſalia. Don Antonio Ortega, commander, 28 guns, 250 men, eſcaped.

G. B. RODNEY.

Return of the Killed and Wounded, &c.

Prince George, 1 killed, 3 wounded. Bedford, 3 killed, 9 wounded. Ajax, 6 wounded; fore-top-maſt ſhot away, four guns diſmounted. Defence, 10 killed, 21 wounded; maſts and yards much damaged. Edgar, 6 killed, 20 wounded. Cumberland, 1 wounded. Invincible, 3 killed, 4 wounded. Monarch, 3 killed, 26 wounded; fore-top-maſt ſhot away. Terrible, 6 killed, 12 wounded; main-top-gallant-maſt ſhot away.—Total, 32 killed, 102 wounded.

Return of officers killed. Lieut. Charles Henry Strachan, Marines, Edgar.

Return

Return of officers wounded. Lieutenant Forreſt, Ajax, ſince dead. Lieut. Forbes, Edgar. Maſter of the Terrible.

G. B. RODNEY.

Extract of a Letter from Sir George Brydges Rodney to Mr. Stephens, dated on board the Sandwich, Gibraltar-Bay, Jan. 28, 1780.

SINCE my letter of yeſterday, giving their lordſhips an account of the action with the enemy's ſquadron, and my entering the gut with the fleet and convoy at ſun-ſet on the 18th, I muſt deſire you will pleaſe to acquaint them, that having no perſon on board the Sandwich acquainted with the Bay of Gibraltar, I ordered Rear-Admiral Digby to lead in, and ſent two frigates a-head to give notice to the garriſon of our approach. The weather proved very bad, and the current ſo ſtrong, that moſt of the fleet were drove to the back of the rock. The Sandwich and many of the ſhips did not arrive in the Bay till yeſterday. All the tranſports and victuallers are unloading, and every diſpatch ſhall be uſed to put his majeſty's further commands into execution.

Extract of a Letter from Sir George Brydges Rodney to Mr. Stephens, dated Gibraltar-Bay, Feb. 4, 1780.

AS the wind continued to blow hard weſterly, I thought it forwarding his Majeſty's ſervice to make ſure of the convoy's arriving ſafe at Minorca, by ſending three copper-bottom ſhips of the line to ſee them in ſafety off that iſland, where I am ſure they muſt have arrived before this time, as the wind has continued to blow hard weſterly ever ſince they ſailed.

Sandwich, Gibraltar-Bay, Feb. 7, 1780.

SIR,

I Muſt deſire you will pleaſe to acquaint their lordſhips, that every attention poſſible has been paid to the Spaniſh admiral and his officers; they are all extremely deſirous of returning to Spain upon their parole of honour; but as I am informed that a great number of his majeſty's ſubjects are now priſoners in Spain, I have declined giving them any aſſurances till the Britiſh ſubjects are releaſed; and having received yeſterday, by the Shrewſbury from Liſbon, a letter from his Majeſty's conſul-general in Portugal, acquainting me, that he had releaſed 626 Spaniſh priſoners; and though frequent promiſes had been made, he had not as yet received one in return. This letter from Sir John Hort has confirmed me in the reſolution I had before taken, *viz.* not to releaſe any priſoners, but upon the Spaniards delivering up all the Britiſh ſubjects at preſent in Spain, and then only man for man.

However gratifying or convenient it may prove to individuals, the great and general line of hoſtility is never to be forgot; in vain we may conquer, if unconditional promiſory notes can forthwith put new ar into the enemy's hands, and they op avail themſelves of the Britiſh generoſi without making a juſt return, and detain Britiſh ſeamen in their priſons.

The great anxiety of the Spaniſh admi and his officers to return is ſuch, and the aſſurances that my officers and ſeamen, w had boarded their ſhips, and were forced ſhore near Cadiz, ſhould be forthwith re ſtored, as likewiſe all other Britiſh ſubjec having been delayed upon frivolous pretence I ſent this morning the note I have the ho nour to incloſe for their lordſhips peruſal the Spaniſh admiral, and have not a dou but it will touch their feelings, and co vince them that no delay muſt be made.

I flatter myſelf that I ſhall have the lordſhips approbation in my endeavours releaſe 1000 good ſeamen, who may do co ſiderable ſervice to their king and countr

I am, Sir, with great regard,

Your moſt obedient,

and moſt humble ſervant,

G. B. RODNE

Philip Stephens, Eſq.

Gibraltar, Feb. 6, 1780.

ADMIRAL RODNEY preſents his com pliments to Sig. Don Juan de Langara, a will have great pleaſure in complying wit his deſire relative to the releaſe of the thr friars belonging to Capuchin's miſſion, f the province of Cumana, if thoſe friars a in the fleet.

The Admiral, whoſe inclination is ever alleviate the miſfortunes of war, by ſhewi every reſpect and attention to thoſe bra men who have done their duty to their kin and country, is under the neceſſity of i forming Sig. Don Juan de Langara, that t releaſe of himſelf and the Spaniſh office entirely depends upon Spain's immediately r leaſing all the Britiſh priſoners now in h power. An equal number of priſoners w be returned for thoſe ſent by Spain.

Humanity obliges the Admiral to off thoſe priſoners who are now ſick, if th may be received by the Spaniſh General; b this ſhall be the laſt time, unleſs an exchan takes place.

DON Juan de Langara preſents his reſpec to his excellency Admiral Rodney, and r turns thanks for his offer of releaſing t three eccleſiaſticks, whoſe preſident's m morial was tranſmitted to him.

He obſerves what his excellency ſays r ſpecting the Spaniſh officers releaſe; a what relates to the ſick, on which ſubject can only inform his excellency, as he h done before through Admrral Digby, th he has written to Spain, communicati what was imparted to him by that gent man, and believes he will very ſhortly ha an anſwer, of which he will give notice his excellency.

T

The Spaniſh General again repeats his reſpects to his excellency Admiral Rodney.

Gibraltar, Feb. 6, 1780.

Extract of a Letter from Sir George Brydges Rodney to the Earl of Sandwich, dated Gibraltar Bay, Feb. 17, 1780.

I Have the ſincere ſatisfaction to aſſure your lordſhip, that the five Spaniſh men of war are as fine ſhips as ever ſwam; they are now completely refitted, manned, and put in the line of battle, and I will anſwer for them will do their duty as Engliſh men of war, ſhould the enemy give them an opportunity.

St. James's, Feb. 28. The Right Hon. Gen. Elliott, Governor of Gibraltar, in a letter to the Earl of Hillſborough, dated January 28, 1780, and received early this morning, gives an account, that the additional regiment, together with the ſeveral ſtores of proviſions, ammunition, and money, convoyed by the fleet under the command of Admiral Sir George Brydges Rodney, were then landing with all expedition; by which the garriſon will be completely relieved, and that fortreſs put in a ſtate of perfect ſecurity from the enemy.

From the LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Admiralty-Office, March 6, 1780.

LIEUTENANT Oakes, of his majeſty's ſhip the Prince George, arrived yeſterday in the forenoon with diſpatches from Admiral Sir George Brydges Rodney, and Rear-Admiral Digby, to Mr. Stephens, of which the following are extracts:

Extract of a Letter from Sir George Brydges Rodney to Mr. Stephens, dated on board the Sandwich, at Sea, the 15th of February, 1780.

PLEASE to acquaint their lordſhips, that on the 13th inſtant I left the Bay of Gibraltar, with his majeſty's fleet under my command; the Marlborough, Invincible, and Defenſe, arrived the ſame day, after conducting the victuallers and ſtore-ſhips to Mahon; during their paſſage to and from that iſland they had not met with or heard of any of the enemy's ſhips cruiſing in thoſe ſeas. In the evening his majeſty's ſhip the Triton joined me in the Gut, after having conducted the convoy and the money he was charged with ſafe into the port of Mahon, where he had remained two days, and then proceeded to join me with the governor's diſpatches: he reports to me, that every thing in that iſland was in perfect ſecurity and order.

Their lordſhips will pleaſe to obſerve, by the correſpondence between the Spaniſh admiral, the general who commands the Spaniſh forces before Gibraltar, and myſelf, that I had given orders for the embarkation of Monſieur Langara to take place for England, upon the Engliſh priſoners not being delivered up.

On the morning of the intended embarkation the Spaniſh General ſent notice that the Engliſh priſoners were on their way to St. Roch; that he had received poſitive orders from his ſovereign to treat them with the higheſt reſpect and attention; that the Court of Madrid were truely ſenſible of the humanity and urbanity with which their officers and men had been treated; directing him and the viceroy of the province, and all his Catholick Majeſty's officers to treat the Engliſh with the greateſt civility and kindneſs.

The Spaniſh admiral, after having ſent me his letter, acquainting me with his extreme ill ſtate of health, and the dangerous condition of his wounds not then healed, as likewiſe the general's of the Spaniſh army's letter to him of that morning, wherein he mentioned the expreſs orders of his Catholick Majeſty relative to the treatment and reſpect he was to ſhow the Britiſh officers on his receiving them at St. Roch, and conducting them to Gibraltar, I thought it a moſt proper time to add to that generous treatment which had made ſo great an impreſſion on the Court of Madrid and the Spaniſh nation, by releaſing the Spaniſh admiral and the Spaniſh officers upon their parole of honour, ſigned by the admiral and all the Spaniſh officers.

None of the common priſoners had been releaſed, but ſuch as were wounded or extremely ſick, for which receipts were given; all the others, except 500, which are left at Gibraltar to be exchanged for Britiſh ſubjects, are now on board the fleet on their paſſage to England.

Extract of a Letter from Rear Admiral Digby to Mr. Stephens, dated on board the Prince George, at Sea, the 2d of March, 1780.

THEIR lordſhips will receive herewith Sir George Rodney's diſpatches, with a journal of the proceedings of the fleet ſince it has been put under my command; by which they will ſee, that I ſailed from Gibraltar the 14th of February with Sir George Rodney, who kept me with him till the 18th inſtant, when he made the ſignal for ſeparating, and parted company immediately, leaving me with the command of the fleet and Spaniſh prizes, except ſuch ſhips as were ordered to proceed with him to the place of his deſtination. Nothing material happened till the 23d, about one, when we fell in with a French convoy, conſiſting of two 64 gun ſhips, two large ſtore ſhips *armé en Flute*, a frigate, and about 13 ſail of veſſels bound to the Mauritius: they were ſo much on their guard, that before we could ſee them from the deck, except one, and of that only the head of her top-ſails, they made ſail from us; the ſignal for a general chaſe was made immediately, and the Reſolution had the good luck to come up with the Prothée, of 64 guns and 700 men, about one o'clock

in the morning, and took her without losing a man. She is commanded by Monsr. Chilot, who I find was the commanding officer of the expedition. The whole convoy are, on the king's account, laden with warlike stores and troops; the Prothée and Ajax, both of 64 guns, have money on board amounting to about 120,000l. The Marlborough has taken a snow with warlike stores, and the Apollo, who parted company in chase the morning we saw them, has also taken one. The Invincible, Bienfaisant, and Triton have just now joined with another small prize of the same convoy; the rest must have bore away in the early part of the evening; there were several hours that even the headmost ships did not see any of them.

3d March, Three o'clock.

WE have just made Scilly; I therefore dispatch the Apollo to Plymouth, to give their lordships the earliest intelligence of the arrival of the squadron under my command.

Admiralty-Office, March 18, 1780.

Extract of a Letter from the Right Honourable Lord Longford, Captain of his Majesty's Ship the Alexander, to Mr. Stephens, dated Spithead, March 16, 1780.

ON the 12th instant being to the westward of Scilly, we gave chase to a large frigate in the South-East quarter, and after 18 hours chase got within half gun-shot of her; at day-light in the morning of the 13th she hoisted French colours, and we fired chase guns at each other for about two hours. When we had got nearly alongside her, my fore-top-mast, without being struck, or any part of the rigging cut, and without wind, went over the side: I found it quite rotten. The Courageux continued the chase, and about noon, after firing a great number of shot, came up with and took her. She proved the Monsieur privateer, of Granville, of 40 guns, twelve and six pounders, and 362 men, commanded by Jean de Bochet. She had been eight days from L'Orient, and taken nothing. She is a very fine frigate, almost new, 134 feet on the gun deck, and I hope will be found fit for his majesty's service.

TUESDAY, 7.

Yesterday a court of common-council was held at Guildhall, at which a motion was made by Mr. Deputy Leekey, and seconded by Mr. Hurford, that the freedom of this city be given to Admiral Rodney in a box value 100 guineas, as a taken of the grateful sense the Court entertain of the signal services rendered by him to this country, in the defeat of the Spanish fleet under Don Juan Langara, &c. which was agreed to.

FRIDAY, 10.

Thirteen ships of the line have sailed within the last three months to join the fleet on the Leeward island station, viz. four under Arbuthnot, from New-York; the Hector, from Rodney's squadron, with the convoy to the West-Indies; the Intrepid and Triumph, from Portsmouth, with convoys, and two more single ships, with convoys from Cork, and the trade from Bristol, Liverpool, and Scotland, and four with Admiral Rodney. Seventeen sail of the line were under the command of Admiral Hyde Parker when the last dispatches came away, at which time none of the vessels here mentioned had joined him. When they arrive he will have 30 sail; but it is said that the French have at present that number there, and that they are to be increased to 40.

On the 7th instant ended the court-martial at Portsmouth, when Captain Boteler, tried for the loss of his majesty's ship Ardent, was dismissed the service.

MONDAY, 20.

On Saturday morning about five o'clock a fire broke out at the house of the Duke of Northumberland, at Charing-Cross. It began at the East end of the second story fronting the street, in a room where the servants kept their liveries, and other clothes; two servants lay in the next room, who were roused by the fire, which broke in upon them, but they luckily made their escape, though with the loss of all they had. From five o'clock in the morning, when it was first perceived, the fire raged furiously till eight, when the flames were pretty well got under, but by that time had burnt from the East end to the West, there being no party wall in the whole range of building. The roof is destroyed, as are also the first and second floors, at the former of which it stopped, the rooms on the ground floor being most of them arched with brick. The rooms in front, which have been destroyed, were all of them allotted to the use of the principal officers of his grace's household, such as the secretary, master of horse, &c. How it happened is not yet known; his grace got out of bed when the alarm was given, and was present during the whole time of its raging.

THURSDAY, 23.

Yesterday morning, in consequence of what had passed the day before in the House of Commons, and which is said to have been further aggravated by a letter sent to his lordship, containing what the writer intended additionally to have remarked had he not been interrupted in the course of his speaking, a duel was fought in Hyde-Park, between the Right Honourable the Earl of Shelburne, and Mr. Fullerton, member for Plympton, and late Secretary to Lord Stormont, when at the Court of France. The letter being sent by the common post, had not been received many minutes by his lordship, who was at breakfast, when a second letter came, re-

quiring

quiring an immediate anſwer to the firſt. As the expreſſions uſed on this occaſion admitted of no qualification, the noble peer replied that he ſhould be in Hyde-Park the next morning early.

Accordingly at Five o'clock the two parties met, the Right Honourable the Earl of Shelburne being attended by Lord Frederick Cavendiſh, as his ſecond, and Mr. Fullerton, by the Earl of Balcarras. The place of combat being choſen, the ground was meaſured out, and each party took his ſtand at 12 paces diſtance. Mr. Fullerton fired firſt, but miſſed his lordſhip, who in return diſcharged his piſtol, but without effect. Mr. Fullerton then fired a ſecond time, when the ball lodged in the upper part of his lordſhip's thigh.

Mr. Fullerton, perceiving his lordſhip wounded, advanced towards him, telling him, he had now an opportunity of explaining what he had ſaid in the Houſe of Lords. Lord Shelburne replyed, he did not come there to make any explanations; on which Lord Balcarras returned Mr. Fullerton to his ground, when Lord Shelburne very gallantly fired his piſtol into the air, ſaying, Mr. Fullerton could not ſuppoſe that he ſhould now mean to fire at him.

The ſeconds here interpoſing, put an end to the combat, and Lord Shelburne walked to Hyde Park Corner, where getting into a hackney coach, he was carried home, and Mr. Adair being ſent for, extracted the ball, ſo that his lordſhip is ſuppoſed to be out of danger. The ball is ſaid to have been luckily impeded in its progreſs, by ſome papers the earl had in his waiſtcoat pocket.

SATURDAY, 25.

His majeſty's ſhip Charon is anchored in the Downs, from the Gulf of Honduras, but laſt from Jamaica, where ſhe arrived the middle of December, with the Loweſtoffe, Pomona, and their two prizes, regiſter ſhips; they had met with very bad weather, and many accidents in the Gulf. The Omoa fever breaking out amongſt the ſeamen ſoon after they ſailed from thence, deſtroyed almoſt their whole crews, and it was owing to the aſſiſtance they got from the Spaniſh ſlave priſoners that they were enabled to reach Rattan, from whence, after a conſiderable ſtay, they recovered a ſufficient number of their people to carry their ſhips to Jamaica.

We learn alſo by the Charon, that advice was received at Jamaica of the garriſon at Omoa, and the Porcupine's crew, being ſuddenly and violently attacked by the Omoa fever; that in a fortnight's time, from having 150 men fit for duty, there did not remain more than 20; that it was determined to evacuate the fort: after burning all the ſtorehouſes and other buildings that fire would conſume, removing every thing out of the fort on board the prize ſnow Nymph, and Sally brig, and ſpiking up the guns with ſteel machines which could not be extricated, the Porcupine ſailed with our garriſon, and arrived ſafe at Rattan.

The Charon confirms the account of the loſs of the Leviathan man of war; ſhe ſprung a leak at ſea the 16th of February laſt, in a hard gale of wind, and by the continuation of bad weather ſhe could not be preſerved any longer than to the 27th, when ſhe foundered. The crew, with ſome proviſions, and a few ſtores, were with difficulty ſaved, and except thoſe taken on board the Charon, her people were diſtributed amongſt the different ſhips in the convoy.

PROMOTIONS.

RALPH Bigland, Eſq. clarenceux king of arms, to be a principal king of Engliſh arms, and a principal officer of arms of the noble order of the Garter, and alſo that office which is commonly called Garter; and likewiſe the name Garter, with the ſtile, liberties, pre-eminences, and emoluments, belonging and anciently accuſtomed to the ſaid office, vacant by the death of Thomas Browne, Eſq. late Garter.—The Reverend Doctor George Maſon, confirmed Biſhop of Sodor and Man, and conſecrated a Biſhop at Whitehall Chapel, by his Grace the Archbiſhop of York.—John Doddington, Eſq. to the office of fourth port cullis purſuivant of arms, in the room of Peter Toms, gentleman, deceaſed.—Peter Dore, Eſq. Richmond herald, to the office of norroy king of arms, and principal herald of the North parts of England.

Promotions in Ireland.

The Right Reverend Doctor James Hawkins, Biſhop of Dromore, to the Biſhoprick of Raphoe.—William Beresford, M. A. to the Biſhoprick of Dromore.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 26. RICHARD Aubrey, Eſq. youngeſt ſon of Sir Thomas Aubrey, Bart. to Miſs Digby, daughter of the late Honourable Wriotherly Digby.—*March* 1. Thomas Grimſtone, Eſq. of Kilnwick, to Miſs F. Legard, daughter of the late Sir Digby Legard, Bart.—15. The Reverend Mr. Griffiths, M. A. of Pembroke College, Oxford, to Miſs Browning of the ſame place.—18. Benjamin Keen, Eſq. ſon of the Biſhop of Ely, and Member of Parliament for the town of Cambridge, to Miſs Ruck, daughter of the late G. Ruck, Eſq. of Swincomb, in Oxfordſhire.—19. Peregrine Courteney, Eſq. to Lady Auguſta Glynn.—A few days ſince, at the Caſtle, Dublin, Almar Lowry Corroy, Eſq. Knight of the Shire for the county of Tyrone, to

the Right Honourable Lady Harriet Hobart, eldeſt daughter of the Earl of Buckinghamſhire.

DEATHS.

Feb. 26. SIR Anthony Cowper, Knight.—26. Lady Tankard, lady of Sir Thomas Tankard, Bart.—*March* 2. Dr. Iſaac Schomberg.—5. At Raphoe in Ireland, the Right Reverend Doctor John Oſwald, Biſhop of Raphoe.—8. Right Honourable Lady Mulgrave.—Lord Forteſcue Aland.—12. Sir William Barlow, Knt.—14. Mrs. Gulſton, Wife of Joſeph Gulſton, Eſq. and ſiſter of the preſent Sir S. Stepney, Bart.—18. Counteſs Dowager of Eglintoun.—19. Miſs Letitia Beauchamp, daughter of the late Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, Bart. by his ſecond wife.—Sir Benjamin Truman, brewer, of Spitalfields.—20. The Reverend Doctor Richard Brown, canon of Chriſt-Church-College, Oxford, king's profeſſor of Hebrew, and Lord Almoner's profeſſor of Arabic in that Univerſity.—Sir Joſeph Tomlinſon, Knt.—21. Lady Sanderſon, relict of Sir William Sanderſon, Bart. and ſiſter to the late Sir Henry Gough, Bart.—24. The Right Honourable Lady Anne Sophia Egerton, wife of the Biſhop of Durham: her ladyſhip was the daughter of Henry, late Duke of Kent, by the Lady Sophia Bentinck, daughter of the Earl of Portland.—25. The Reverend Doctor Greene, Dean of Saliſbury.

BANKRUPTS.

ANTHONY Mainwaring, of Birmingham, money ſcrivener.
Thomas Round, of Reading, in Berkſhire, money-ſcrivener.
William Tyrer Young and Phebe Johnſon, widow, both of Liverpool, ſail-makers and copartners.
William Aſhburner, of St. Paul, Covent-Garden, mercer.
Walter Parker, of Stoke Prior, in Worceſterſhire, needle maker.
William Naiſh, of Briſtol, currier.
John Lee Breton, late of Newington Butts, in Surrey, merchant.
John Tidſall, late of Weymouth-Street, in the pariſh of St. Mary le Bonne, builder.
William Edwards, of Fordham, in Cambridgeſhire, miller.
Joſeph Thomas and Benjamin Thomas, of All-Saints, in the city of Hereford, coachmakers and copartners.
Robert Tadd, of Road, in Somerſetſhire, grocer and linen draper.
John Knott and Sampſon Knott, of Sandwich, in Kent, millers and copartners.
Joſeph Longfellow, of Brecon, in the county of Brecon, grocer and linen draper.
Joſeph Ingram, of Vine Street, Coldbath-Fields, St. Andrew, Holborn, dealer.
James Pedge, late of Wramplingham, in Norfolk, miller.
James Trelegon, of St. Mary-le-Strand, ſilverſmith.
William Sturman, of Briſtol, victualler and vintner.
James Ballmer, late of the City Chambers, Biſhopſgate Street, London, merchant.
David Cherry the younger, of Briſtol, broker.
Henry Weedhall, of Drury-Lane, St. Martin in the fields, apothecary.
Henry Foot, of the pariſh of Alvediſton, in Wilts, woolſtapler.
John Peerman Cranſton, of Bridge Street, St. Margaret, Weſtminſter, mercer.
Joſeph Bate, of Stourbridge, in Worceſterſhire, fellmonger.
John Brown, of the town of Kingſton upon Hull, cabinet-maker.
Michael Jackſon, late of Orrell, in Lancaſhire, dealer.
William Hall, late of Birmingham, dealer.
John Iveſon, late of Holgate, in York, dealer.
Michael Harris, of Potter's Fields, in St. John Southwark, corn-factor.
George Peirce, of Baſinghall-Street, London, Blackwell Hall-Factor.
Samuel Freeth, of Birmingham, edge-tool-maker and malt mill-maker.
Robert Porter, of Wandſworth, in Surrey, merchant.
Robert Wynne, of Greenwich, in Kent, callico printer.
James Pownall, of Baſinghall Street, London, merchant.
William Gates, now or late of St. Martin's Lane St Martin in the Fields, cabinet maker.
Charles Wright, of Cheſter, mercer.
John Chambers, now or late of Greenfield, in Flintſhire, merchant.
Thomas Hughes the younger, of Holywell, in Flintſhire, mercer, draper, and grocer.
Thomas Fidkin, of Bewdley, in Worceſterſhire, hop merchant.
Samuel Watts, of Norwich, haberdaſher.
Thomas Price, of Llywell, in Breconſhire, dealer.
John Mulhall and John Aſhley, of Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn, merchants.
John Rands, late of Portſmouth, but now of the King's Bench Priſon, ſlopſeller.
John Mawley, late of Margate, in Kent, linen draper.
Joſeph Kettle, of Birmingham, in Warwickſhire, and John Kettle, of Barnbrooks End, in the pariſh of King's Norton, in Worceſterſhire, factors and partners.
Richard Townend, of Haworth, in the Pariſh of Bradford, Yorkſhire, woollen ſtuff maker.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Portſmouth, March 6.

ARRIVED Admiral Digby with [the] fleet this morning, and all brought-[to] at Spithead, with three Spaniſh men [of] war, and alſo the Prothée, a French [64] gun ſhip, and four tranſports, bound to [the] Mauritius. The money on board the Prothée was to pay the tranſports there. The Ajax, a French 64 gun ſhip, was in company with the above, but, by favour of the night, eſcaped. Sir John Roſs, with the Bienfaiſant, and two Spaniſh men of war, we hear, are gone to Plymouth.

Briſtol, March 11. From good authority we are informed, that ſuch was the ſcarcity and dearneſs of proviſions before Sir George Rodney's arrival at Gibraltar, that Turkey ſold for 3l. 15s. a gooſe 1l. 11s. 6d. a duck 1l. 1s. a fowl 10s. 6d. a pigeon 2s. 6d. goats from Barbary 3l. 3s. mutton and pork 4s. per lb. Iriſh butter 5s. 6d. per lb. eggs 6d. each, and an old ſow ſold for 15 guineas.

Leeds, March 14. On Wedneſday the inſtant, about midnight, a fire broke out in a blackſmith's ſhop at Yeſterton, in Staffordſhire, and communicated to the buildings of Mr. Smith, farmer, and Mr. Goodma[n]

Goodman, ſhopkeeper, which conſumed both houſes, with all their furniture and wearing-apparel, eight horſes, 13 cows, and four calves. Mr. Smith's family conſiſted of 14 perſons, not one of whom had a ſecond ſhirt to put on. It was ſuppoſed to be wilfully ſet on fire.

IRELAND.

Dublin, March 2.

ADVICE having been received here that the royal aſſent had been given in London to the bill for the further extent of the trade of Ireland, the Houſe of Commons yeſterday voted an addreſs to his majeſty, expreſſive of the grateful ſenſe the Houſe entertains of the liberal participation granted this kingdom of the trade of Great-Britain, and to aſſure his majeſty of the unſhaken loyalty of his faithful Commons.

AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Admiralty-Office, March 4, 1780.

CAPTAIN Robert Sutton, late commander of his majeſty's ſhip the Sphynx, arrived on the 1ſt inſtant, from the Leeward Iſlands, with diſpatches from Rear-Admiral Hyde Parker to Mr. Stephens, of which the following are extracts and copies:

Extract of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Hyde Parker to Mr. Stephens, dated Princeſs Royal, Gros-Iſlet-Bay, St. Lucia, Dec. 9, 1779.

Duplicate, of which the Original is not yet received.]

MY laſt to you of the 16th of October, acquainted you with my arrival at Barbadoes with the ſquadron of his Majeſty's ſhips under my command.

On the 24th of October, the Actæon and Proſerpine came into Carliſle-Bay, with the Alcmene Frigate of 28 guns, commanded by Captain de Bonneval; ſhe was chaſed by ſeveral ſhips, but ſtruck to the Proſerpine. From the capture of this ſhip I firſt learned with certainty, that the Count D'Eſtaign was gone with all his fleet to America.

Enclоſed I ſend a liſt of prizes taken ſince my laſt.

An Account of Prizes taken by his Majeſty's Squadron under my Command, ſince my laſt.

1779. Auguſt 30. French Flute Le Compas, 20 guns, 140 men, laden with ſugar.

Sept. 8. American ſchooner Sally, 60 tons, 6 guns, 6 men, with lumber. Sept. 9. American ſchooner Nancy, 40 tons, 4 guns, 5 men, with fiſh and lumber. 16. French ſloop, with rum, ſugar, and coffee. Sept. 17. French ſloop St. Vincent's, with rum, ſugar, and coffee. 20. Spaniſh ſchooner Seignora Socana, with proviſions. 21. Schooner Maria Magdelena, with fiſh. 29. American brig Fair, 120 tons, 15 men, with rice and tobacco.

Oct. 4. French ſloop Liberty, with bottles. 5. French ſloop Alexander, with rum, ſugar, and coffee. 7. French ſloop La Superbe, with bale goods, wine, and proviſions. 29. French Ship St. Jean, with ſugar, coffee, and cotton. 21. French frigate Alcmene, 28 guns, 200 men. 29. A French ſloop with naval ſtores, &c. 29. A French ſloop with ſugar and coffee. 29. An American ſloop with tobacco, &c.

Dec. 1. French ſhip Conquereur, with ſundries, proviſions, &c. 1. French Polacre Lovely Maria, with ſundries, proviſions, &c.

Extract of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Hyde Parker to Mr. Stephens, dated Princeſs Royal, Gros-Iſlet-Bay, St. Lucia, Dec. 23, 1779.

CAPTAIN Sutton not having yet left the ſquadron, gives me an opportunity to add a ſupplement to my letter of the 9th inſtant, and to deſire you will inform their lordſhips, that on the 18th inſtant, between eight and nine o'clock in the morning, the Preſton being between Martinico and St. Lucia, to windward, made the ſignal for a fleet, which was no ſooner obſerved on board the Princeſs Royal, than a ſignal was thrown out for the ſhips under my command to ſlip their cables, and chaſe to windward. The captains were then aſſembled at a court-martial; and as the ſhips were in a courſe of fitting, ſome lay on the heel, others had their ſails unbent, and from all of them great numbers were employed on ſhore in wooding and watering. Under theſe circumſtances the alertneſs and diſpatch with which the ſhips put to ſea was ſurpriſing even to me, who am no ſtranger to the activity and briſkneſs of the Engliſh officers and ſeamen. As the ſquadron ſtood over for Port Royal, the enemy's ſhips were diſcovered to be a convoy. Before four in the afternoon nine or ten of them run themſelves on ſhore on the Iſland Martinico, and were ſet on fire by our boats, either immediately or the next morning. About the ſame time I obſerved the Boreas engaged with a French frigate in Port-Royal Bay, a French rear-admiral with two other 74 gun ſhips, ſlipped their cables and bore down upon him, which obliged the Boreas to ſheer off. This dextrous manœuvre ſaved their frigate, and ſome of their merchant ſhips. The French admiral hauled his wind in good time, and kept plying for the road. The ſhips a-head of the Princeſs Royal at this time were the Conqueror, Albion, Eliſabeth, Vigilant,

Vigilant, and Centurion, but the Conqueror a-head and to windward of the reſt. About five this ſhip got within diſtance of the French rear-admiral, who began the cannonade. The ſteadineſs and coolneſs with which on every tack the Conqueror received the fire of theſe three ſhips, and returned his own, working his ſhip with as much exactneſs as if he had been turning into Spithead, and on every board gaining conſiderably on the enemy, gave me infinite pleaſure: the reſt of the ſhips ſhowed no leſs eagerneſs to get into action. Towards ſun-ſet the Albion had got well up to ſecond the Conqueror, and the other ſhips were in action, but as they had worked, not only within the danger of the ſhoals of this Bay, but within the reach of the batteries from whence were fired both ſhells and ſhot, I called them off by the night ſignal at a quarter before ſeven. It was with inexpreſſible concern I then heard that Capt. Walter Griffith was killed by the laſt broadſide. The ſervice cannot loſe a better man or a better officer. The Conqueror had three men killed and 11 wounded: the damage done to the ſhip is not very conſiderable, nor I believe to any of the other ſhips, as I have had no report from them. They are cruiſing under Commodore Collingwood off the Point of Salines. We have taken nine ſail of this convoy which came from Marſeilles under the convoy of the Aurora about the middle of October; I judge that, including the frigate, they were 26 in number; four more had loſt company, and are yet expected, rather at St. Lucia than Martinico. All of the French ſhips, except thoſe who were engaged, were in the carenage, I believe in ill condition, and many of their crews in the hoſpital.

On the 20th, ſtanding with ſeven ſhips over to St. Lucia, late in the evening, I received a letter from Sir Henry Calder, informing me three large ſhips were ſeen that afternoon from the Morne, ſteering to the northward, ſuppoſed to be part of M. la Mothe Piquet's ſquadron returning from Grenada. As I judged this intelligence very probable, Rear-Admiral Rowley was immediately detached in the Suffolk, with the Vengeance, Magnificent, and Stirling Caſtle, in purſuit of them.

P. S. I am well aſſured the Sphynx is retaken by the Proſerpine, after a ſmart action; but, as I have had no letters ſince that time from Commodore Hotham, I cannot give your lordſhips the particulars.

Copy of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Hyde Parker to Mr. Stephens, dated Princeſs Royal, Gros-Iſlet-Bay, St. Lucia, Jan. 2, 1780.

SIR,

THE delay of the merchant ſhip, in which Capt. Sutton is embarked, furniſhes me with the opportunity, and Admi Rowley's return with the occaſion, of writing you a third letter, that you m inform their lordſhips of the ſucceſs of cruiſe, which I do by tranſmitting a c of his letter to me.

I am, Sir, your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

H. PARK

Philip Stephens, Eſq.

Extract of a Letter from Rear-Admiral R ley to Rear-Admiral Hyde Parker, d Suffolk at Sea, off Mount Fortune, Jan 1780.

SIR,

I Beg leave to acquaint you, that in p ſuance of your order of the 20th of D cember laſt, I proceeded with the ſh named in the margin*, in purſuit of three ſhips which you had intelligence o

On Tueſday the 21ſt, at eight A. three ſtrange ſail being diſcovered from Suffolk's maſt-head in the north weſt ordered the ſignal to be made for a gene chaſe, which being obeyed with the gre eſt alacrity, I had the ſatisfaction by no to find we gained upon them very faſt.

On Wedneſday the 22d, at three P. they hoiſted French colours, but ſoon af hauled them down again: at five, hav come well up with the chaſe, which I co now plainly perceive were French frigates fired a ſhot at them, which was returned. half an hour paſt ſix the Magnificent c changed ſeveral ſhot with one of the frigat which, after a chaſe of 14 hours, I had pleaſure to ſee ſtrike to her. She proved be La Blanche frigate, of 36 guns, and 2 men, commanded by Monſieur Galliſſonie

At eleven La Fortune frigate of guns, and 217 men, commanded by the Ch valier Marigny, ſtruck to the Suffolk af a chaſe of 18 hours. The Vengeance my lee quarter having come up with Blanche, took charge of her, and exchan the priſoners, &c. while the Stirling-Ca and Magnificent continued the chaſe to l ward after the third ſhip, which they ca up with and took, after a chaſe of 36 hou on Thurſday the 23d ult. at three P. She proved to be La Ellis of 28 gu and 68 men, commanded by Monſieur Fo teneaux.

From the information of the officers b longing to the frigates before mentioned, learn, that they left Savanna on the 1ſt November laſt, arrived at Grenada the 6 of December, left that place the 9th, a rived at St. Vincent's the 15th, from whe they ſailed the 19th, and were on their p ſage to Martinique.

On our paſſage, in lat. 16 deg. 36 mi I fell in with the French ſchooner fr Martinique to America, which was ta by the Stirling-Caſtle. In lat. 15 d 36 min. I alſo fell in with the You Fo

* *Suffolk, Vengeance, Magnificent, and Stirling-Caſtle.*

row Iſabella, a ſloop from Grenada, bound St. Euſtatia; but having only Americans n board, ſhe was detained as prize by the uffolk. On the 28th the Vengeance alſo ook a ſmall ſchooner, laden with fiſh from Margaritta, bound to Martinique. The eadineſs and alertneſs with which the aptains, officers, and ſeamen obeyed the ignals on this occaſion, were ſuch as to me- t every thing I can ſay in their favour.

Princeſs Royal, Jan. 2, 1780.

iſt of Prizes taken by the Squadron ſince my Account of the 9th ult.

1779. Dec. Frigate Sphynx retaken.

Dec. 18. French brig La Maria Jennette, den with ſundry kinds of merchandiſe. 8. French ſhip La Anonyne, 260 tons, with undry kinds of merchandiſe. 18. French hip La Marianne, with ſundry kinds of erchandiſe. 18. French brig Le Lazare. 8. French ſhip Le Concorde. 18. French hip Le Heureux Jean. 18. French ſhip 'Etoile La Mar. 18. French ſhip Le Jean ouis. 18. French ſhip L'Amitie, all ith ſundry kinds of merchandiſe. 22. rench frigate La Fortune, 1100 tons, 42 uns, 247 men. 22. French frigate La lanche, 36 guns, 222 men. 23. French rigate La Ellis, 28 guns, 68 men. 25. An merican ſchooner, with melaſſes, gunpow- er, rum, ſugar, &c. 27. American ſloop oung Frow Iſabella, 20 tons, ten men, ith rum, ſugar, cotton, indigo, &c. 28. Margaritta ſchooner Volante, 15 tons, ſix en, with fiſh.

Admiralty-Office, March 11, 1780.

xtract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir Peter Parker, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Ships at Jamaica to Mr. Stephens, dated at Port-Royal, January, 1780.

THE 25th of November a conſiderable dy of Spaniards inveſted St. Fernando de mona, and on the 28th, the garriſon and e crew of the Porcupine were ſo reduced a peſtilential diſorder, which raged mongſt them, that it became neceſſary to acuate the fort, after having ſpiked the ns, and embarked the ammunition and ores.

The 8th inſtant the Saliſbury, com- anded by Captain Inglis, brought in here Spaniſh private ſhip of war, of 50 guns, med the St. Carlos, commanded by Don an Antonio Zavelletta, from Cadiz, bound Omoa, laden with braſs cannon, ſhot, uſquets, and other military ſtores for the rt. Captain Inglis has ſhown good con- ct and a becoming ſpirit as well before as ring the action. Encloſed is his letter giv- g an account of the action.

The 27th of November laſt, the Pene- pe ſent in a Spaniſh Guarda Coſta, of 10 ns, and 75 men, named the Hemoſa Ma- na.

Captain Luttrell has taken poſſeſſion of e iſland of Rattan for his majeſty.

Saliſbury, off Port Royal, Jan. 1780.

SIR,

ON the 12th of laſt month, at day-break, being then off Port de Sall, in the Bay of Honduras, we ſaw two ſail to the eaſtward, the one a large ſhip, the other a ſloop, to which we gave chaſe, it being then light breezes. After different manœuvres, and the ſtrange ſhip making ſome private ſignals through the day, at ſix in the evening we got pretty near, when ſhe hoiſted Spaniſh enſign and pendant. At half paſt ſix we fired ſome ſhot, which were immediately returned; and continued cloſing, with a conſtant fire on both ſides, till paſt eight o'clock, when her main-maſt went overboard, and ſhe ſurrendered. Her mizen-maſt alſo went during the night.

She proved to be the St. Carlos, of 50 guns, 38 twelve pounders, 16 of which are braſs, 12 ſix pounders, and 397 men, a private ſhip of war, commanded by Don Juan Antonio Zavelletta, from Cadiz, bound to Fort Omoa, having on board 12 twenty-four pounders braſs cannon, a quantity of ſhot and ſhells, 5000 ſtand of arms, &c.

The ſloop made off in the night.

In the action there were four men killed on board the Saliſbury, and 14 wounded, five of whom died of their wounds; Mr. Miller, the maſter, was much wounded, but is in a fair way of recovery.

The Saliſbury ſuffered much in her ſails and rigging, which we immediately ſet about repairing; as alſo in putting the prize into as good a ſtate of ſailing and defence as circumſtances would admit of, under the command of Lieutenant Haynes, firſt lieutenant of the Saliſbury.

Since that time we have been beating up for Jamaica, which we have attained with ſome trouble; and have the pleaſure to inform you, that throughout this ſervice has been carried on with a proper and ſpirited exertion of both officers and ſhip's company. I am, Sir, your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

CHARLES INGLIS.

Sir Peter Parker, Knt, Vice-Admiral of the Blue, &c.

FORFIGN AFFAIRS.

A Letter from Berlin, dated February 20, ſays, the inſtructions remitted by his majeſty, our auguſt ſovereign, to M. de Carmez, the new chancellor, for preſcribing the manner in which juſtice ſhall in future be adminiſtered, is worthy to be regarded as a maſter-piece of enquiry and wiſdom; they enjoin, among other regulations, that it is the duty of that ſupreme adminiſtrator of juſtice, to be particularly acquainted with the manners and character of all the officers of juſtice who are ſubordinate to him. That the inferior tribunals ſhall not be preſided over by judges who may have relations exerciſing the

the ſame functions in the ſuperior tribunals, nor the latter have any of their creatures employed as ſubaltern juſtices; that the Chancellor ſhall carefully obſerve, that no ſuſpicious engagements paſs between them; that their votes be frequently collected; and to pay great attention whether certain members always vote in the ſame manner; and whether there is the leaſt reaſon to ſuſpect any ſecret colluſion, &c.

A letter from Peterſbourg informs us, that the Metropolitan of Caffa and the Greeks ſettled in Crimea, having in 1778 preſented a petition to the empreſs to receive them under her protection as her ſubjects, her majeſty has granted their requeſt by a patent, which is printed in the Ruſſian and Greek languages, aſſigning them a diſtrict on the borders of the ſea at Aſoff, where two towns are to be built, named Ekatherinoſlaw and Marianople, where they will enjoy many privileges.

The ſame letter adds, that the empreſs, deſirous of encouraging new diſcoveries, has ordered ten ſhips to be equipped annually at Kamſchatſka, three of which are to go to the new northern Archipelago, three towards America, as many to Ochotſkoy, and one to the Kurile iſlands.

Upwards of 100 perſons employed in receiving the revenues of the Ruſſian ſtate, and who have been accuſed of unfaithfully performing their duty in their different depar ments, have been impriſoned in the fortre of this capital, and a commiſſion is appoint to try them.

A letter from Coblentz in Germany me tions the following particulars: in 24 ho time we have had four ſhocks of earth quakes. We have accounts from Boppard ſmall town in this electorate, that at h paſt ſix yeſterday evening they felt a viole ſhock of an earthquake, the direction which was from South to North; and an ther was felt at the ſame place this morni between four and five o'clock, but what moſt extraordinary, on the 25th, the day b fore the firſt earthquake, ſeveral of the b watches and clocks ſtopped ſuddenly, fr one o'clock till half paſt four, and the ſprin of many of them were broken.

It is ſaid that the Prince Biſhop of Sp and ſome other prelates having agreed to d miniſh Lent in their dioceſes, wrote to t court of Rome for the Pope's conſent, w anſwered them that they might do as th liked in that reſpect, notwithſtanding whi theſe changes did not take place, as the el tor of Mentz refuſed to agree to it.

The Biſhop of Spire has alſo publiſhed ordonnance, forbidding the Mendicant Mon from impoſing on the minds of the lo ſort of people, from whom they contri to extort money on various pretences.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE Poetical favours from W. S. are juſt received, and will appear in ord
The Vernal Ode by our other friend H. L. is likewiſe come to hand.

The Editor acknowledges himſelf greatly indebted to PERIPLUS *for his ingeni letter, as well as for all paſt favours. Every channel of enquiry ſhall be ſet foot, to procure proper documents for executing the plan he recommends; we d not ſay more, leſt it ſhould be taken up by others; as the utility and importance o are ſtrikingly obvious. His aſſiſtance will be highly eſteemed.*

It gives us great ſatisfaction, to have any part of our publication approved F. R. S.

The Queries by the Rural Chriſtian, except one, are as follow; and our ing nious correſpondents are requeſted to exercise their talents upon them:

Why does the ſun appear to move round the earth, inſtead of the earth (as i in nature) moving round the ſun?

Why do ſome ſtars twinkle, and others not?

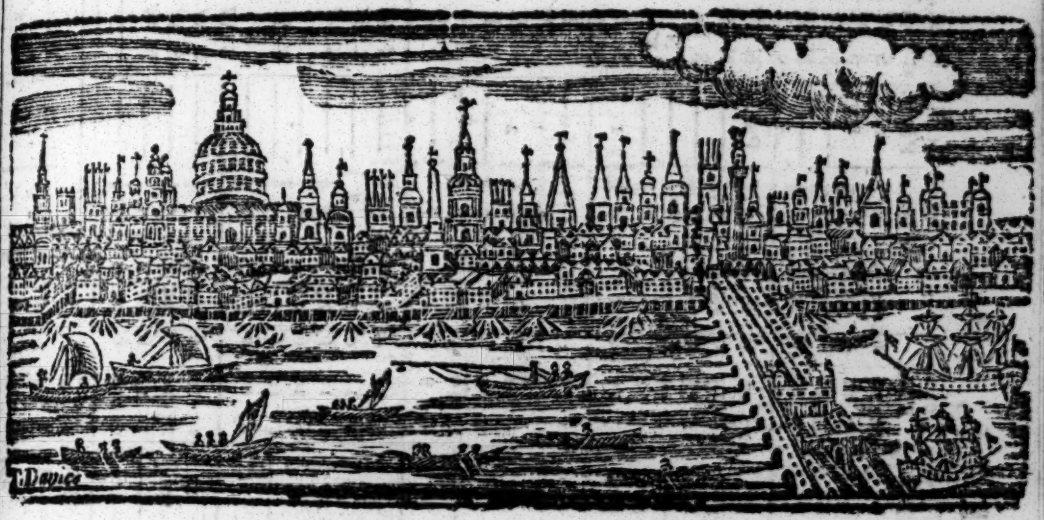
Why does what is called the Harveſt moon appear larger than the moon at other time?

Which is the wiſeſt man—the moſt religious, or the moſt learned?

Queſtion by another correſpondent. Of what materials, and in what manner playing-marbles made?

An Old Cuſtomer is requeſted to take notice, that the very great expence o General Index, and the experience of how very few were called for when the was printed in 1758, render it impracticable to comply with his requeſt.

THE LONDON MAGAZINE:



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A ſtriking Likeneſs of LORD GEORGE GERMAINE,
AND
A Picturesque View of the NEW BRIDGE at MAIDENHEAD, with the HILLS of TAPLOW, &c. adjoining.

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29			60 7/8		21 3/8			15				10 7/8	12 12 6	75 3/4	7 5/8	1	S W	Rain
30			60 1/2 5/8	16 1/2	12 1/8							11	13 10 6	75 7/8 1/2	7 7/8	1	S W	
31			60	16 3/4				15				11 7/8	13 12 0	75	7 7/8		S W	
1			60 1/4	16 3/4	12 1/8			15				11 7/8	13 11 6	75 1/8	7 5/8		N W	
2	Sunday																S W	
3			60 3/4 5/8		12 1/4			15				11 1/8	13 12 6	75 3/4	7	Par.	N W	
4			60		12 1/4			16				11	13 13 6	75 3/4 1/8	7 3/4 7/8		N W	Hail
5			60 3/8	16 1/4	12 3/8			17				11	13 14 0	75 1/8	7 7/8		S W	Snow
6	112 1/2	60	60 1/4 1/8		12 1/4			19					13 14 0	76	8		N	
7		60 1/8 7/8	61 1/8 7/8	16 3/4	12 1/4			18				11	13 13 6	76	8 1/8 1/4		E	Froft
8		60 1/8 7/8	61 1/8 7/8		12 1/4					59 5/8		11	13 13 0	67	8 1/4	1	N E	
9	Sunday																N E	
10		59 7/8	60 1/8 3/8	16 1/4	12 3/4							11 1/8	13 13 0	76			S E	
11		60	60		12 3/4							11 1/2	13 13 0	75 7/8	8 8	1	S W	Rain
12		59 3/4 7/8	60 3/4 1/2	16 3/4	12 1/4			18				11 1/4	13 12 6	75 7/8 3/4	7 7/8	2	N E	
13	112 1/2	59 7/8 1/4	60 1/2 1/4	16 3/4	12 1/4	155					59	11 5/8	13 11 6	75 3/4 1/8	7 7/8 1/2		N E	
14	111 1/4	59 1/4	60 1/2 1/4	16 3/4	12 1/4								13 10 0	75	7		N	
15			60 1/4	16 1/2	12 1/8			20				11 1/4	13 9 0	75	7		S W	
16	Sunday							20										Fair
17		59 1/8	60 3/8	16 5/8	12 1/4							11 1/2	13 11 0	75 1/4	7 1/8		N W	
18	111 1/2	59 1/4 1/2	60 1/2	16 5/8	12 1/8							11 1/4	13 11 0	75 3/8	7 1/8		S W	Rain
19		59 1/4 1/2	60 1/2	16	12 3/8			26				11 3/4 1/2	13 10 6	74	6 5/8		S W	
20	112	59 1/2 3/4	60 1/2 3/4	16 5/8	12 1/4			27				11	13 10 6	74 7/8 1/4	6		S	Fair
21	112 1/2	59 3/4	60 3/4 1/2 7/8	16	12 1/4								13 10 6	75 1/4	7 1/8 1/8		S E	Rain
22		59 1/8	60	16 1/8	12 1/4	156 3/4		29				11	13 10 6	75 1/4	7		S	
23	Sunday							29									S W	
24		59 7/8	60 1/8 3/8	16 5/8	12 1/4							11	13 10 6	75 1/4	7 1/8		S W	
25			60 3/8	16 7/8				26		58 1/4		10 7/8	13 10 6	75 1/8	7 1/8		S W	Fair
26		59 1/2	60 3/4 1/8	16 5/8	12 1/8								13 10 6	75	7		N W	
27	112	59 1/4	60	16 3/8	12 1/2			23		58 7/8			13 10 6	75 1/8	7 1/8			Rain
28																		

AVERAGE PRICES of GRAIN, by the Standard WINCHESTER Bushel.

	Wheat. s. d.	Rye. s. d.	Barley. s. d.	Oats. s. d.	Beans. s. d.
London	3 6	2 1	2 4	1 9	2 1
North Wales	4 3	3 7	2 2	1 3	2 6
Scotland	0 0	0 0	2 9	2 8	2 0

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London Mag. Apr

LORD GEORGE GERMAINE.

THE LONDON MAGAZINE, FOR APRIL, 1780.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD GEORGE GERMAINE, &c. &c. &c.

(With an engraved Portrait, after a Drawing from the Life.)

GEORGE SACKVILLE the youngeſt ſon of Lionel Cranfield Sackville, duke of Dorſet, (grand-father to the preſent duke) was born in the month of January 1715-16, and by the courteſy of England bore the title of Lord George Sackville, till the death of Lady Betty Germaine, to whoſe eſtate he ſucceeded, as heir at law, being, we believe, her ladyſhip's nephew, according to whoſe will he applied for and obtained an act of parliament to enable him to take and uſe the ſirname of Germaine.

His lordſhip was bred a ſoldier, and made his firſt campaign in Flanders, under his late Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland in the war of 1744. Upon the breaking out of the rebellion in Scotland in 1745, the Britiſh cavalry were ſuddenly ſent for home, and Lord George Sackville, at that time a cornet of horſe, went with his troop under the command of General Wade to the north. From that period to the year 1758, we have not been able to collect any memoirs of his lordſhip worthy of communication to the public; by the union of intereſt with merit we then find him enjoying the rank of lieutenant-general, and ſoon after the death of the late Duke of Marlborough, who was commander in chief of the Britiſh forces in Germany, his lordſhip was appointed to that important command. The duke was carried off by a flux at the head quarters of the army at Munſter on the 20th of October, and Lord George Sackville's commiſſion to ſucceed him was dated the 31ſt of October 1758. This commiſſion expreſſly recited, that he was to act under the command of Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, who was generaliſſimo of the confederate army aſſembled on the Lower Rhine to act againſt the French. Inſtructions under the king's ſign manual were likewiſe delivered to his lordſhip with his commiſſion, directing him conſtantly to carry into execution ſuch orders as he might receive from the ſaid Prince Ferdinand, or ſuch other perſon as might hereafter be commander in chief of his majeſty's ſaid army. His lordſhip with all convenient ſpeed repaired to Germany, and put himſelf at the head of the Britiſh forces. Unfortunately, in a ſhort ſpace of time, a coolneſs was diſcovered between the prince and Lord George, which occaſioned ſome open hints that they would never agree. Attention ſhould have been paid to this circumſtance as ſoon as it was made known to adminiſtration at home; inſtead of which he was continued in the command, and on the firſt day of Auguſt 1759 the famous battle of Minden was fought, when an incomplete victory was gained over the French army, and that it was not the moſt complete that ever was known, Prince Ferdinand aſcribed to the miſconduct of Lord George, in not obeying his orders to bring up the Britiſh cavalry to ſupport the infantry when engaged with, and ſeverely ſuffering by, the enemy.

On the ſtrength of a private letter from Prince Ferdinand to his late majeſty, his lordſhip was diſmiſſed from all his military employments, and the clamours of the public running high againſt him, upon his return home, he publiſhed a ſhort addreſs, written in a maſterly ſtyle, and clearly demonſtrating that he poſſeſſed great literary talents. At the ſame time, that his lordſhip requeſted the public to ſuſpend their judgement on his caſe, he was indefatigable in his applications for a court-martial; the ſentence of that court-martial rendered him incapable

of ſerving his majeſty in any military capacity whatever. The king greatly incenſed againſt him, ordered it to be publiſhed in all quarters of the globe, where there were any Britiſh troops ſtationed, at the head of the reſpective corps, in order, as it was expreſſed, "That officers being convinced that neither high birth nor great employments can ſhelter offences of ſuch a nature; and that ſeeing they are ſubject to cenſures, much worſe than death to a man who has any ſenſe of honour, they may avoid the fatal conſequences of diſobedience of orders." To complete his diſgrace, his majeſty in council called for the council book, and ordered his name to be ſtruck out of the liſt of privy counſellors, and the ſame was done in Ireland.

Yet doubts remained in the minds of many officers and other gentlemen of great ability and candour reſpecting the evidence on which his lordſhip was convicted, and to this hour his innocence as well as the propriety of his conduct is contended for by not a few. The only part therefore we have to take reſpecting this delicate ſubject is, to refer our readers to the very ample account of the trial; and of his lordſhip's defence; and to the copy of Prince Ferdinand's letter to his late majeſty, in vol. XXIX. of our magazine for the year 1760. Thus circumſtanced his lordſhip lived in retirement during the ſhort remainder of the late king's reign. But ſoon after his preſent majeſty's acceſſion, he appeared again at court, which occaſioned many public animadverſions. But we do not find his lordſhip in any civil employment under government till the month of December 1765, when he was appointed vice treaſurer of Ireland, in the room of Mr. Rigby, promoted to another office. In the beginning of the ſeſſion of 177[illegible] his lordſhip in a warm ſpeech, havin[illegible] declared his opinion on the ſide of ad[illegible] miniſtration in the favour of the coer[illegible] cive meaſures propoſed to be carried o[illegible] for reducing America to obedience, h[illegible] was aſked by the miniſter a few day[illegible] after if he would ſupport his opinio[illegible] by his advice and take a leading par[illegible] in adminiſtration. His lordſhip gav[illegible] his aſſent, and was accordingly appoint[illegible] ed Secretary of State for the colonies an[illegible] Firſt Lord Commiſſioner of the Boar[illegible] of Trade, in the room of the Earl o[illegible] Dartmouth, who was made keeper o[illegible] the privy ſeal upon the reſignation o[illegible] the Duke of Grafton. This appoint[illegible] ment took place on the 10th of Novem[illegible] ber 1775, and from that time his lord[illegible] ſhip has had the chief direction of th[illegible] war in America. Our parliamentary[illegible] hiſtory from 1775 to the preſent day[illegible] will ſupply the reader with a muc[illegible] better account of the plans, operations[illegible] and events of that war, than any com[illegible] ments we can make. We therefore be[illegible] leave to refer the reader to that hiſtory[illegible] and we ſhall cloſe this account, by ob[illegible] ſerving that it is the opinion of his lord[illegible] ſhip's friends that he poſſeſſes great t[illegible] lents for the line of civil life, and wa[illegible] always better calculated for the ſtate[illegible] man, the man of letters, and the gen[illegible] tleman, than for an enterpriſing ge[illegible] neral.

His lordſhip married the daughte[illegible] and coheir of John Sambroke, Eſq[illegible] by whom he had three daughters, an[illegible] a ſon born 1767, his lady died in 177[illegible] and his lordſhip continues a widower[illegible] He repreſents in the preſent parliament[illegible] the borough of Eaſt Grinſtead in Suſ[illegible] ſex; in the former parliament, we be[illegible] lieve, he was member for Hythe i[illegible] Kent.

THE HYPOCHONDRIACK. No. XXXI.

Crebris & ingentibus poculis
Omne ingenium ingurgitabat. AULUS GELLIUS.

"He quite drowned his faculties in frequent and exceſſive cups."

I Doubt not that ſeveral of my readers have ſmiled at the grave philoſophical manner in which I treated Drinking in my laſt number. For Drinking is generally conſidered as a mere jovial recreation, quite unconnected with ratiocination or reflexion; ſo that a ma[illegible] might as well write a ſerious medit[illegible] tion upon its concomitant Dancing, [illegible] the ancient ſaying is "*Nemo ſaltat ſ[illegible] brius*—No man dances when ſober."

Dancing, however, itſelf has be[illegible] ma[illegible]

made the ſubject of a very well compoſed book by the ingenious Signor *Gallini*. And the multifarious Dr. *Prieſtley* has in ſome of his elementary tracts annalized the principles and progreſs, the cauſes and effects of Drunkenneſs, with a preciſion of ſtyle, that if the paſſage were pronounced upon the ſtage with a proper ludicrous inflexibility of features, ſuch as *Weſton* uſed to exhibit in *Dr. Laſt*, could not fail to ſet a playhouſe in a roar, as loud as ever wine and wit did a table.

But I certainly need not be afraid that my writing upon Drinking in a ſerious manner, as one of the great arts of living, when well conducted, ſhould expoſe me to ridicule, when it is conſidered that the divine *Plato* himſelf has thought it a ſubject of importance enough to be very attentively examined and regulated in his books of *Laws*. In theſe books there are ſeveral particular ordinances applicable to his own ſyſtem of government, ſuch as that a magiſtrate ſhould not taſte wine during the year that he is in office. But the general reſult of that great man's thoughts upon Drinking is exceedingly well given by *Aulus Gellius* in the chapter from which my motto is taken. The original is ſo well expreſſed that I cannot omit it, and I ſhall endeavour to put it into Engliſh as well as I can, not knowing of any tranſlation into our language of that author, though containing ſuch a variety of inſtruction and entertainment.

" *Ex inſula Creta quiſpiam ætatem Athenis agens Platonicum ſe eſſe philoſophum dicebat & viderier geſtibat: erat autem nihili homo & nugator atque in Græca facundia glorin jactabundus, & præterea vini libidine aduſque ludibria ebrioſus. Is in conviviis juvenum, quæ agitare Athenis hebdomadibus lunæ ſolemne nobis fuit, ſimulatque modus epulis factus; & utiles delectabileſque ſermones cœperant, tum ſilentio ad audiendum petito loqui cœptabat: atque id genus vili & incondita verborum caterva hortabatur omnes ad bibendum, idque ſe facere ex decreto Platonico prædicabat; tamquam Plato in libris, quos de legibus compoſuit, laudes ebrietatis copioſiſſime ſcripſiſſet, utilemque eſſe eam bonis ac fortibus viris cenſuiſſet. Ac ſimul inter ejuſmodi orationem crebris & ingentibus poculis omne ingenium ingurgitabat; fomitem eſſe quemdam dicens & incitabulum ingenii virtutiſque, ſi mens & corpus hominis vino flagraret. Sed enim Plato, in primo & ſecundo de legibus, non, ut ille nebulo opinabatur, ebrietatem iſtam turpiſſimam, quæ labefacere & imminuere hominum mentes ſolet, laudavit; ſed hanc largiorem paulo jucundioremque vini invitationem, quæ fieret ſub quibuſdam quaſi arbitris & magiſtris conviviorum ſobrii, non improbavit. Nam & modicis honeſtiſque iter bibendum remiſſionibus refici integrarique animos ad inſtauranda ſobrietatis officia exiſtimavit, reddique eos ſenſim lætiores atque ad intentiones rurſum capiendas fieri babiliores: & ſimul, ſi qui penitus in iis affectionum cupiditatumque errores ineſſent quos aliquis pudor reverens concelaret, ea omnia ſine gravi periculo, libertate per vinum data, detegi, & ad corrigendum medendumque fieri opportuniora. Atque hoc etiam Plato ibidem dicit, non defugiendas eſſe neque reſpuendas hujuscemodi exercitationes adverſum propulſandum vini violentiam; neque ullum umquam continentem prorſum ac temperantem ſatis fideliter viſum eſſe, cujus vita virtuſque non inter ipſa errorum pericula & in mediis voluptatum illecebris explorata ſit. Nam cui Libentiæ Gratiæque omnes conviviorum incognitæ ſunt, quique illatum omnino expers ſit; ſi eum forte ad participandas ejuſmodi voluptates aut voluntas tulerit, aut caſus induxerit, aut neceſſitas compulerit, deleniri plerumque & capi; neque mentem animumque ejus conſiſtere, ſed vi quadam nova ictum labeſcere. Congrediendum igitur cenſuit & tamquam in acie quadam cum voluptariis rebus, cumque iſta vini licentia comminus decernendum: ut adverſum eas non fuga ſimus tuti nec abſentia; ſed vigore animi & conſtanti præſentia moderatoque uſu temperantiam continentiamque tueamur; & calefacto ſimul refotoque animo ſi quid in eo vel frigidæ triſtitiæ vel torpentis verecundiæ fuerit delemus."*

" There was a man from the Iſland of Crete who came to live at Athens, and in a vain-glorious manner aſſumed the character of a Platonick philoſopher. He was, however, an inſignificant, trifling fellow, a mere boaſter of poſſeſſing the Grecian eloquence, and ſo much a drunkard as to be laughed at by every body. This man found his way into the feaſts of the young men held at Athens every lunar week, and as ſoon as ſupper was over and uſeful

uſeful and agreeable converſation had begun, he would beg of the company to be ſilent that he might be heard, and in a coarſe diſorderly tumult of words would urge all of them to drink away; and this forſooth he pretended to do upon the ſtrength of Plato's opinion, as if Plato in his books of laws had very fully written the praiſes of drunkenneſs, and declared it to be uſeful to good and gallant men. At the ſame time in the midſt of this kind of diſcourſe, he quite drowned his faculties in frequent and exceſſive cups, ſaying, that to have a man's mind and body inflamed with wine cheriſhed and incited genius and virtue. But the truth is, that Plato in his firſt and ſecond books of laws, does not, as that wretch ſuppoſed, commend that baſe drunkenneſs which enfeebles and diminiſhes the underſtanding; but does not diſapprove of that free and joyous indulgence in wine which was practiſed under the ſuperintendance of ſome ſober maſters and governors of convivial meetings. For he thought that by moderate and decent intervals of relaxation over wine, our minds are reſtored and renewed for the performance of ſerious duties, and that they are gradually cheered and rendered more fit for reſuming their ſtudies. As alſo that if they have any erroneous affections and deſires which a kind of reſpectful diffidence conceals, all theſe may in the eaſy liberty of wine be diſcovered without great danger, and put in the way of being corrected and cured. And Plato in the ſame place alſo ſays, that we ſhould not ſhun or refuſe ſcenes of Drinking, becauſe they will ſerve as exerciſes to ſecure us againſt the violence of wine. For he never reckoned any man to be of ſufficiently approved continence and temperance whoſe life had never been paſſed amidſt dangers of error, or his virtue tried amidſt the allurements of pleaſure. For he to whom all the joys and graces of convivial feſtivity are unknown, and who has never experienced them, if ever inclination leads, chance carries, or neceſſity obliges him to taſte theſe pleaſures, is inſtantly entangled and taken, nor can his mind and ſoul remain firm, but fall under an unuſual ſtroke. He thought therefore that we ſhould engage with pleaſures as if in a field of battle, and among the reſt with the pleaſure of Drinking, that we may be ſafe from them not by flight or abſence, but by vigour and conſtant preſence of mind, and a moderate uſe of what is agreeable, may maintain temperance and continence; and that our ſouls being once warmed and comforted, we may get rid of any latent, cold ſadneſs, or torpid timidity."

This excellent paſſage proves that the divine Plato was ſenſible that drinking wine is a great pleaſure, and that it requires being trained to reſiſt exceſs in it. It alſo ſhows in the plaineſt manner the advantages which the wiſe may derive from Drinking. But I find that *Aulus Gellius* has left me no room for writing more in this paper. I do not fear cenſure on this account. For a periodical author, like one who is drawn for the militia, will be excuſed if he finds as good a man in his place. I take it for granted I ſhall rather be praiſed for the ſubſtitution, as Sir Roger de Coverley's chaplain was, for giving his congregation the ſermons of Tillotſon or Barrow, or other eminent divines, inſtead of his own. And ſurely none of my readers can be diſpleaſed with *an attick evening's entertainment.*

ERRAMUM *in the Hypochondriack, No. XXX, p.* 101, *col.* 1, *l. ult. read of* an *ancient.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IT having been poſitively aſſerted, in moſt of the newſpapers (which have lately come into my hands) that there will be a *Comet* viſible, ſometime next month, and for ſeveral ſucceeding months; which is ſaid to be "the ſame phænomenon, which was obſerved in the year 1680, by that great luminary Sir Iſaac Newton, and by him particularly deſcribed to be the ſame, which appeared 43 years before the birth of our Saviour; and afterwards in the year in which Julius Cæſar was aſſaſſinated." I muſt obſerve, that it is impoſſible this comet ſhould make different periods, in the 43*d* year before Chriſt, and afterwards in the year in which Julius Cæſar was aſſaſſinated; for Sir Iſaac Newton

wton proves the period of this co-
t to be 575 years; whereas the dif-
rence of these intervals, is only one
ar; for by Echard's Roman history
h edit. page 374, we find that Julius
esar was assassinated, in the 42d year
fore Christ: indeed, it is possible a
met may be seen in two years to-
ther; for the last time, this comet
s observed, was from the latter end
the year 1680, to the spring in 1681,
t then this was one and the same
riod.—Now if we examine Pliny's
t. Hist. Lib. 2 and 24, we shall find
e comet which Sir Isaac Newton de-
ribes (in the latter end of the 3d book
his Principia, and which was ob-
ved by him in the year 1680,) to
ve appeared 44 years before the birth
our Saviour, and from that time to
e year in which Julius Cæsar was
assinated, is two years; which is a
ger time than any comet was ever
served at one period to visit our sys-
m; so that it is scarce possible this
uld be either one and the same comet,
period.—That this comet appeared
the 44th year before Christ, we not
ly have the authority of Pliny, but
e words of Augustus Cæsar himself;
o particularly describes it (the same
that of Sir Isaac Newton) and says
appeared during the time of his
nes, which began on the 23d Sept.
ing his birth day) and continued
seven days: now this being a pub-
time made it more particularly no-
ed; for undoubtedly it might have
n seen a longer time had it been
iced; (see *Gruter*, page 135 the
w edition).—If we trace the peri-
of comets, we shall find this a-
n particularly described by *Malela*,
author of the Antiochian Chro-
le, to have appeared the next
e, in the consulate of *Lampadius*
Orestes, in the year of Christ 531,
en *Justinian* was emperor. The next
cription we have of this great body
earing was in the year 1106, when
ry I. was king of England: it emerg-
out of the sun's rays on Friday Feb.
h, in the evening, and was seen for a
g time afterwards every evening. The
appearance of this wonderful phæ-
nenon was observed (and particu-
y described) by the immortal Sir
c Newton himself, in the year 1680,
vember 3d. 16 h. 47 m. when it
29° 51′ in Leo, and had 1° 18′ N. Lat. it moved through Capricorn, Aquarius, Pisces, Aries, Taurus, and was last seen 00 43′ 4″ in Gemini, having 11° 45′ 52″ N. Lat. on March 9d. 8h. 38m. in the year 1681. Now, if we trace these years back, we shall find $\overline{1681 - 1106} = \overline{1106 - 531} = \overline{531 + 44} = 575$ the deduced period. Therefore in the year 2256 (and not before) this said phænomenon may be expected to be seen again; when Heaven avert the shock! if it should have continued a progressive approach, each period towards the path of our earth: for the last time it appeared, it came so near it, that had it come towards the sun 31 days later than it did; it had scarce left our globe one semidiameter of the *sun* towards the north; and what would be the consequence of two such bodies moving with such force, and meeting in contact (which is not impossible) our great Creator only knows. Sir Isaac Newton has demonstrated this comet to be 2000 times hotter than red hot iron: and as we are told that this earth is once to be destroyed by fire (and the Almighty brings about effects by natural causes) it is not at all improbable, nor any way unreasonable to suppose that some such shock may cause the dissolution of the earth: (and may God grant its inhabitants at that awful moment may be prepared to meet their doom!) But this is all conjecture: I shall therefore take a further survey of the nature of comets.—It is not impossible but a *comet* may appear in the next month (though the one *above* described cannot) yet if *one* does, it must have been calculated by a more judicious astronomer than I pretend to be.—The comets (I should think) that any person can predict, with any sort of certainty, will appear in the following years, 1789, 1833, 1909, 1918, 1984, 2046, 2060, 2135, 2175, 2211, 2256, &c. yet there may be several comets in the interims (which may appear) for there have been 21 different comets observed besides these I have spoken of; and which doubtless will return back, but, at what times or periods, future ages must determine; for, at present, it seems to be a secret to any but that great God who is the author and director of all created beings.—I am sir, yours, J. JACKSON,

Teacher of Mathematics, &c.

North-Allerton, April 17, 1780.

TO

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I Sometime ſince ſaw a query propoſed by your correſpondent W. S. the poſtulation of which was, What rank *imitation* might be ſaid to bear in the *natural* order of things, and conſequently how far diſtant from truth? It muſt be allowed, that all imitations proceed from ſome original; and when that imitation is equal in *mimickry* to the original in *reality*, it conſequently is equal in rank, and has arrived at the truth. All *poetry*, though what we call original, is no more than the verbal imitation of natural acts, whether in deſcribing the rural ſcene, the ruſtic ſwain, or the finiſhed beau. All *painting* is no more than imitation of nature in the artful diſplay of colours. All *muſic* is only an imitation of nature, whoſe original may be ſaid to be the human voice, or the chanting of the feathered tribe. And even our *religion* ought to be the imitation in life of our great patron the bleſſed Saviour Chriſt. Now, let us endeavour to equiparate theſe few remarks: can the moſt excellent and finiſhed poet equal in his muſe the ſubject of the theme he implores; or can his deſcription of a rural ſcene afford the pleaſure of the ſcene itſelf? Can a *Raphael*, an *Apelles*, or a *Reynold*, equal the features of a *Roſamond* in their artful diſplay of ſhades; or with their unparalleled *colours* in *imitation* equal thoſe of the *rainbow* in *nature?* Can a *Giardini*, or the moſt ſkilful performer on a muſical inſtrument, excel the feathered tribe in charming the ear with their enchanting notes; or equal with *imitation* on an inſtrument the *natural* voice of a *Miſs Harrop?* Or can the pious Chriſtian (in any reſpect) equal that great patron he imitates? If *thoſe* can arrive at *theſe* pitches of perfection, then is imitation equal to nature; but whether they are, or not, is referred to the judgement of every candid reader, who, I think, will eaſily determine for himſelf. Indeed, in the *common* order of things, one perſon may imitate the *works*, *actions*, or *writings* of another; and may ſometimes equal, if not excel, the *imitated*; but this is no more than imitating the works of an imitator, and muſt conſequently be a long way diſtanced from truth iu the natural order o things.

A few other queries were propoſed i your laſt by the *rural Chriſtian*, th anſwers to which are briefly as below:

1. Whoever hath ſailed under a gent breeze of wind, on a ſmooth tide, in veſſel down any river, would ſuppo the baſe whereon he ſtood to be fixe (which to him indeed doth not ſenſibl move) but by looking on a fixed *obje* on the ſhore he would imagine *it* move. This naturally accounts for t ſun, which is the fixed object, to appe to move round the earth, when it reality (like the veſſel paſſing a fix object) is moving round the ſun.

2. Some ſtars are at ſo great a diſtanc and conſequently ſo very ſmall to o ſight, that the particles of duſt (which the air is full) frequently eclip them, which cauſes the *twinklin* whilſt thoſe of greater magnitude ca not have their light thus obſtructe and therefore ſhoot forth a ſteady luſt

3. In Northern latitudes, the ſig *Piſces* and *Aries* riſe with the ſmall angles; therefore, when the moon is theſe ſigns ſhe riſes for ſeveral days t gether nearly at the ſame hour; b her riſing in theſe ſigns on any part the year (except autumn) is in t day, and therefore inviſible; but in a tumn ſhe riſes in theſe ſigns immediat after the ſun is ſet, and affords a nc turnal light for the laborious farmer reap the fruits of his labour by, and therefore called the *harveſt moon*; a which then appears larger than at ot times; becauſe in theſe ſigns ſhe nearly oppoſite the equator, and is c ſequently neareſt to our earth.

4. As the moſt *learned* man end vours to make his name immortal this ſide the grave, ſo the moſt *religi* endeavours to gain a happy immor lity hereafter. Now, as the praiſe the former can but laſt to the end *time*, whilſt the happineſs of the ot is enduring to all *eternity*; it is v evident, that the *latter* muſt be *wiſeſt* man.

I am, Sir, yours,

J.

Northallerton, April 17, 1780.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

ON THE PLEASURES AND ADVANTAGES OF RISING EARLY, AND A COUNTRY LIFE.

(IN A LETTER TO THE EDITOR.)

Sweet is the breath of morn, her riſing ſweet,
With charm of earlieſt birds; pleaſant the ſun
When firſt on the delightful land he ſpreads
His orient beams, on herb, tree, fruit, or flower,
Gliſt'ring with dew:——

MILTON.

SIR,

OF all the pleaſures that recommend a country life, that of riſing early in a morning ſeems the moſt alluring, when the ſpirits are refreſhed and vigorous, after a regular reſt, and the ſenſes, light and chearful, are ſenſible of the quickeſt impreſſions from every pleaſing object. In theſe ſeaſons, an unuſual joy and ſerenity diffuſe themſelves through the heart and temper, and we feel a kind of renewal of the vigour and powers of youth. The beautiful appearance of the morning light, the gentle grateful warmth of the mild refreſhing ſun, the variety of calm proſpects, the ſmell of healthful farms, woody fires, and the thouſand native fragrances that exhale from every blooming hedge and dewy walk, accompanied with the chearful melody of birds, the chirpings and buſy hummings of induſtrious inſects, the intermingled voices of reſponſive flocks and kine, the tinkling of teams, and the careleſs ſimple mirth of labouring ruſticks, relieve the melancholy of the ſolitary ſcene and hour, and inſpire the dulleſt mind with imagination and thought. Milton's deſcriptive lines are apt at ſuch a time to return upon us with peculiar entertainment.

As one who long in populous city pent,
Where houſes thick, and ſewers annoy the air,
Forth iſſuing, on a ſummer's morn, to breathe
Among the pleaſant villages and farms
Adjoin'd, from each thing met conceives delight:
The ſmell of grain, or tedded graſs, or kine,
Or dairy, each rural ſight, each rural ſound—

Under the influence of ſo many ſweet ſenſations as then poſſeſs us, we are ready, with a mixture of anger and pity, to call out upon the ſenſeleſs ſleeping multitude, in ſome ſeaſonable warm reproof, like what we find in Mr. Thompſon's beautiful poem of *Summer:*

Falſly luxurious, will not man awake;
And ſpringing from the bed of Sloth, enjoy
The cool, the fragrant, and the ſilent hour,
To meditation due and ſacred ſong?
For is there ought in ſleep can charm the wiſe?
To lie in dead oblivion, loſing half
The fleeting moments of too ſhort a life?
Total extinction of th' enlighten'd ſoul!
Or elſe to fev'riſh Vanity alive,
Wilder'd and toſſing thro' diſtemper'd dreams?
Who would in ſuch a gloomy ſtate remain
Longer than Nature craves, when ev'ry muſe,
And ev'ry blooming pleaſure wait without
To bleſs the wildly devious Morning walk?

In this ſenſe, the generality of our idle faſhionable people are acting the part of a fooliſh lover, doatingly enamoured on the beauties of a miſtreſs, who yet chooſes to ſtay till the bloom of all her charms are worn off, before he fixes his reſolution of eſpouſing her. My readers may take part in the pleaſure, which a paſſage of Mr. Iſaac Walton's has afforded me, a writer of peculiar character, and happy above all others in alluring you by a negligent beauty, in a purely natural ſtile, and an artleſs maſterly ſimplicity.

"Under that broad beech (ſays he) I ſat down; and the birds in the adjoining grove ſeemed to have a friendly contention with an echo, whoſe dead voice ſeemed to live in a hollow cave under the brow of that primroſe hill, where I ſat viewing the ſilver ſtreams glide ſilently toward their center, the tempeſtuous ſea, yet ſometimes oppoſed by rugged roots and pebble ſtones, which broke their waves, and turned them into foam. And ſometimes beguiled time by viewing the harmleſs

lambs; ſome ſleeping in the cool ſhade, while others ſported themſelves in the chearful ſun, and ſaw others craving comfort from the ſwoln udders of their bleating dams.—While the owner of theſe pleaſant meadows, that had a plentiful eſtate, and not a heart to think ſo, had at that time many law-ſuits depending, that both damped his mirth, and took up ſo much of his time and thoughts, that he himſelf had not leiſure to take the ſweet content that I (who pretend no title to them) took in his fields. For I could there ſit quietly, and, looking on the water, ſee ſome fiſhes ſport themſelves in the ſilver ſtream; others leaping at flies of ſeveral ſhapes and colours: looking on the hills, could behold them ſpotted with woods and groves: looking down the meadows, could ſee here a boy gathering lillies and ladyſmocks, and there a girl cropping culverkeys and cowſlips, all to make garlards ſuitable to this pleaſant month of May. Theſe and many other field-flowers did ſo perfume the air, that I thought that very meadow like the field in Sicily, of which Diodorus ſpeaks, where the perfumes riſing from the place makes the dogs that hunt in it fall off and loſe their hotteſt ſcent. I ſay, as I thus ſat joying in my own happy condition, and pitying this *poor-rich man*, that owned this and many other pleaſant meadows about me, I did thankfully remember what my Saviour ſaid, That the meek poſſeſs the earth, or rather they enjoy what the others poſſeſs and enjoy not."

In my beloved ſummer ſallies, from the confinement of the unpleaſant, *to me* the always diſagreeable town, after the ſolitary penſive walk of an inviting Morning, it is no little part of my entertainment to ſeek out the diverſion of ſome cottage ale-houſe (nigh an unfrequented road) ornamented, for a ſign, with the homely remnants of a leathern Jack, or a moſs-grown Billet, erected with rude and ancient walls from the parent clods on which it ſtands; its low thatched roof obſcurely covered by a ſurrounding grove of high and ſhady trees, that reflect their deepened verdure on the duſky windows, and furniſh the apartments with a conſtant and agreeable twilight. In this ſylvan manſion, with the reflexions and temperance of an Epictetus, I take the higheſt ſatisfaction to refreſh myſe with the innocent breakfaſt of m healthy forefathers, a cruſt from th plain brown loaf, and a ſlice of fa voury cheeſe, cleanlily made from th udders of the good family cow, and t take off the chilling damps of the earl hour, by the chearful blaze of a fra grant wood fire, over a cup of ale After this, I indolently ſaunter up an down like one of the old peripateti ſtudents, and obſerve the prudent œco nomy of my induſtrious hoſteſs, in he forecaſt for the occaſions and buſine of the day, among her orderly domeſ ticks, a plain neat daughter or two or a home ſpun, clowniſh boy, and an witneſs to her concern for the craving of her hungry ſwine, and her diligen attendance in muſtering and feedin her poultry. Or ſeated in a nook o the ſpacious chimney, with the obſcu rity and ſtate of an Indian monarch, I appear with all the dignity of a ſpec tator, in ſilent gravity, ſurrounded by a circle of honeſt clowns, and attend to their ridiculous mirth and harmleſs raillery. In this kind of primitive ſituation, my fancy revives the idea of that envied innocence the poets have ſo happily given to their Golden Age; and I ſeem like one of thoſe celebrated arbitrators appointed to decide the vocal conteſts that I read of in Theocritus or Virgil.

Theſe are pleaſures which a man of my unfaſhionable temper, and a lover of Nature in rural ſcenes, may agreeably enjoy. But there are a ſet of people, who, from a ſort of mode, affect a country retirement, who are no ways qualified to reliſh its happineſs. Mr. Tradelove has acquired a moderate fortune, and has retreated from buſineſs to a pleaſant convenient ſeat, a few miles from London. But how does he employ his happy leiſure? Why inſtead of being placed behind his counter, you ſhall find him vigilantly poſted before his door the beſt part of the day; or, at a loſs for better amuſement, taking a dull turn or two by the road ſide, enquiring of every paſſenger he has the leaſt acquaintance with, what intelligence he can gather about ſtocks, trade, or news. The man's mind is perpetually in his ſhop, or on the Exchange, and he has only paſſed a ſentence of baniſhment on his exanimated perſon, merely from a whim of taſte,

te, and compliance with general ſtom. Charles Lack-wit will have given out, he is *retired into the coun-*, only for the reputation of being ought a man of faſhion, when all the hile his retirement is to be inceſſantly rried with the violence of a madman ter a pack of yelping hounds; or tually murdering whole months of licious time in noiſy laughter, wine, d ribaldry, with Sir Jolly Timber-ull, 'Squire Humdrum, and the reſt the club of gentlemen ſporters.

Sir Modiſh Whimſy, from attaining e honour of being a City-Knight, s commenced an adept in the preſent igning faſhions and elegancies of the *au-monde*, and has been at the moſt aborate pains and expence to ſpoil d disfigure one of the moſt pleaſant ats in the county. The family hall, venerable rural ſtructure, overſpread ith verdant ivy, and open to the light ith lofty projecting windows, is ex-hanged for a formal navel front of odern brick or ſtucco, and darkened ith a ſcore of Venetian blinds; the ooms ſtripped of their comely arras d plain ſubſtantial furniture, and nbelliſhed with all the unſuiting or-aments of courtly ſtate and luxury. nd to baniſh nature and delight en-rely from his dwelling, his ſpacious res, adorned once with rows of grace-l trees, are nothing now but a waſte gravel-walks and naked ſerpentine raſs plots. Thus art is ſuffered to eſtroy nature, which ſhould only ſhow erſelf in a ſtudied concealment, with e modeſt diſtance of a waiting hand-aid, to aſſiſt her in her ſimple deco ations.

There are another unfortunate ſpe-ies of theſe country exoticks, that ove in me a degree of pity. A citi-en of eaſy circumſtances cannot in-ulge himſelf in the pleaſures of ſome ttle quiet retirement near town, but e preſently draws upon himſelf a bur-henſome increaſe of charges, and the hole train of his acquaintance. It is ough that a man lives in the ſame reet with you, as a neighbour, though ttle more than an abſolute ſtranger to ou in town, to induce him to pay you n intimate viſit at your villa; and he ould accuſe himſelf of incivility, if any time he paſſed within a mile of ou, and did not ſhow his reſpect, by mpoſing himſelf, and perhaps a friend or two beſides, upon you, for a dinner, or an evening. The pleaſure a perſon, under theſe circumſtances, propoſes to himſelf in the indulgence of his private thoughts, or the retired enjoyment of his family, is ſubject to interruption and diſappointment upon every occaſion. I remember Sir John Vanbrugh, in a piece of dramatick ſatire on this very ſubject, makes one of his ſpeakers give a very odd piece of advice to his friend, who was complaining under ſuch an embaraſſment. "The beſt way (ſays he) is to do what is done when a town is on fire; blow up your houſe, that the miſchief may run no farther; or turn it into an inn, by the name of Paſty-Hall, with an old ruſty ſword, hung up at the gate for a ſign, with this inſcription in charcoal, *At the Sword Royal, Entertainment for Man and Horſe.*"

But among the whole tribe of faſhionable *non-entities*, who have been ſeduced by cuſtom into the wrong choice of country pleaſures, the moſt miſerable condition is that of a modern fine lady. About ten, perhaps, ſhe is obliged to riſe, and loſe at leaſt the enjoyment of two of her very beſt ſleeping hours to receive her huſband's viſitors, and afford him the conſolation of her company at the tea-table. From breakfaſt till dinner, ſhe is a miſerable creature, the forlorneſt of all her ſpecies, and is content to ſubmit to the penance of a ſolitary walk in the garden, or to mortify herſelf with looking inattentively over half a page of ſome inſipid author, unleſs ſhe have the felicity of a few obliging friends near her, to aſſiſt in making a diverting party at cards, to kill odious time in this moſt inſupportable ſeaſon of it. From four till ſeven, ſhe is wholly employed in dreſſing, and is hurried away in her coach to the aſſembly, or a viſit, the only relief left among people of breeding and faſhion, to alleviate that melancholy thing called ſolitude, and the intolerable company of *one's ſelf*, that are the odious inconveniencies of the country. Any time after two the next morning, ſhe is diſpoſed to take the refreſhments of a temperate reſt, and indulge the ſweet hours of ſleep till the approaching noon, to prepare for the fatigues of a new day.

To me how eligible a deſtination is a life of perfect retirement,-and the

enjoyment of uncorrupted Nature in her plaineſt, ſimpleſt charms. To partake of the healthy pleaſures of moderate food, early reſt, the ſweet walk of a Morning, the entertainment of an inſtructive author, or agreeable converſation, in the ſultry and leſs pleaſing ſeaſon of the day: to cloſe the innocent happy hours of it with the diverſion of a gentle ride in the evening, or the mild and harmleſs recreation of the contemplative angle, and to fill up the ſeveral intermediate ſpaces and opportunities of time and life, in conſcientiouſly diſcharging all the active duties of the Chriſtian, the huſband, the parent, the neighbour, and the friend. With theſe conſiderations of the calm content, and undiſturbed delights of a private and lowly condition, I do not wonder that our good Queen Elizabe wiſhed herſelf a milk-maid in the mon of May, becauſe (as ſhe obſerve "they are not troubled with cares, b ſing ſweetly all day, and ſleep ſecure all the night." A life of rural ha pineſs brings man neareſt to the ſta of his original paradiſe. "The ſu in our climate at leaſt (ſays the poli Sir William Temple) has ſomewhat it reviving: a fair day is a kind of ſe ſual pleaſure, and of all others m innocent." My fondneſs for eve thing belonging to the country preva on me to own I have the weakneſs pleaſe myſelf in wiſhing (with the go but unfortunate Sir Thomas Overbur "That I may be buried in the ſprin and have ſtore of flowers ſtuck rou about my winding-ſheet."

RUSTICU

LECTURES ON MODERN HISTORY.

LECTURE V.

(Continued from our laſt Magazine, page 104.)

BY the adoption of the ſyſtem of policy noticed in the preceding Lecture, Alfred flattered himſelf that he ſhould not only repair the waſte of people which continual wars had occaſioned in his kingdom, but that the naturalized Danes would not think it their intereſt to invite over any more of their countrymen. The motives for requiring re-inforcements were formerly to conquer and divide the plunder; but the object was now changed, and the conquered Danes quietly ſettled in England, wanted no ſharers in the privileges accorded to them by their new ſovereign.

Yet our prudent monarch took every neceſſary care to prevent freſh diſturbances from thoſe common diſturbers of the repoſe of Europe the Daniſh nation. Obſerving that their ſucceſſes had been owing to the want of ſhips to defend the coſts, he laboured inceſſantly to form a kind of navy, anſwerable to the little ſkill the Engliſh had at that time in the arts of ſhip-building and navigation. His fleets were ſoon ready, as they conſiſted of little better than gallies, which however drawing but little water, though they could not make a voyage, or undertake any offenſive enterpriſe were admirably calculated to defend the coaſts, the Dan being obliged to quit their heavy ſhip and to embark their forces for landin in boats. His attention was next b ſtowed on repairing and fortifying the neglected caſtles, and tenable plac on the ſea ſhore, ſo that he did n leave a ſingle port open to the invade except London, which by agreeme had been put into the poſſeſſion of h Daniſh ſubjects. Having repeated proo of their diſloyalty, and that no tre ties could reſtrain them from a tre ſonable correſpondence with their p ratical countrymen, who were con nually coming up the river, and co mitting depredations on the counties Kent and Eſſex, he found himſelf u der a neceſſity to ſeiſe the city of Lo don by force of arms, which he effec in the year 886, and immediately fo tified it againſt the Danes, and ma his ſon-in-law Ethelred governor, w the title of Earl of Mercia.

It was about this time, that Alfr attained the meridian of his power a renown; having no enemy to conte with, he turned his thoughts to poli cal objects worthy his elevated genu he cultivated the milder arts of pea and acquired as great reputation by abilities as a legiſlator and ſtateſm

by his military exploits. He appointed general aſſemblies of the ſtates, the nation, conſiſting of the nobility, clergy, and gentry, to be held at ondon, which thus became the metropolis of England, and afterwards e ſeat of government. He divided e kingdom into ſhires and counties; adminiſtered juſtice in perſon frequently; he cauſed it to be adminiſtered impartially by others, when and here he could not be preſent; he inituted the trial by juries; he reformed nd abridged the laws; he encouraged griculture and trade by liberal rewards, and the force of example, his ourtiers applying themſelves to huſandry; he patroniſed learning, by ounding the Univerſity of Oxford, and y ſending to all parts of Europe not nly for learned men, but for collecions of valuable books; in a word, e invited artificers, manufacturers, nd the profeſſors of the finer arts to uit their native countries and ſettle in is dominions. Thus, neither arts, griculture, nor commerce eſcaped his ctive zeal for the good of his country. Yet amidſt all theſe cares he found time to encourage ſtudy by his own example, for he wrote a treatiſe on morality. But what principally exalts the character of this patriotick king above that of moſt of his predeceſſors and ſucceſſors in England, or any other country, is, his inviolable attachment to publick liberty. It was the deſire of Alfred to ſecure the freedom of his ſubjects by enforcing the laws; to ſo eminent a degree, that fraud, robbery, and murther were little known in the peaceable part of his reign: he ſowed all around him the ſeeds of virtue and happineſs; unfortunately, too many obſtacles prevented them from taking root, and they were almoſt entirely deſtroyed in the reigns of future princes. Alfred the good, and juſtly ſirnamed the Great, by foreign hiſtorians as well as our own, finiſhed his mortal career of glory in the month of October, A. D. 900, in the fifty-third year of his age, and the thirtieth of his reign. He had two ſons and three daughters; he was ſucceeded on the throne by Edward his eldeſt ſon; Ethelwald his other ſon, the youngeſt of all his children, was educated for the church. Ethelfleda his eldeſt daughter, married Ethelred Earl of Mercia, Governor of London. Ethelgiva his ſecond daughter, became Abbeſs of the Convent of Nuns he founded in the Iſle of Athelney, the place of his retreat; and his youngeſt daughter Elfrida or Ethelwith married Baldwin Earl of Flanders.

EDWARD, whom hiſtorians have ſtiled the Elder, to diſtinguiſh him from Edward the Confeſſor, though he was the lineal heir to the crown, did not obtain it but by the free election of the people aſſembled for that purpoſe at Kingſton upon Thames, by Plegmond, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, and the other nobles of his late father's council. Notwithſtanding this free election, and the ſolemnity of his coronation in the preſence of all the chief men of the realm; a party found means aſſiſted ſecretly by the Danes, to ſet up Ethelwald a ſon of Ethelbert, Alfred's elder brother, as a pretender to the crown; and the ſuppreſſion of the rebellion in his favour employed the firſt five years of Edward's reign; it terminated in the death of Ethelwald who was ſlain in a pitched battle againſt the king in the year 905. In military ſkill Edward was little inferior to Alfred, but he fell far ſhort of him in political abilities; it muſt be mentioned however to his honour, that during the ſhort interval of peace between the rebellion, and a freſh invaſion of the Danes, he ſhowed the ſame diſpoſition for cultivating the arts of peace, by raiſing the ſchool of Cambridge to an univerſity.

In the year 917, the reſtleſs Daniſh ſubjects broke out into open rebellion, and ſuddenly attacked the king's forces in Oxfordſhire and other parts of the kingdom; and the following year, a large body of their countrymen invaded the Welſh and Engliſh coaſts, entering the mouth of the Severn, and committing horrid ravages. Edward repulſed them ſeveral times, but they returned year after year, and found means to ſeduce the Welſh princes, and the King of Scotland into alliances with them: thus was the reign of this monarch made a ſeries of internal commotions which kept him almoſt continually in the field. His valour in the end was crowned with ſucceſs; he reduced Conſtantine III. King of Scotland to the humiliating condition of becoming his vaſſal; and having taken Thamesford, a fort erected in Bedfordſhire, by ſtorm, he

he put the Daniſh king and his attendant nobles to the ſword, which proved a fatal blow to the Danes for ſome time; but he did not long enjoy the fruits of his victories, for he died in the year 925, not quite two years after the reduction of Scotland.

Edward's family deſerve our particular attention, for we ſhall find that by their means he became connected with the moſt reſpectable powers of Europe. By his firſt wife Edgwynna he had two ſons, Alfred, who died before him, and Athelſtan who ſucceeded him. By his ſecond wife he had two ſons, Ethelwold who died about the ſame time as his father, and Edwin who died in the next reign. He had alſo ſix daughters by this marriage, two of whom lived and died ſingle: the other four were diſpoſed of in marriage to the following princes. Charles the Simple, and Hugh Capet, Kings of France. Otho I. Emperor of Germany; and a duke whoſe territories lay near the Alps. By his third wife Elgiva, he had Edmund and Edred who aſcended the throne, and two daughters, the eldeſt of whom retired to a convent, and the other was married to Lewis Prince of Guienne.

ATHELSTAN was elected by the people in the ſame manner as his father, and the crown was ſet upon his head at the ſame place, which ceremony was ſcarcely over, when ſome of the diſcontented nobility, calling his legitimacy in queſtion (his mother being only a poor ſhepherdeſs, to whom it was ſaid his father was not married) formed a ſecret conſpiracy to dethrone him and put out his eyes. Alfred, the chief conſpirator, was ſeiſed by means of intelligence of the plot conveyed to the king, and being ſent to Rome to purge himſelf of his guilt before the Pope, died there ſuddenly. The next diſturbance at the beginning of this reign proceeded from the turbulent Daniſh ſubjects who took up arms and ſurpriſed the city of York. Athelſtan warded off this blow, by a treaty of alliance with Sithric the Daniſh King of Northumberland to whom he gave his ſiſter Edgitha in marriage. Upon his death, Athelſtan favoured the pretenſions of Earnulph his brother to the excluſion of Guthric his ſon, upon which the latte took up arms againſt him in conjunction with the King of Scotland. Athelſtan equal to his [illegible] ther in the field, generally proved [illegible] torious, he ſubdued Conſtantine [illegible] ſued for peace in the moſt ſubmiſ[illegible] manner, but no treaties could bi[illegible] him, and he ſoon after entered int[illegible] grand confederacy againſt the Engl[illegible] monarch. The powers engaged in th[illegible] confederacy were Conſtantine, Ow[illegible] King of the Cumbrian Britons, a[illegible] Anlaff brother to Guthric, who [illegible] force of arms had acquired a ſetti[illegible] ment in Ireland and the title of Kin[illegible] as to Guthric he had turned pirate, a[illegible] lived entirely at ſea.

Some hiſtorians mention another r[illegible] val ſet up againſt Athelſtan, in th[illegible] perſon of Edwin his half brother, an[illegible] they add, that the king, jealous of th[illegible] virtues of this amiable prince, an[illegible] conſcious of his own illegitimacy, g[illegible] him accuſed by ſuborned witneſſes o[illegible] being concerned in Alfred's conſpiracy[illegible] upon which he was ſentenced to be pu[illegible] on board a leaky veſſel and to be thu[illegible] expoſed, with only two attendants, to th[illegible] dangers of the ſea, into which he threw[illegible] himſelf to avoid a lingering death b[illegible] hunger. The uncertainty that reſt[illegible] upon the life of this prince after Athel[illegible] ſtan came to the throne, ſeems to juſtify[illegible] the ſtory of his death, diſcredited by[illegible] other writers.

In 938, Anlaff the chief, being the[illegible] moſt powerful of the confederacy[illegible] landed a conſiderable force from Ire[illegible]land in Scotland, and being joined by[illegible] the King of Scotland, they ſailed for[illegible] the Humber, where Owen the petty[illegible] prince of Cumberland united his forces[illegible] with theirs. The combined army on[illegible] receiving intelligence that the king[illegible] was advancing towards them, reſolved[illegible] to march directly to meet him. One[illegible] of the moſt bloody battles that had[illegible] ever been fought in Britain in thoſe[illegible] times enſued, in which the King gain[illegible]ed the day, but with ſo great a loſs[illegible] that it could hardly be called a victory. However the confederates were obliged[illegible] to retire in great confuſion to their[illegible] ſhips, and never made any further attempt to diſturb his reign.

Athelſtan then turned his arms againſt the Welſh whom he puniſhed for the aſſiſtance they had given to the confederates. He alſo embarked on board his fleet, which had proved ſucceſsful againſt that of the confederates and expelled the Corniſh Britons for their

disloyalty from Exeter and the hbouring countries, obliging them etire to Cornwall where he ſhut n up within very narrow bounda- On his return from this expe- on he took the iſles of Scilly from Danes.

efore we cloſe this reign, it will be ſſary to reſume the hiſtory of nce, connected with it by domeſ- alliances.

n Lecture IV. we left France in he hands of Eudes Count of Paris, acted as guardian for Charles the ple, and we noticed the freſh par- ns of that kingdom, which occa- the ſubverſion of the Frenoh em- in the Weſt. A party at length lving that Charles ſhould no longer ain in a ſtate of dependance on les, the Count was obliged to ac- wledge his lawful ſovereign and to e with him the government of a membered kingdom: we call it ſo, auſe at this time Count Raoul or dolph erected Burgundy *Transjura-* into an independent monarchy in- ding Bugei, Savoy, Geneva and part Switzerland; and the ſon of Duke ſon ruled over another petty king- n called Arles, in his father's reign, under him, diſtinguiſhed by the ti- of the kingdom of Burgundy *Ciſ- ana*, from its ſituation with reſpect Mount Jura. Eudes died in 898, Charles unable to govern alone, n increaſed the troubles of the ſtate. e nobles all aiming at independance, med powerful factions in oppoſition each other and to their weak ſove- gn. Rollo the famous Norman ef, taking advantage of theſe inteſ- e commotions landed with a conſi- rable force at Rouen, took it by priſe, and at length became ſo for- dable that Charles the Simple, in itation of Alfred, invited the Nor- ns to ſettle in France, and offered daughter to Rollo in marriage, if would be a convert to Chriſtianity. t here lay the difference, when Al- d granted a ſettlement to the Danes, was almoſt adored by all his ſub- ts, while Charles the Simple was verſally deteſted and deſpiſed by his bitious nobles, ſo that he only ad- d to the number of his enemies by mitting the Normans. Rollo and ſoldiers, to whom all religions were equally indifferent, followed the line of intereſt, and obtained the ceſſion of Bretagny, till the provinces allowed by the marriage treaty could be cultivated. In ſhort, Rollo, worthy to be the founder of a ſtate, blended the ſoft manners of the French with the ferocity of the Normans, and encouraged his ſubjects to apply themſelves to agriculture inſtead of piracy; by this policy he gave them a reliſh for ſocial life, and Normandy was civilized through the medium of his conqueſts and eſtabliſhment in France.

As for Charles he was totally governed by Haganon, an odious miniſter, and being equally deſpiſed by his own ſubjects and by the Normans, Robert the brother of the late Count Eudes formed a conſpiracy againſt him, which broke out into an open rebellion in 922, when Charles to appeaſe the people diſmiſſed his miniſter, but the Archbiſhop of Rheims a few months after ſet the crown upon the head of Robert, who did not long ſurvive his uſurpation, for he was ſlain in battle, and his ſon Hugh the Great or the Abbot, who might have ſeiſed the throne (for Charles was a priſoner to Count Hubert de Veronandes, who had decoyed him under the pretence of aſſiſting him) choſe to beſtow it on Raoul King of Burgundy Transjurana, who in 929 gained over the principal nobility by large bribes, and among the reſt Count Hubert, to whom he gave the county of Laon as a reward for his treachery to the unfortunate Charles. The wretched king died the ſame year in priſon.

Raoul died in 936, and Hugh the Abbot dreading the odium of uſurpation, ſent to England to recall the Louis D'Outremer the Son of Charles the Simple, whom he placed upon the throne, but allowed him only the pomp of royalty, and the moment he attempted to exerciſe authority he put him under confinement. Two years after, this powerful Abbot ſent a ſolemn embaſſy to Athelſtan to demand his ſiſter Ethelda in marriage for his ſon Hugh Capet, a prince of an aſpiring genius, whom we ſhall ſee aſcending the throne upon the ruins of the houſe of Charlemagne, and founding the third dynaſty of the French monarchy.

(To be continued in our next.)

DEPOPULATION

DEPOPULATION THE CONSEQUENCE OF LUXURY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I Lately paſſed ſome time in a little village diſtant about ſixty miles from London, conſiſting of near one hundred houſes. It is entirely out of the line of trade, and was inhabited by a race of men who followed the primeval profeſſion of huſbandry for many generations. Though ſtrangers to opulence, they were unacquainted with diſtreſs; few of them were ever known either to acquire a fortune, or to die in indigence. By long intercourſe and frequent marriages they were all become in a manner one family; and when the work of the day was done, paſſed the evenings innocently and agreeably in viſits to each other. The poor traveller and the ſtranger always found the arms of hoſpitality extended to embrace them. The ſtated days of feſtivity throughout the year were duly obſerved, and various rural paſtimes added to their happineſs at thoſe ſeaſons

Upon my firſt arrival, I enjoyed a ſecret pleaſure in obſerving the felicity of this little community. The chearfulneſs of the aged, and the blooming beauty of the young, was no diſagreeable change to a man whoſe whole life had been ſpent in cities. But my ſatisfaction was ſoon deſtroyed, when I underſtood that they were ſhortly to leave this abode of felicity of which they and their anceſtors had been in poſſeſſion time immemorial, and that they had received orders to ſeek for a new habitation. I was informed that a merchant of immenſe fortune called a Nabob, in London, who had lately purchaſed the eſtate on which they lived, intended to lay the whole out in a ſeat of pleaſure for himſelf; and to turn the beſt lands into a park. I ſtayed till the day on which they were compelled to move, and I own I never felt ſo ſincere a concern before.

I was grieved to ſee a generous, virtuous race of men, who ſhould be conſidered as the ſtrength and the ornament of their country, torn from their little habitations, and driven out to meet poverty and hardſhips among ſtrangers. No longer to earn and enjoy the fruits of their labours, t were now going to toil as hirelings der ſome rigid maſter, to flatter opulent for a precarious meal, an leave their children the inheritance want and ſlavery. The modeſt mat followed her huſband in tears and t looked back on the little manſi where ſhe had paſſed her life in in cence, and to which ſhe was ne more to return; while the beauti daughter parted for ever from her ver, who was now become too poor ſupport her as his wife. All c nexions of kindred were now irrepa bly broken, their neat gardens, well cultivated fields were left in de lation. *Strata jacent paſſim homin que boumque labores.*

Such was their miſery, and I co wiſh that this was the only inſtance ſuch migrations of late. But I am formed that nothing is at preſent m common than ſuch revolutions. In moſt every part of the kingdom the borious huſbandman has been reduc and the lands are now occupied ſome general undertaker, or turn into incloſures deſtined for the purp of pleaſure, of amuſement, or luxur Wherever the traveller turns, while ſees one part of the inhabitants coming immenſely rich, he ſees other growing miſerably poor, and happy equality of condition now e tirely removed.

Let others felicitate their count upon foreign commerce, and the e tention of our Indian territories; my part, this introduction of wea gives me but little ſatisfaction. F reign commerce, as it can be manag only by a few, tends proportionably enrich only a few; neither moder fortunes nor moderate abilities can c ry it on; thus it tends rather to accumulation of immenſe wealth in hands of ſome, than to a diffuſion it among all; it is calculated rather make individuals rich, than to ma the aggregate happy.

Wherever we turn our eyes, we ſh find thoſe governments that have pu ſued foreign commerce with too muc aſſiduit

ſiduity, at length becoming ariſtocra-ical, and the immenſe property thus ceſſarily acquired by ſome, has ſwal-owed up the liberties of all. Venice, Genoa, and Holland, are little better t preſent than retreats for tyrants and riſons for ſlaves. The great indeed oaſt of their liberties there, and they ave liberty. The poor boaſt of li-erty but groan under the moſt rigo-ous oppreſſion.

A country thus parcelled out among e rich is of all others the moſt miſe-able. The great, in themſelves, per-aps, are not ſo bad as they are gene-ally repreſented, but I have almoſt onſtantly found the dependents and vourites of the great, ſtrangers to very ſentiment of honour and genero-ty. Wretches, who by giving up eir own dignity to thoſe above them, ſolently exact the ſame tribute from oſe below. A country, therefore, here the inhabitants are thus divided to very rich and very poor, is indeed all others the moſt helpleſs; with-ut courage and without ſtrength; not njoying peace within itſelf, after a me, it will be unable to reſiſt foreign vaſion.

I ſhall conclude this letter with a picture of Italy, juſt before its conqueſt by Theodoric the Oſtrogoth. "The whole country was at that time one garden of pleaſure; the ſeats of the great men of Rome covered the face of the whole kingdom; and even their villas were ſupplied with proviſions not of their own growth, but produced in diſtant countries, where they were more induſtrious. But in proportion as Italy was then beautiful, and its poſſeſſors rich, it was alſo weak and defenceleſs. The rough peaſant and hardy huſbandman had been long obliged to ſeek for liberty and ſubſiſtance in Britain or Gaul; and, by leaving their country, brought with them all the ſtrength of the nation. There were none now to reſiſt an invading army, but the ſlaves of the nobility or the effeminate citizens of Rome, the one without motive, the other without ſtrength to make any oppoſition. They were eaſily, therefore, overcome, by a people more ſavage indeed, but far more brave than they."

Your's,

TIMON.

ON POPISH CEREMONIES.

(*Continued from our January Magazine, p.* 28.)

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,

FINDING you have done the Proteſtant cauſe that ſervice I wiſhed, y inſerting my firſt letter, on the Poiſh Ceremony of baptiſing bells, I ſend ou a ſecond on BLESSINGS and Exciſms, and I hereby give you and our readers notice of two more, one, N RELICKS, the other, ON CONESSIONS, which will cloſe my corſpondence. If it be aſked, why I ave choſen the moſt ridiculous parts f Popery? My anſwer is becauſe our ommon people are the moſt liable to e perverted to the Romiſh religion, nd therefore ſimple, plain narratives f groſs abſurdities are the beſt calcuted to keep them ſtedfaſt to the reliion of their country; and becauſe the riends of the Proteſtant cauſe in their veral capacities of maſters and miſeſſes of ſervants will find the relation ſuch facts, expoſing the weakneſs and worldly ſelfiſhneſs of the prieſts of the Romiſh church, anſwer their end better than ſound argument, againſt which the vulgar will be fortified by the ſophiſtry of thoſe prieſts.

I am, Sir,

Your humble ſervant,

Cambridge, THEOPHILUS.
April 2, 1780.

ON BLESSINGS.

IT is a matter of inexpreſſible ſatisfaction that the Proteſtants of England, owing to the conſtitutional ſtatutes againſt the Papiſts (lately moſt impolitickly repealed) had ſo far forgotten the ſuperſtitious practices of the church of Rome, that at preſent the relation of them is a matter of novelty and aſtoniſhment to them. But on the other hand it is become more neceſſary now as the Popiſh emiſſaries are let looſe

amongſt us, and will impudently deny the exiſtence of ſuch ceremonies as expoſe their profeſſion to ridicule, to lay before the publick, the moſt glaring as they are practiſed at this day in Popiſh countries, and to authenticate them from the Roman RITUAL. That is to ſay, from the ſervice book of the church of Rome, now in uſe by authority of the Pope, in all cathedrals, pariſh churches, chapels, and convents. I ſhall in the firſt place give you the form of bleſſing of eggs at Eaſter.

" *Subveniat, quæſumus Domine, tuæ benedictionis gratia, huic ovorum creaturæ, ut cibus ſalubris fiat fidelibus tuis, in tuarum gratiarum actione ſumentibus, ob reſurrectionem Domini noſtri Jeſu Chriſti, qui tecum vivit & regnat, &c. Et aſpergat aqua benedicta.*"

TRANSLATION.

" Let, we beſeech thee, O Lord! the grace of thy bleſſing deſcend upon this creature EGGS, that it may become wholeſome food to thy faithful, receiving them with giving thanks to thee, for the reſurrection of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt, who liveth and reigneth with thee, &c.—Let him (the prieſt) beſprinkle them with holy water."

That we may not be deluded by the artifice of ſaying that this is no more than a common grace before meals, my correſpondent on his travels, informs me, that being preſent at a convent where this ceremony was to be performed at Eaſter 1779, he deſired the prieſt, with whom he was intimate, to leave out the ſprinkling with holy water, declaring in that caſe, that it would remove his ſcruples with reſpect to the reſt of the benediction; but though the proſpect of converting (as they call it) a man of letters to their religion was in view, he replied, he durſt not, for the people would inform againſt him, and he ſhould be ſuſpended as well as otherways puniſhed by his ſuperiors. But to put the matter out of doubt, with reſpect to the extreme ſuperſtition of thoſe ceremonies, and the ſelfiſh views of the popes, cardinals, and other orders of the Romiſh prieſthood in ſuffering them to ſubſiſt, I ſhall ſubjoin a few others, which as well as the exorciſms to follow, are all paid for by merchants, traders, ſoldiers, ſailors, farmers, and all other claſſes of people concerned in their ſuppoſed effects.

In the ſame ritual there are Bleſſin for houſes, for ſhips, for ſwords, f the new fruits of the earth, for t nuptial bed, for horſes, for aſſes, a in a word for all ſorts of beaſts that a ſick. The form of words uſed at the benedictions, is thus ſet down, in t Appendix to the Roman ritual.

" *Primo Anamalia aſpergantur aq benedicta; poſtea ſacerdos dicat,*

" *Miſericordiam tuam Domine, ſu plices exoramus, ut hæc animalia, q gravi infirmitate vexantur, tuâ be dictione ſanantur, &c.—Aſpergant i rum aqua benedictâ.*

TRANSLATION.

" Firſt, The beaſts muſt be ſprin led with holy water; and then let t prieſt ſay,

" We humbly implore thy mercy, Lord, that theſe living creatures, wh are troubled with great infirmity, m by thy bleſſing be healed, &c. them again be ſprinkled with holy w ter."

It is remarkable, that in their o benedictions they make but one aſp ſion of holy water, but in this t uſe two, the one at the beginning other at the end of the ceremony.

There is another rite of the chu of Rome, which is ſtill more ridi lous than the Bleſſings; this is t exorciſing of rats, caterpillars, f and other inſects between the feaſt Eaſter and the Aſcenſion. A p who renounced the errors of the Chu of Rome, and became a good pro tant gives the following account of ſuperſtitious, but profitable ceremo

" I have aſſiſted very often, bot France and Italy at the performin this ceremony, and herein I can that I have been among the numbe fools: true it is, that it was for advantage; for we were well paid our pains. We go from one far another, from one country-hou another, and almoſt upon every of ground we repeat our exorci We beſpeak theſe little inſects, otherwiſe than if they were reaſon creatures and make uſe of the nam God to adjure them.

" *Adjuro vos per Deum San per Deum Vivum, per Deum Om tentem,*" *&c &c.*

TRANSLATION.

" I adjure you by the Holy by the Living God, by the Alm

God, to depart these grounds, and to get you gone to the desart and waste places, where you may not be in a condition to hurt any one, nor the fruits of the earth."

(If this be not to take the name of God in vain, I do not know what is.) Besides, all this was nothing but mere labour in vain, because there was not so much as one poor worm or caterpillar, that offered to budge from its place for all this farce. When we were quite tired with *exorcising*, we went to refresh ourselves at the first farm that was next to us, where the good country people did not fail to set before us the best of what they had. We found some amongst them, however, that were no fools; they told us, if they did not take the pains themselves to rid the trees of the caterpillars our exorcisms would stand them in poor stead. We reproved them for their want of faith which rendered the pains we took unprofitable to them. The greatest part of the peasants by way of acknowledgement, for these *exorcisms*, send all their first fruits to the priests that have officiated, so that we always had the first fruits of every season.

I was once invited by a noble Venetian to pass the time of the vintage with him in the country at his house of pleasure, two miles from *Rovigo*, in the *Polesiné*. When we arrived there, there were a kind of flies, which (as they said) were fallen from the sky, and did much mischief; they sucked and devoured all the grapes that were not yet ripe. The noble Venetian desired me to accompany the curate of the parish, in order to *exorcise* them. Accordingly we went with five or six more priests. The heat was so excessive that we were forced to go for shelter into every hovel we met with in the fields. Now it happened by mischance that he who carried the holy water (whether by his having drank much, or otherways) fell asleep in a cave where he had retired to cool himself. We did not observe his not following us, till we had walked almost a mile to a certain field, where we were to *exorcise*. Here we began to call for our holy water, without which nothing was to be done; but the man was not to be found, and we were obliged to send somebody to seek for him with all speed. We stayed there near an hour expecting him, during which time the flies stung us so terribly that our faces and hands were all over blood; they plainly showed by this, their rudeness, and that they did not care a rush for our exorcisms; accordingly in our own defence, we dispatched them as quick as possible, and with all expedition returned home. These insects we found discharged their fury during the heat of the day, for towards evening one might safely walk abroad, without being molested by them, and then it was, that we went and recommenced our *exorcisms*, though without the least success, for the flies still persisted to make the same havock as before, until a continual rain of four or five days killed and swept them all away better than all the holy water in the world.

I went at another time, during my residence at *Bononia*, to exorcise the insects in that country, accompanied by a curate, who was a droll fellow, and laughed at the credulity of the people while he pocketed their money. He did not tie himself down to the ritual or form prescribed by the church, but made his own comments upon every thing; sometimes he spoke to the *ants*; sometimes to the *grasshoppers*; at others, to the *rats*, *lizards*, and *worms*. He banished them all, one after another, to the several countries he designed should be the places of their exile. The *moles* he ordered to travel to the *Antartick* pole. He had scarcely pronounced this sentence when a *mole* came forth from under its little hillock, whereupon our comical curate cried out—— "Courage, my friends! look, there's one of them ready to begin his march." But the mole, it seems, had no mind for so long a journey, and therefore ran into another hole not far distant. One of the peasants followed it, and kneeling down peeped into the hole, and turning to the curate, said, very innocently——"Pray, Sir, is this the Antartick pole?" We could not forbear laughing; but as this was diametrically opposite to that gravity which it is necessary to assume upon these occasions, we begged of him to desist from his drollery, however it was all in vain, being so natural to him that he could not resist it. I have been present at many other exorcisms and benedictions of this kind. The priests

are very willing and ready to officiate or assist at them, as it is an employment equally pleasant and profitable. For by these means, they take the freedom to enter into all the country-houses of the nobility and gentry, and into their gardens, where they never fail of being well entertained. At the time of vintage they go and bless the wine in the vats; and on the festival of St. Martin they bless it in the cella to prevent its turning sour."

I might proceed to relate to you, great number of other benedictions and exorcisms, to show you the abuse that is made of them by the priests of the church of Rome; but because I fear dwelling too long upon one subject, shall here leave you in expectation of my next on RELICKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IT has been often observed, and which is more to the purpose, it is incontestably true, that there is and indeed always has been a kind of fashion in reading. In one age, large Histories have been admired, and even the lives of particular persons have been swelled into folios. In another, abridgements have been in vogue, and every thing was to be compressed like Homer's Iliad into a nutshell. Then Romances came into play; and especially such as had a mixture of true and false history. But these received their death's wound from the pen of the incomparable Boileau. Memoirs and Novels appeared next upon the stage; and, to say the truth, have not yet made their exit. But, after all, the favourite reading of our times is Anecdotes. But if some supercilious critic should take it in his head to ask what are anecdotes? I doubt many a modern reader, though very well versed in the study, would be at a loss for an answer; and, to speak candidly, it is not very easy to be given. The simple and plain reply to the question is, an Anecdote is a fact, or remark, or an observation, not hitherto published. The *Memoirs* of Philip de Comines were, in their day, a treasure of Anecdotes; so is Burnet's *History of his own Times*, and the Earl of Clarendon's *History of his own Life*. For though all these books contain a great deal of publick history that was known before, yet they likewise contain abundance of passages that were unknown before their publication.

But, though novelty in truth is the very essence of Anecdote; yet there are some other circumstances requisite to make it agreeable. It must not only be new, but it must be likewise of some importance. Thomas Hearne, of laborious memory, has produced to the view of the learned, many things that had long slept; and if not disturbed by him, would have slept for ever in the dark bosom of oblivion; and yet Thomas was never thought a writer of Anecdotes Sometimes, however, importance may be dispensed with, provided they are curious and well told. In respect to Anecdotes, the manner is as much to be considered as the matter; nay, sometimes more, for an old story prettily told, and handsomely embellished, shall pass with the shrewder wit for an anecdote, just as calf's head properly seasoned and elegantly dished up, shall please even critical palates and be allowed the name of turtle.

There is indeed, a certain ingredient, which is generally thought to give the grand zest to Anecdotes, and that is Satire. Whether it be owing to the natural malignity of mankind, to self-love, to a certain species of pride, or to whatever other cause; so it is, that a story which lessens the character of a great man, exposes the reputation of a heroine, or discovers the weakness of one who has been universally celebrated for wisdom, is too commonly well received. But though in some cases this may give a high relish, and an extreme poignancy to an Anecdote, it is by no means essential. On the contrary, to a delicate taste, the rescuing an injured and illustrious name from calumny, the detecting false history; or even setting a fact of a dubious nature in a full and clear light, will be allowed to have yet more merit; for upon the whole, in defiance of all half criticks and false connoisseurs, I venture to assert, that the true test and touchstone of an Anecdote is truth.

An

An author muſt be allowed to deal very honourably with his readers, who in his prefatory addreſs furniſhes them with rules for criticiſing his own writings; though, perhaps, his real motive may be to point out the merit of his performances. There are few things that may not be conſidered in very different lights, and, which is not ſo commonly obſerved, are ſeen in very different forms, according to the conſtruction of their eyes; I mean the mental eyes of thoſe who conſider them. The principal aim, after all, of theſe introductory remarks, is to convey to the reader's knowledge, the many difficulties that occur in making a valuable collection of anecdotes. It requires, I will not pretend to enumerate how many and how great powers of the mind; but this I may ſurely have leave to ſay, that if the marvellous may be eaſily miſtaken for the important, the whimſical for the curious, and obloquy for ſatire; it is no ſlight taſk, more eſpecially in ſo enlightened an age as the preſent, to offer a miſcellany of anecdotes to the publick view. This, however, is what I undertake with a ſincere and earneſt deſire to pleaſe every candid and ſenſible peruſer; and at the ſame time, I faithfully promiſe, for my own ſake as well as theirs, to make my bow and retire, whenever I find my endeavours vain, and that I can pleaſe no longer.

TOUCHSTONE.

Queen-Square, April 9.

A CHINESE ANECDOTE.

(Applicable to England at this time.)

AS in every thing elſe, with which they have at any time meddled, ſo in reference to the affairs of China, the *Jeſuits* in effect engroſſed the whole detail to themſelves; in ſo much, that we ſcarce know there are any other writers, at leaſt of eminence, upon that ſubject. Yet in reality, the Spaniſh dominions have given admirable accounts of this juſtly celebrated empire, which are ſo much the more valuable, as they are written with great impartiality and perſpicuity, without either magnifying the Chineſe learning extravagantly, or treating that nation as barbarians, to whom they have taught civility as well as the Chriſtian faith. The following hiſtory extracted by one of theſe fathers, from a Chineſe author, will afford the judicious reader an opportunity of examining, how far this ſentiment is well founded.

The emperor *Te Tſong* came to the throne with great talents and a moſt admirable diſpoſition. He found an old miniſter, *Ko Tſou Y*, who had been at the head of affairs during three reigns, and to him he confided the care of the empire, as long as he lived. When death had removed this good man, the emperor preſided in his own council, and for ſome time was extremely happy, in a full perſuaſion that every thing went well, and that his ſubjects through the whole extent of his ample dominions, enjoyed uninterrupted felicity; which opinion he entertained, in conſequence of a multitude of plauſible reports to this purpoſe, which were preſented to him from time to time, by his miniſters. He was awaked from this golden dream, by a *memorial* dropped in his cloſet, which informed him that diſcontent prevailed through moſt of the provinces, and that like many of his predeceſſors, his exaltation had, unfortunately for his people, raiſed him above the reach of truth. He took the beſt meaſures he could to be informed as to the reality of the fact, and the reſult was, the confirmation of his fears, which filled him with unexpreſſible affliction. A faithful domeſtick obſerved it, and prevailed on him to aſk the advice of *Li' mie*, who after having paſſed with univerſal eſteem through various high ſtations, had, in ſearch of real ſatisfaction, embraced a voluntary retreat.

The emperor viſited him with great ſecreſy, and having expatiated very pathetically on the circumſtances of his chagrin, deſired that he would deal freely with him, and point out firſt the true ſource of his misfortune, and then indicate the remedy. My prince, ſaid the ſtateſman, while *Ko Tſou Y*, your old miniſter, lived, he kept all the colleges within due bounds, and in perfect order. After his demiſe the *Caloos* (theſe are the higheſt order of the Chineſe mandarines) began, without any other merit than that, to promote their *friends* and *relations*, and they, when thus promoted, following this pernicious example, the multitude of officers is at laſt grown ſo great, that the empire is become the patrimony of the mandarines; your people in *feeding* them, are

are eaten up; and all ranks and conditions, who draw subsistence from *labour* or *industry*, are oppressed by that government, which was instituted to sustain and protect them. The cure of this malady, must begin in yourself; reform your own household; retrench your expences; apply yourself steadily to your duty; bestow your confidence only on those who conform to your example; allow the people to represent their grievances freely; and oblige the *Caloos* to examine strictly, and see those grievances redressed. The emperor thanked him for his advice, and endeavoured to follow it. But, alas! he soon found that *reformation* was no easy task. His *Caloos* by new inventions continued to deceive him; the clamours of the people grew higher; and the emperor at length finding all his good intentions frustrated, resolved to call *Li mie* from his retreat; and having thus obliged him to return to court, made him *Chou siang* or president of the council; which at first was so far from producing the salutary effects he expected, that on the contrary the storm rose higher, and several insurrections broke out in the remoter provinces, so that every thing grew worse and worse, and the whole seemed evidently and inevitably tending unto general confusion. *Te Tsong*, equally sensible of the calamity, and persuaded of the uprightness of his new minister, said to him one day, with a look of despondency, "These mischiefs, *Li mie*, proceed from the irresistible decrees of *fate*, and agree with those predictions, which the astrologers made, soon after I was seated on the throne." "My prince, replied the minister, leave such notions as these to the shallow credulity of the uneducated vulgar. The happiness of your subjects depends not on the blind decrees of fate, but on your conduct and mine. Without a certain fermentation there can be no refinement. Penetration, prudence, and perseverance, will gradually bring back all things into order. The day for a short space may be overcast, but the sun persisting in his course, dissipates in due time all vapours, and a little foul weather is necessary to render his brightness, when they are dispelled, the more respectable." *Li mie*, to fulfil his own presage, prosecuted his plan with indefatigable diligence, removed some of the haughty, extravagant C*loos*: lessened in every *class* the nu ber of mandarins, revived *publick f gality*, gave ease in many respects to common people; banished the co pensioners; broke the connexions t had formed; suppressed the cabals t had raised; and by thus eradicat corruption, restored the empire to pr perity and peace.

The emperor himself wondered m at the amazing change, and listen willingly to the explanation the pr dent made of his whole conduct in t council, which was now composed *Caloos*, who unanimously seconded wise and beneficial views of their p sident, and sought their own happin in pursuing and promoting the publ good. At this juncture it was, t the astrologers desired an audience his Imperial majesty, in which t gave him a pompous detail of the au cious omens which they had obser and from whence they promised hi long series of fortunate years. W they were withdrawn, the *Chou Si* rose from his seat, with an air of tisfaction, and pointing with his ger to each of the *Caloos*, "These, prince, said he, these are the auspici omens! the monarch who is surrou ed by able, disinterested, and l counsellors; who knows their va and steadily pursues their advice, n never consult the stars. Heaven ever protect that government, wh resembles its *own*." *Te Tsong* live sixty-four, survived his minister a gle year, to whose memory he erec a stately monument, and left the pire of China in perfect peace, to son *Chun Tsong*, and which was st greater legacy, the example of his ther's reign.

The true characteristicks of the C nese genius are *simplicity* and *soli* This is visible in their husbandry, their arts, and in their manufactu but more especially in their studies in their writings. They look u *morals*, as the most essential scien and as they prefer agriculture to other professions, so the cultivation the *mind* is, in their opinion, the g *end* of *man*. They have an idea *wit*, but they do not much esteem They have never proceeded any g length in *abstruse* studies, because t value no sort of knowledge, fart

n as it can be applied to immediate . Upon this principle, we find m in all their compoſitions, atten- e to *ſenſe* rather than *ſtile*, and in- ad of long diſcourſes, they are for veying practical wiſdom, in ſhort, ached ſentences, the *truth* of which ikes the *mind*, and the *weight* of t truth, impreſſes it on the *memory*. conclude with a ſaying of one of ir ſages, "He who would purſue perfection muſt propoſe to himſelf one object. The parent regards only his family: the tradeſman his buſineſs: the ſeaman his veſſel: the doctor his patients: the king ſhould beſtow his whole attention on the welfare of his kingdom. Whatever divides the attention, leſſens the effort, and diminiſhes the force, ſo that the end is never fully attained."

STATE PAPERS.

Hague, March 23.

IR Joſeph Yorke preſented a very ſtrong Memorial to the States Geral on the 21ſt of this month: in hich, after ſetting forth the high eſnation in which the King of Great ritain his maſter always held the iendſhip of, and alliance with the reublick, which he thinks founded on e wiſeſt and moſt advantageous prinples for both nations, he enumerates e various points in which the States ave violated the treaties ſubſiſting beween them and Great Britain, by ranting convoys to naval ſtores going France, &c. He then mentions the bſolute ſilence the States have kept as the formal demand of the ſtipulated ccours from the republick, and conludes with declaring, "That notwithanding all this, the king his maſter annot think that the States General ean to abandon a ſyſtem which has een ſupported with ſuch ſucceſs and lory for upwards of a century, and herefore authoriſes him, as his amaſſador, to confer with the States, in rder to regulate every thing in an miable manner; but that if their High Mightineſſes were determined to reak the alliance with Great Britain, hings would bear another face, and he king his maſter would with regret e obliged to take other meaſures than e had hitherto done, and look upon he republick in no other light than as ny other neutral power. In conſequence of which he had orders to declare, in the moſt friendly, but yet in he moſt ſerious manner, that if the States General did not, in the courſe of three weeks from the day of the preſentation of this Memorial, give a ſatisfactory anſwer relative to the ſuccours which have been demanded upwards of eight months, his majeſty would look upon ſuch conduct as breaking off the alliance on the part of their High Mightineſſes, and in conſequence ſhould only conſider the United Provinces as a neutral power, not privileged by any particular treaties, and ſhould ſuſpend till further orders all the ſtipulations of the treaties made in favour of the ſubjects of the republick, particularly thoſe of the treaty of 1674, and ſhould only keep to the right of nations, by which all neutral and unprivileged nations govern themſelves."

Hague, March 30.

THE States General have by their agent, Mr. Vanden Burgh Van Spierings Hock, given the following proviſional anſwer to the Engliſh ambaſſador's Memorial: "That their High Mightineſſes are very deſirous to coincide with the wiſhes of his Britiſh Majeſty, by giving a poſitive anſwer to the Memorial delivered by his ambaſſador, but that their High Mightineſſes foreſee, that from the nature of the government of the republick, it is impoſſible to return an anſwer in three weeks time, as the Memorial muſt be deliberated upon by the different provinces, and their reſolutions waited for. That their High Mightineſſes are aſſured his Majeſty would not wiſh rigorouſly to keep to the before-mentioned time, that their High Mightineſſes might be able to conclude upon an anſwer in a manner conformable to the conſtitution of the republick, in which they had no right to make any alteration, and they promiſe to accelerate the deliberations upon that head as much as poſſible." It is further ſaid, that the Engliſh ambaſſador having read this anſwer, excuſed himſelf from accepting

accepting of it on account of the king his master's orders, but said he did not doubt but that the representations which Count Welderen had orders to make to his court, would entirely fulfil the intentions of their High Mightinesses. It is also said, that Sir Joseph Yorke communicated this his answer to the States General on the 28th of this month in a conference.

The following is a Declaration from the Empress of Russia to the Courts of London, Versailles, and Madrid.

" THE Empress of all the Russias has so fully manifested her sentiments of equity and moderation, and has given such evident proofs during the course of the war that she supported against the Ottoman Porte, of the regard she has for the rights of neutrality and the liberty of universal commerce, as all Europe can witness. This conduct, as well as the principles of impartiality that she has displayed during the present war, justly inspires her with the fullest confidence, that her subjects would peaceably enjoy the fruits of their industry, and the advantages belonging to a neutral nation. Experience has nevertheless proved the contrary. Neither the above-mentioned considerations, nor the regard to the rights of nations, have prevented the subjects of her Imperial Majesty from being often molested in their navigation, and stopped in their operations by those of the belligerent powers.

These hindrances to the liberty of trade in general, and to that of Russia in particular, are of a nature to excite the attention of all neutral nations. The Empress finds herself obliged therefore to free it by all the means compatible with her dignity and the well-being of her subjects; but before she puts this into execution, and with a sincere intention to prevent any future infringements, she thought it but just to publish to all Europe the principles she means to follow, which are the propereſt to prevent any misunderstanding, or any occurrences that may occasion it. Her Imperial Majesty does it with the more confidence, as she finds these principles coincident with the primitive right of nations, which every people may reclaim, and which the belligerent powers cannot in date without violating the laws neutrality, and without disavowing maxims they have adopted in the ferent treaties and publick enga ments.

They are reducible to the follo ing points:

First, That all neutral ships freely navigate from port to port, on the coasts of nations at war.

Secondly, That the effects belo ing to the subjects of the said w ring powers shall be free in all-neut vessels, except contraband merch dize.

Thirdly, That the Empress, as the specification of the above m tioned merchandize, holds to wha mentioned in the 10th and 11th a cles of her treaty of commerce w Great Britain, extending her obli tions to all the powers at war.

Fourthly, That to determine w is meant by a blocked-up port, this only to be understood of one which so well kept in by the ships of power that attacks it, and which k their places, that it is dangerous enter into it.

Fifthly, That these princip serve as a rule for proceedings judgements upon the legality prizes.

Her Imperial Majesty, in maki these points publick, does not hesit to declare, that to maintain them, to protect the honour of her flag, security of the trade and navigation her subjects, she has prepared the gre est part of her marine forces. T measure will not however influence strict neutrality she does observe, will observe, so long as she is not p voked and forced to break the bou of moderation and perfect impartiali It will be only in this extremity t her fleet will have orders to go whe ever honour, interest, and need may quire.

In giving this solemn assura with the usual openness of her char ter, the Empress cannot do other t promise herself that the belliger powers, convinced of the sentiments justice and equity which animate h will contribute towards the accompli ments of these salutary purposes, wh manifestly tend to the good of all n tio

ations, and to the advantage even of ose at war. In conſequence of which, r Imperial Majeſty will furniſh her mmanding officers with inſtructions conformable to the above-mentioned principles, founded upon the primitive laws of people, and ſo often adopted in their conventions."

POLITICAL SQUIBS.

THE CREED OF A PATRIOT.

March 18th, 1780.

I BELIEVE that all miniſters of ſtate for the time being are rogues; that e devil reſides in the bag of each cretary of State, in the pocket of the rſt Lord of the Treaſury, and in the rſe of a Chancellor; and that from ch of theſe places he ſuggeſts all the eaſures purſued by each of thoſe perns reſpectively.

2. I BELIEVE that all miniſters of te for the time being are fools; that the Firſt Commiſſioner of the Treay has the labour and the odium of ſing the ſupplies, he is naturally the oſt profuſe of publick money; that the Secretaries of State have the eateſt intereſt, and the beſt opportuies to obtain intelligence, they are leaſt informed; that all theſe four rſons are the only four perſons in gland who are incapable of exeing thoſe offices with honour to mſelves, and advantage to the pubt; and that as their reputation as niſters, and happineſs as Engliſhn, muſt ariſe from the merit and ceſs of their meaſures, they always oſe the very worſt poſſible.

3. That all miniſters of ſtate ſhould deprived of all lucrative ſinecures, ether they poſſeſs them or not, and thoſe exorbitant emoluments of of, which are not more than ſufficient he ſupport of it; that they ſhould be at liberty to receive any advane from that government which they oriouſly and faithfully ſerve; but t having paſſed through all the reir ſtages of publick office *without* iſſion, they ſhould be finally diſed without any proviſion, and left furniſh materials for a picture of ſarius in civil life.

4. I BELIEVE that upon the *diſmiſ*of all miniſters of ſtate they be intelligent, informed, honeſt paots, and intitled to crown grants n the Poſt-office, coals, or any r levy more oppreſſive on the peo-

ple, if any ſuch can be invented and obtained; that having been found in office wanting in temper, underſtanding, and œconomy, they are the moſt proper perſons to be forced again into the higheſt poſts of government; and that the neceſſity of this intruſion is exactly in proportion to the incapacity or profligacy of the objects, and to the reſiſtance of the crown.

5. I BELIEVE that perſons who by their declarations, or by their intelligence, fomented the American rebellion; who have ridiculed, expoſed or falſified the ſtrength of England; who by their oppoſition to all vigorous meaſures encouraged the Houſe of Bourbon to a declaration of war; who have impeded our ſupplies, impeached our credit, divided our counties, inſulted our parliament, and violated our conſtitution, are the propereſt perſons to ſupport our reputation, conquer our enemies, relieve our grievances, and govern our country.

(Signed)

JOHN BULL, &c. &c.

THE COURTIER'S CREED.

I BELIEVE that the miniſters of ſtate, for the time being, are honeſt and virtuous. That the evil ſpirit of lucre or ambition, never inſpires either Secretary of State, the Firſt Lord of the Treaſury, or the Chancellor; and that each of theſe perſons purſues reſpectively the wiſeſt and beſt meaſures to ſecure and extend the dignity, honour, and commerce of this nation:

I BELIEVE that the miniſters of ſtate for the time being, are inſpired with ſuperior wiſdom; that as the Firſt Commiſſioner of the Treaſury has the labour and the odium of raiſing the ſupplies, he always manages the publick money with frugality, and never gives extravagant contracts to members of parliament, or their connexions. That as the Secretaries of State have the greateſt intereſt and the beſt oppor-

tunities of obtaining intelligence, they are always well informed of the meaſures which will be purſued by foreign nations, and the motives of them; and that they were certainly aſſured France and Spain would never interfere in our diſputes with America, as thoſe kingdoms could have no intereſt to wiſh to leſſen our commerce, or the power created by our colonies. That all theſe four perſons are the only four perſons in England who are capable of executing thoſe offices with advantage to themſelves, and honour to the publick; and that as their reputation as miniſters, and happineſs as Engliſhmen, ſhould ariſe from the merit and ſucceſs of their meaſures, they have always choſen the wiſeſt ends and the fitteſt means to obtain them.

That the miniſters of ſtate, beſides the exorbitant emoluments of office, and the influence attending it, which are fully ſufficient for the ſupport of it, ſhould provide ſinecure places for their wives, their ſons, and their brothers: that they ſhould be at liberty to make all advantages from government, whether they ſerve it faithfully and laborioufly, or not; but that having paſſed through thick and thin, for the purpoſe of corrupting parliament, and affronting all who diſapprove of their conduct, they ſhould, at laſt, be *diſmiſſed* without loſing their heads, to demonſtrate to all the world that miniſters are no longer reſponſible for meaſures they adviſe.

I BELIEVE that the miniſters of ſtate who quitted adminiſtration, and gave up all the honours and advantages of their employments, becauſe they would not continue to countenance oppreſſive and deſtructive meaſures, and the utmoſt want of œconomy, are the moſt im proper perſons to manage the affairs of the nation, and to promote the intereſt of the crown in this time of public diſtreſs ariſing from the meaſures they had reprobated.

I BELIEVE that the perſons who by their equivocal declarations of their negligence have done all in their power to create a rebellion in America; who in order to extend corruption and the influence of the crown, impoſed impolitick and ineffectual taxes on the country, alarmed the minds of the colonifts by bullying and threatening them, or excited their contempt by endeavouring to cajole and cheat them who rejected their dutiful petitions and mocked at their complaint, are the propereſt perſons to conciliate the confidence of thoſe diſtant people: the miniſters, who have diſgraced and diſguſted all thoſe generals and admirals, who had confeſſedly the greateſt abilities, are the fitteſt perſons to ſupport the reputation of our country, and to conquer the Houſe of Bourbon.

AMEN

PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

A Conciſe Hiſtory of the Proceedings of the preſent Seſſion of Parliament, begun and holden at Weſtminſter, *on* Thurſday *the 25th Day of* November, 1779. *Being the SIXTH Seſſion of the Fourteenth Parliament of* Great-Britain.

(Continued from our laſt Magazine, page 128.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tueſday, Feb. 15.

A Motion was made by *Sir George Savile* that an account of all the places held by patent from the crown, with the amount of the ſalaries annexed to them, and a liſt of the names of the perſons at preſent holding them, be laid before the Houſe, which after a very ſhort debate was ordered accordingly.

He then moved, that a liſt of all the penſions granted by the crown and paid out of the privy purſe, or the civil liſt, whether for life, for a term of years, or during pleaſure, together with the reſpective names of the perſons enjoying them, and the ſums annually paid to them be laid before the Houſe.

Lord Nugent and *Mr. Cornwall* from objected to this motion on the principle delicacy, as it would expoſe to publick the names and circumſtances of many la of quality who were moſtly dependent on royal bounty, and would loſe the reſ paid to them by their neighbours if it once known that they ſubſiſted chiefly penſions.

Mr. Townſhend conſidered it as a very motion, and ſaid if it was not complied there would be room to ſuſpect that members of parliament enjoying pen wiſhed to ſcreen them from the know of the Houſe, and as for the ladies, he tho publi

ablishing to the world that they had good ensions would be the means of making eir fortunes by marriage.

Lord North was replying and objecting to e motion on this principle, that the Houſe as not competent to take notice of the exnditure of the civil liſt revenue, when the eaker was taken extremely ill, upon which e Houſe broke up, and adjourned the next y to Monday the 21ſt.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Tueſday, Feb. 15.

The Earl of Effingham moved an addreſs his Majeſty, that he would be graciouſly eaſed to order William Parker, the printer, be releaſed from his impriſonment in ewgate, and to pardon him his offence. is lordſhip defended his motion on the rinciples of humanity and juſtice, and ſtaed from Parker's petition, which the clerk as ordered to read, the very great ſeverity f the puniſhment, totally diſproportionate o the offence; comparing it at the ſame me with other judgements of the Court of ing's Bench, particularly that againſt the embers of the Council at Madraſs who epoſed Lord Pigot, and were only fined 000l. each, without impriſonment.

The Earl of Abingdon ſeconded the moion, alledging that it became the dignity nd humanity of that Houſe to redreſs the rievances ſuffered by the ſubjects from ſeere ſentences in the inferior courts, when omplained of by reſpectful petitions.

Earl Mansfield roſe to oppoſe the motion, ot as being willing to maintain any ſupeiority of privilege or juriſdiction belonging o the Court of King's Bench, but becauſe t was impoſſible for their lordſhips to aſſent o the motion without ſapping the foundaions of juſtice, and ſubverting the conſtituonal principles on which the criminal law s founded. With reſpect to the proceſs by information, it had been called in queſtion, nd by the ableſt men in the kingdom, it ad long ſince been decided, that it is perfectly conſtitutional.

But, ſaid his lordſhip, I am ſorry to find he noble earl's humanity has been impoſed upon; the caſe of Parker has been groſsly miſrepreſented, and ſo I told his lordſhip beore he opened the buſineſs. Parker was not roceeded againſt by information; he had notoriouſly printed and diſperſed ſeveral thouand hand bills, calculated to promote ſedition, and to excite tumultuous and armed obs; ſo that if his deſigns had taken effect, felony, and perhaps high treaſon, would have been the conſequence. The maority of the country ſaw the heinouſneſs of his offence, and he was indicted for it by the Grand Jury at Hicks's-Hall; and the perſon of Newgate is within the juriſdiction of that court. But how did the matter come into the Court of King's Bench? Parker himſelf brought it there, thinking his puniſhment would be milder by the ſentence of the Court of King's Bench than that of Hicks's-Hall. He was tried by a ſpecial jury, convicted, and ſentenced. Now what does he do? He does not bring a writ of error, complaining of the conviction, which would have brought the parties to the bar, and the whole proceedings of the court, but he ſends a petition to your lordſhips for mercy; an original application for mercy lies directly to the crown, as one of its unalienable, inherent prerogatives; and it is the brighteſt jewel of the crown. Would your lordſhips then interfere with this prerogative, and deſtroy the uſual mode of application to this Houſe by writ of error?

But the facts alledged in the petition, his lordſhip ſaid, were likewiſe falſe, and put him in mind of a ſtory very well told by Tacitus: A Roman ſoldier told a diſmal tale of his only brother being aſſaſſinated in the night by the guards of the general, and excited his companions to mutiny; they had already reſolved to ſet fire to the general's tent, and to murther him; but one, more conſiderate than the others, deſired proof of the matter, when on full enquiry, no man had been murthered, neither had the ſoldier any brother. So it was with Parker's petition; he ſet forth that the walls of his room were damp, and his life in danger for want of air and exerciſe.

Hearing the petition read before Chriſtmas, his lordſhip ſaid he had ſent a meſſenger to Newgate to enquire into the truth of the matter, who returned with an anſwer from the keeper, that Parker is lodged in one of the beſt rooms in the priſon, which has been inhabited three years; that it is ten yards long and ſeven wide; that he has a place of forty yards ſquare to walk in, and is in perfect health. The rooms in the King's Bench are but twelve feet ſquare on an average, and that priſon, at the time of Parker's commitment, was ſo full, that two and three perſons were in one room. From all theſe conſiderations he was induced, after quoting the caſe of Titus Oates, to think that Parker had not been ſeverely puniſhed, and ſhould vote againſt the motion.

Lord Marchmont referred to a caſe on the Journals, when ſuch a petition was rejected, Lord Effingham replied, and then the queſtion being put, the motion was negatived, and the petition diſmiſſed.

Monday, Feb. 21.

The Marquis of Rockingham, who had ordered the Houſe to be ſummoned, gave his reaſons; which were, that he might preſent to the Houſe a petition of the planters, merchants, and traders concerned in the iſle of Jamaica.

His lordſhip, in a ſhort ſpeech, expatiated on the very great importance of Jamaica to Great Britain, affirmed that its defence had been ſhamefully neglected both by ſea and land, notwithſtanding repeated applications to government; and that its preſervation laſt year was entirely owing to accident; Count D'Eſtaing having abandoned his deſign of attacking it only on accouut of a ſickneſs amongſt his troops. His lordſhip then aſked whether a colony of ſuch conſequence ought to have been left to hazard, and remarked that he had much rather Count D'Eſtaing had taken both our armies at New York and in Georgia, than this valuable iſland; the loſs of which would ſtagnate credit, and make it impoſſible to carry on any conſiderable trade to the Weſt Indies.

The Marquis gave an account of the land force ſtationed at Jamaica in a time of profound peace about the year 1764, and declared, that it exceeded the force on the iſland after the preſent rupture with France. The ſhips of war ſtationed to protect the iſland, he likewiſe affirmed, fell far ſhort of the naval ſtrength that ſhould be employed; and thus reciting in a few words the principal contents of the petition, he moved that it ſhould be read, and then lie on the table, giving notice that he ſhould move ſome future day for it to be taken into conſideration, and expreſſing a wiſh that it might then be well attended, and fairly diſcuſſed: As to the proteſt againſt it, he only hinted that it had been obtained in an extraordinary manner, like ſimilar proteſts againſt other petitions; but he hoped, when the number, and weight of property, together with the reſpectable characters of the perſons who had ſigned the petition, was conſidered, it would not be rendered abortive by any manœuvres of adminiſtration.

The petition was then read; it ſtated ſeveral facts, ſuch as the importance of the iſland, the applications made to government by the merchants and planters for re-inforcements of troops and ſhips, as well as naval and military ſtores, the neglect of theſe applications, the expence the merchants and planters had incurred, by which their purſes were almoſt exhauſted; and implores that relief from the Houſe which they could not obtain from government.

Lord Onſlow declared he did not intend to oppoſe the motion made by the noble marquis either for the petition to lie on the table, or to be debated on a future day: he ſhould only remark on one part of his lordſhip's ſpeech, which reflected on thoſe who had ſigned the letter to the committee againſt the petition.

His lordſhip ſaid he was one who ſubſcribed that letter for ſeveral obvious reaſons, beſides that of thinking it for the intereſt of the iſland to be well with government; and as the noble marquis had read only the latter part of the letter, he ſhould take the liberty to read the whole. This he did accordingly. It ſtated that the ſubſcribers did not think it right that the petition ſhould be called the petition of the merchants, planters, and traders, when a great number had not aſſented to it, neither could they approve of it, becauſe it was drawn up in a ſelect committee, without proper notice and advertiſement to call all the proprietors of the iſland and merchants trading to it together, and that the principal facts in the petition were not true; and it concluded with an opinion that it was moſt for the intereſt of the iſland to be well with government.

His lordſhip took notice that fifty perſons had ſigned this letter, whoſe property in the iſland, and reſpectability of character, was nearly equal to that of the ſeventy-five who had ſigned the petition; but he thought this no rule to judge of the merits of either ſide, only as it had been mentioned by the noble marquiſs. He likewiſe acknowledged that many of the petitioners are men of the moſt reſpectable characters, and of great property.

Lord Sandwich paid the ſame compliment to many of the gentlemen who had ſigned the petition, but he obſerved, that beſides the gentlemen who had ſubſcribed the letter againſt it, there were a great number of capital perſons who had declined ſigning either; and was rather ſurpriſed that the marquis had not taken any notice of them, ſince it certainly ſhowed that it was highly improper to ſtile the petition a petition of the merchants, &c. as if it meant the whole body. Paſſing this over, his lordſhip informed the Houſe that he wiſhed to have the contents of the petition fully diſcuſſed, and ſhould be ready to enter upon it whenever the marquis thought proper to fix a day; the ſooner the better.

He would not enter deeply into it till then, but juſt inform the Houſe, that he denied every fact ſtated in the petition, except one, viz. the importance of the iſland, and ſhould come prepared to prove their falſity. As to the importance of the iſland, it was, in his opinion, the right-hand of Britain; and any of his Majeſty's ſervants, who ſhould by wilful neglect or miſmanagement endanger the loſs of it, would be criminal: but he would demonſtrate that this had not been the caſe; that it had been properly protected; that the military and naval force had been equal to what it was in the laſt war; the proof of the firſt he ſhould leave to an abler perſon (Lord Amherſt) to produce; the naval department he would anſwer for; it had not been preſerved by accident, but by proper attention and protection.

The Marquis of Rockingham in reply, read part of a letter from General Dalling, dated Auguſt

ugust 13, 1779, to Sir Henry Clinton, laring that the military force under his mmand was totally inadequate to the fence of the place, and that he had not e leaſt hope of preſerving it, if a ſpeedy d large re-inforcement was not ſent to him. *Lord Sandwich* was aſtoniſhed that the arquis ſhould ſtop there, and not inform e Houſe what was done upon that appli-tion. Lord Cornwallis embarked with oo troops for the relief of the iſland, on ard the Warwick, and five more ſhips of e line were detached and ready to ſail with im, when news was received at New York at the danger was over, for M. D'Eſtaing as in the American ſeas. Would the arquis then have had the fleet ſent to eward, to be locked up at Jamaica, inca-ble of any other ſervice, when D'Eſtaing as coming to North America? If he would, nd he ſhould be the miniſter who ſhould ppoint a firſt lord of the Admiralty ſo to , he would oppoſe him more violently an the noble Marquis now oppoſed him.

The Marquis in reply ſaid, the time of ord Cornwallis's embarking was not till af-r the 16th of September, and the attack editated by Count D'Eſtaing was to have aken place in the beginning of September, that he ſtill maintained his aſſertion, that amaica was ſaved by accident; as to not eeping a fleet to leeward, he knew who as his lordſhip's adviſer in that; but it ould notwithſtanding have been a proper eaſure, and he was ſupported in that inion by his reſpectable friend Admiral eppel.

Lord Sandwich ſaid, he would not deny hat Sir Hugh Palliſer had given him advice keep the fleet to windward; but he had ot relied on him, though he believed him be as capable of adviſing in naval matters any man whatever; but he ſhould be ſhamed, in his ſtation, to pin his faith on ny one man's advice; it was his duty to eek for information from all able perſons; e had done ſo, and had, in concurrence with heir judgement, formed his own opinion ot to lock up great part of the fleet at amaica, which would have left America nprotected; for if we were to have pro-ided a fleet equal to D'Eſtaing, ſuppoſing im to have been expected at both places, it ould have required fifty ſail of the line.

The Duke of Bolton ſaid a few words to ow that the paſſage from leward to wind-ard, though not quite ſo certain and ſpeedy, as frequently performed; and though Sir ugh Palliſer, and all the Sir Hughs in the orld ſhould adviſe the contrary, he would aintain his opinion that a conſiderable fleet ould have been ſent in Auguſt to the lee-ard ſtation; and therefore, with the noble arquis, whom he thanked for the motion nd ſeconded it, he ſhould be for taking the etition into conſideration on a future day; for Jamaica had been neglected, and preſerved to England by accident.

The Marquis deſired Lord Sandwich not to change his note concerning the importance of the iſland, if it ſhould be taken within theſe two months; nor to diſavow the criminality, if every thing in the power of government is not done to protect it.

The petition was then ordered to lie on table, but the Marquis did not name any day for diſcuſſing it.

HOUSE of COMMONS.

Monday, February 21.

The order of the day being read for continuing the adjourned debate on Sir George Savile's motion. *Lord North* reſumed the ſubject, by obſerving, that it was unuſual to call for the names of penſioners who received their penſions out of the civil liſt, over which parliament had given the crown an abſolute juriſdiction. To admit the motion in its preſent extent would be attended with diſagreeable circumſtances; to reject it, would furniſh gentlemen with a pretext to ſay, that adminiſtration ſtood in the way of every enquiry that tended to the public good. To lay before the Houſe ſuch liſts as had been called for, in this and the laſt two reigns, when the civil liſt was augmented, was what he had no objection to; and he thought the Houſe ought not to call for more. The penſions were of two ſorts, thoſe paid at the Exchequer, and thoſe paid by Lord Gage. He would ſtate both to the Houſe in the groſs, that they might ſee how very little the nation would ſave by a reduction.

In the Exchequer, the petitions were ſet down at 35000l. but then this was in Exchequer language, where *penſion* was tranſlated petition; but in theſe penſions were included ſalaries. Firſt, 5000l. to the Lord Chancellor, which, though a ſalary, was called a penſion; 3000l. additional ſalary to the Lord Chamberlain; 1500l. to the Lord Steward; near 5000l. for the ſupport of the police; and ſeveral ſums for profeſſors in both univerſities, making in all upwards of 17000l. The amount of the penſions on Lord Gage's liſt was 58000l. in which were included numbers of ſmall penſions. To the French Proteſtants 8000l; to miniſters, ſchoolmaſters, profeſſors, &c. ſeveral large ſums. All theſe penſions were ſubject to a land-tax of 4s. in the pound, and to an exchequer-tax of 1s. 6d.; ſo that blending both liſts, and deducting a tax of 5s 6d. in the pound, there remained of penſions properly ſo called, only 48000l. a ſum from which the nation could make but ſmall ſavings. If the people knew that the penſion liſt was ſo low, he was ſure they never would have made it an object of complaint. The honourable mem-

ber

ber who had laid down a plan of reformation, ſaid, he would be ſatisfied if the liſt ſhould be reduced to 600001. At preſent it is conſiderably under that ſum; therefore he would appeal from the petitioners uninformed, to the people when they ſhould be informed. There were, indeed, penſions ſtill paid to the ſurviving ſervants of Queen Caroline, and about 13000l. a year to the ſervants and penſioners of the Princeſs Dowager of Wales; but theſe penſions were daily falling off.

Lord Gage's liſt was public: at his office the penſioners were paid quarterly; there was, therefore, publicity enough to ſhow whether improper ſums were granted. But there was not publicity enough to get at names for the purpoſe of inſerting them in magazines and newſpapers, and expoſing them to the malicious, deſigning, envious comments of thoſe, who are themſelves wanting penſions.

His lordſhip concluded with moving an amendment to Sir George Savile's motion, which reſtricted it to penſions, and the names of penſioners, *paid at the Exchequer*, and the value of *all other penſions*, but without giving names.

At half paſt one the Houſe divided;

Ayes	——	——	188
Noes	——	——	186

WEDNESDAY, 23.

Mr. Burke brought in his bill for eſtabliſhment of public œconomy by a reformation in the expenditure of the civil liſt, the abolition of ſundry offices, &c. which was read the firſt time.

The order of the day being then read for referring the eſtimates of the ordinaries and extraordinaries of the navy to the committee of ſupply. An oppoſition was made by Mr. David Hartley, who declared he would not vote one ſhilling more of the public money, till the petitions of the counties had been taken into conſideration, nor while the miniſtry perſiſted in carrying on the deſtructive American war; this brought on a very unintereſting debate, with great deviations to other ſubjects that had been talked over many times in the ſeſſion. At length the committee ſat, and reſolved that the ſum of 585,381l. be granted for the ordinary expences of the navy, and 693,580l. for the extraordinaries for the year 1780.

THURSDAY, 24.

Mr. Coke moved, "That the committee appointed upon the bill to explain and amend an act for the ſecuring, explaining, and rendering more effectual the laws for preſerving the freedom of election, be inſtructed to receive a clauſe, laying a ſtamp-duty of 20l. upon the admiſſion of all honorary freemen into boroughs and corporations returning members to parliament, and that the ſaid inſtructions be referred to the committee of ways and means."

The motion was ſupported by Mr. Ma field, Mr. Whitbread, and Lord Weſtc and oppoſed by Sir G. Yonge, Sir C Wray, Mr. Fox, Gen. Conway, Mr. By and ſeveral others, who contended t inſtead of preſerving, it was calculated injure the freedom of election; that if were not for the creation of honorary fr men, the number of electors in many cor rations would become ſo very inconſider as to be a much eaſier prey to corruption they were under the preſent regulation that the meaſure, inſtead of making el tions more popular, tended ſtrongly to cre an ariſtocracy, and in ſhort, that it was d gerous to attempt partial reforms in conſtitution, which, if meddled with at ſhould receive a thorough repair.

The queſtion was rejected on a diviſi when the numbers were, for it, 23; aga it, 121. Majority 98.

The Houſe then reſolved itſelf into a co mittee, ond took into conſideration a pe ion from the merchants trading to Ameri praying leave to export proviſions and m chandiſe to thoſe parts of that continent w which they cannot at preſent trade, by l

Mr. Alderman Hayley on this ſubj moved for leave to bring in a bill to rep part of a law paſſed at the beginning of American troubles, and to allow the libe of trading to thoſe parts which now are, hereafter may be, in the poſſeſſion of majeſty's forces.

This motion was ſeconded by Sir Geo Yonge, and after a ſhort converſation pa unanimouſly.

MONDAY, 28.

Upon the ſecond reading of Lord Be champ's bill for the further relief of inſo ent debtors, counſel were heard at the upon the petitions of a great number tradeſmen, ſhopkeepers, and other inhabita of the county of Middleſex, and of the c and liberties of Weſtminſter againſt it.

Mr. Lee, Mr. Sylveſter and Mr. Erſki pleaded againſt the principles of the bi contending that it would introduce an in vation into the eſtabliſhed laws of the ki dom of a very dangerous conſequence to co mercial credit, ſince the dread of confin the perſon of an inſolvent debtor in pri is the ſtrongeſt career, againſt infam perſons contracting debts without the l intention to diſcharge them. That it wo inevitably occaſion a great number of ban ruptcies among capital tradeſmen, wh debtors would by this act be empowered ſurrender their effects on oath into the ha of one creditor in preference to all the r in order to obtain the liberation of their p ſons: that it would veſt a power in judges, inſtead of the courts of law to de on the abilities of the debtor, and to de mine whether he has or has not faithfu delivered up all his effects; finally, that

creditor who ſues, will be obliged to
ort the whole weight of maintaining the
r till he is releaſed upon the ſurrender
ll his effects.

he counſel being ordered to withdraw,
commitment of the bill was oppoſed by
Barrow, Lord Ongley, and Lord George
don; the latter oppoſed it only on the
ciple that the Houſe were not competent
es of the matter, the greateſt part of the
bers being themſelves in debt for almoſt
y neceſſary and convenience of life;
Ongley thought the laws already too
lgent, and that the frequent inſolvent
had done a great deal of harm.

Lord Beauchamp defended his bill from the
mple of the legiſlation of Holland, the
ntry where commercial intereſts are beſt
derſtood; he ſaid, he had conſulted the
eſt lawyers in the kingdom about it, who
approved the plan of it, and he had
n notice of his intention at the cloſe of
laſt ſeſſion, ſo that there had been ſuffi-
t time for every county in England to con-
r of it; yet ſtill it was not his inten-
to hurry it through the Houſe. He
uld only obſerve, that by the lateſt accounts
Holland, it appeared that there are only
enteen perſons confined in priſon for debt
that great commercial republic, and thoſe
been condemned as fraudulent debtors.
Amſterdam only three, the reaſon is, that
en debtors fairly deliver up their all, they
releaſed after forty days impriſonment;
in France and other parts of Europe
ere the creditor can confine the debtor for
onger term, he is obliged to make a con-
erable allowance for his ſupport.

Mr. Burke and *Mr. Fox* ſpoke ably in ſup-
t of the bill, the former ſtrongly in
vour of perpetual inſolvent bills.

Mr. Wallace the Sollicitor General, related
the Houſe a great number of hardſhips
at priſoners for debt labour under at pre-
t, in the courſe of the proceſs againſt
em, and in the priſons, and ſaid, he hoped
judge would be found hardy enough to
poſe the bill.

Mr. Popham hoped all debtors to the
own would be included in it, and then the
eſtion was put for committing it, which
as agreed to; but a great many petitions
ving been ſince preſented to the Houſe
m all parts of England, a ſpecial com-
ittee was appointed to take them into con-
eration, and in this ſtate the bill ſtill
mains.

TUESDAY, 29.

Lord North moved the thanks of the
houſe to Admiral Sir George Brydges Rod-
y, for his late important ſervices to his
untry, which after a ſmart converſation,
as carried unanimouſly. Mr. Townſhend
d ſeveral other members of the minority
the converſation, mentioned the verſatility
adminiſtration; one day they would vote
thanks to naval commanders, and the very next ſuffer their hireling ſcribblers to abuſe them in print; this had been the caſe of Admiral Keppel, they therefore hoped Admiral Rodney would receive more ſubſtantial marks of royal favour, and they thought the Houſe ought to addreſs his majeſty for that purpoſe. The friends of adminiſtration on the contrary ſaid, it was the prerogative of the crown to reward merit, and the Houſe could not, nor ought not to interfere.

The ſame vote of thanks was moved the next day in the Houſe of Lords by the Earl of Sandwich, and a ſimilar converſation took place, which it is needleſs to repeat.

The bill for enabling members of the Houſe of Commons to be candidates to repreſent other places, was then read the ſecond time, and after a ſhort debate on the queſtion for committing it, a diviſion took place, when it was rejected by 66 votes againſt 23. The chief argument againſt the bill was urged by Sir Grey Cooper, who from a number of precedents, proved that every member is a repreſentative virtually for the whole realm, though individually only for the place he repreſents, on this principle a man being once a repreſentative, cannot be a candidate to repreſent any vacant ſeat. It was alſo ſaid, that it would increaſe the number of conteſted elections, and create confuſion all over the kingdom.

THURSDAY, MARCH 2.

Lord North gave notice, that he ſhould move for leave to bring in a bill to appoint a committee of accounts.

Mr. Pennant informed the Houſe, that he was under great apprehenſions for the ſafety of Jamaica, from the inſufficiency of our naval force there, and in order to ſhow that it is not equal to what it was in former wars, he moved that a liſt of the ſhips of war on the Jamaica ſtation from the year 1755 to the year 1779 be laid before the Houſe, which was ordered accordingly.

Mr. Burke's bill for reformation and œconomy was read the ſecond time, and committed for Wedneſday the 8th.

MONDAY, 6.

The Houſe went into a committee of ſupply, when Lord North opened the firſt part of the budget, that is to ſay, after ſtating the ordinary revenues of the nation, and the expences to be incurred for the ſervice of the enſuing year, in conſequence of the ſupplies granted to his majeſty by Parliament; he informed the committee that the ſum of twelve millions extraordinary would be wanted which he propoſed to borrow by a loan, to which a great number of perſons had readily agreed to ſubſcribe, and if he had wanted twenty millions, he could have obtained it. His lordſhip mentioned a negociation with the Eaſt India Company for the renewal of their charter, which had failed becauſe the

company had not agreed to those terms which he thought the public entitled to. Another year perhaps they would consider better, in the mean time as this was the case, the money lenders had obliged him to agree to conditions he would have wished to have altered, for it was his desire to have borrowed the twelve millions at five per cent. but borrowers must not be choosers, and therefore he had consented to the following conditions:

For every 100l. subscribed, the subscriber to be entitled to 100l. Bank Annuities, for 10 years, valued at 75l.

An annuity, called a long annuity, for the term of 75 years, of 11. 16s. 3d. per annum, valued at	25 0 0
A proportionable share of four lottery tickets to every thousand pounds subscribed, valued at	4 0 0
	104 0 0

The premium was therefore calculated at 4l. per cent. and it has since risen to 7, in the alley. The oeconomy of this bargain considering the circumstances of the times was strongly contended for by his lordship.

Mr. Fox as strenuously maintained the contrary, and desired it might be compared with the loan for the last year, and as the aspect of public affairs is more favourable now than it was last year, he thought a better bargain might have been made. However the resolutions of the committee met with no further opposition till the report was brought up the next day, and then a variety of objections were thrown out in conversation, but without effect, for the report was agreed to, and bills for the loan ordered in.

Sir George Savile said, he could not possibly vote away the public money in such large sums, without better accounts were kept and produced to Parliament of the expenditure. Those already on the table he complained were amazingly defective.

Mr. Johnstone, Major Hartley and *Mr. David Hartley* declared they would not agree to the report, nor vote any more money till the prayers of the people in their petitions were heard, and public oeconomy established on the plan of Mr. Burke's bill: Mr. David Hartley likewise called for an explanation of the words in the votes of supply for carrying on the war, because he never would vote a shilling for carrying on the American war, though he would strain every nerve for supplies to carry on the war against the House of Bourbon.

The other business of this day consisted in bringing in, and reading in their first stage, bills which will be hereafter mentioned in the stages in which they were debated.

WEDNESDAY, 8,

On moving the order of the day for going into a committee on Mr, Burke's bill,

Mr. Rigby got up and mentioned to the House a doubt that had arisen in his mi as to the propriety of the proceedings of t House in respect to one part of the bill n proposed to be committed. It appeared him, that the House of Commons could take away, by any resolution or vote their's, any part of the sum granted to Majesty for his Civil List establishment life. This doubt he wished to have clear up, and he should therefore take the sense the House, whether he was precluded, the order of the day, from bringing it immediately as a motion; and if not, wh ther they chose to enter upon it, or to po pone it to another day.

A very warm conversation ensued upo this occasion, in which Mr. Fox, Gener Conway, Lord North, the Attorney Gen ral, and Mr. Dunning were the princip speakers.

Mr. Fox and his friends insisted that M Rigby ought to put his motion directly, a that the House should debate it fully, befor they proceeded to the order of the day, it militated against the principle of the bill and it would be in vain to commit it; f if the proposition should be admitted, th the House had not a power to resume an part of the Civil List establishment, ther was an end to the matter at once; but h declared that if this was carried, he neve would open his lips again within those wal in favour of the liberties of his country however he might struggle for them, an take all lawful means to support them with out doors. Neither should he any longe consider himself as living in a land of free dom.

Mr. Rigby, apprehending he was reflecte upon, warmly asserted, that he was as stre nuous a friend to the liberties of his countr as any man in the House, but he was not t be terrified out of his motion, neither wa he to be coaxed out of it by any minister the doubt was honest, it was founded, in hi opinion, on justice and the usage of parlia ment, and he wished to have the matte cleared up.

General Conway expressed his surprise a the doubt, after his majesty had authorise the noble lord in the blue ribbon to signif his consent that the House should proceed upon this bill, which appeared to him to con vey an acknowledgement of the principle o the bill, and that it was not meant to oppos it.

Lord North denied that any such idea wa conveyed by the assent he was authorised t give: he said it did not bind him any more than it did his majesty; it was only an assent as to the form of bringing bills into Parlia ment that affected the king's property, and he held himself as free to oppose the bill in any stage the moment after he had signified such assent as before: neither was he bound, in

any

any reſpect as a miniſter, from acting as he ſhould think fit as a member of parliament; but he wiſhed to wave the diſcuſſion of the motion, and to commit the bill; he therefore ſhould certainly move the order of the day.

The Attorney General ſpoke to the illegality of taking from a man any part of his property conferred upon him by the law of the land, unleſs he has committed ſome offence by which he has forfeited his right: and he could not ſee how it was poſſible to reſume any part of the civil liſt eſtabliſhment without firſt repealing the acts by which it was granted to his majeſty.

The queſtion for the Speaker's leaving the chair for the Houſe to go into a committee on the bill being put, a diviſion followed, when it was carried by 205 againſt 199; total 404. At paſt eight o'clock the committee proceeded to the firſt enacting clauſe in the bill, Mr. Elwes, knight of the ſhire for Berkſhire, in the chair. The clauſe enacts, that from and after——day the office of third ſecretary of ſtate for the colonies, the ſame not being neceſſary, ſhall be aboliſhed, together with the under ſecretaries, clerks, &c.

Mr. Pownal very juſtly remarked that the deſcription of the office was wrong in this clauſe, and he appealed to the patent by which Lord George Germain holds his office, alledging that there are no ſuch words as ſecretary of ſtate for the colonies; he therefore propoſed an amendment, by leaving out the words "for the colonies," which was agreed to.

Lord George Germain then informed the Houſe, that he did not conſider himſelf as firſt, ſecond, or third ſecretary of ſtate, but as one of his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate, by which deſcription alone he had the honour to hold the ſeals.

Mr. Burke readily admitting an amendment, the clauſe was amended in this manner, "that one of the offices of ſecretary of ſtate ſhall be taken away and aboliſhed, and the duties of the ſaid office ſhall be done or performed by one or both of the two remaining ſecretaries of ſtate."

After a debate which laſted till half an hour after two in the morning, the clauſe was rejected on a diviſion by 208 votes againſt 201.

An Impartial Review of New Publications.

ARTICLE XVIII.

THE Beauties of Britiſh Antiquity, ſelected from the Writings of eſteemed Antiquaries; with Notes and Obſervations. By John Collinſon. 8vo. 6s. Longman.

THE modeſt editor of this ingenious and entertaining travelling companion, has generouſly acknowledged the authorities from which he has collected his beauties; he has indeed been an induſtrious bee, and his readers will find the eſſence culled from every literary flower in the garden of antiquity. The moſt admired writers on the ſubject of Britiſh Antiquities, have favoured us with large volumes calculated for the ſtudy; but Mr. Collinſon judiciouſly conſidering that thoſe who poſſeſs views, either drawings, engravings, or paintings by our eminent artiſts, of ruinated ſtructures, and other ſcenes of antiquity; or who occaſionally viſit them in journies through different parts of the kingdom would be glad of a conciſe yet accurate deſcription of them in a portable ſize, has executed that taſk in a manner which muſt give ſatisfaction to every lover of antiquities. The notes and obſervations do honour to our compiler's judgement, and the firſt paragraph in his preface gives us ſo high an idea of the antiquities of Britain, that it deſerves the notice of the curious; to whom no better recommendation of the work can be given.—The antiquities of Great Britain, according to Mr. Collinſon, are beyond diſpute, far more numerous, and more curious than thoſe of any other nation in the habitable world, not even excepting Italy itſelf, whoſe ruins are ſo much glorified by the legendary traveller. But, upon examination it will be found, that Italy is famous only for the remains of its own ancient people, the deſcendants of Romulus; while England on the contrary can boaſt not only of the works of its Aborigines, but of thoſe of its conquerors and invaders; of diſtant people, varying in manners from each other, as much as the invader from the invaded; and we join to the maſſive rudeneſs of the Briton, the elegance of the Roman, and the clumſy ornament of the Saxon. We have only to add, that every caſtle, abbey, or other edifice, the ruins of which have been celebrated by other antiquarians, is properly claſſed and deſcribed in the preſent publication.

XIX. *Philoſophical Enquiries into the Laws of animal Life, in ſix Chapters. By Hugh Smith, M. D.* 4to. 1s. L. Davis.

THE deſign of this treatiſe is to demonſtrate the probability that *air* is the firſt cauſe of animal life; to point out the mechanical cauſes that concur in prodcing the circu-

lation of the blood, and to explain the laws of reſpiration. The principles upon which theſe enquiries are founded were laid down in a courſe of lectures delivered by Dr. Smith in the beginning of the year 1778— On the philoſophy of phyſick, the leading aphoriſm therein maintained was, that "in all living animals, life, heat, and motion are inſeparable;" by regular progreſſion the doctor advanced to his laſt principle, that "Vital air, heat, and motion appear to be inſeparable in animal life;" and the ultimate deduction is, that *air* is the firſt material cauſe of every motion proper to life.

The hypotheſis is equally new and ingenious; it has been ſupported by experiments, and if it ſhould be univerſally admitted the application of the principles will be extenſive and uſeful to the medical profeſſion, which will be greatly improved by this illuſtration of the animal œconomy. Objections are ſtated againſt the theories of two of the moſt eminent medical and anatomical writers of modern times, Harvey and Boerhave, concerning the circulation of the blood. The bare mention of ſuch a conteſt, is ſufficient to excite the learned of the faculty, and every ſtudent in natural philoſophy to examine theſe enquiries with candour and the utmoſt attention. The ſix chapters are to be publiſhed ſeparately, and it is proper to remark that the pamphlet before us, contains only the firſt chapter, concluding with ſeveral experiments in proof of his new hypotheſis.

XX. *The Valetudinarian's Bath Guide, or the Means of obtaining Long Life and Health, dedicated to the Earl of Shelburne. By Philip Thickneſſe*, 8vo. 3s. 6d. Dodſley.

This is a very uſeful and at the ſame time a very entertaining performance, for the author's lively imagination has ſuggeſted to him that kind of conſolation which ought to be adminiſtered as part of the preſcriptiou by every man who undertakes to give advice to Valetudinarians. Mirth and good humour are admirably calculated to promote ſucceſsful effects from medicines. Mr. Thickneſſe, ſenſible of the force of this truth, has intermixed ſprightly anecdotes and amuſing obſervations, with the moſt humane and ſenſible advice.

The faſhion of going to Bath to drink the waters, and to bathe in them, carries numbers of perſons to that delightful ſpot, who have no occaſion to uſe the waters in either way; others are ſent there with diſorders which thoſe waters will not cure, through the ignorance or ſomething worſe of phyſicians. Mr. Thickneſſe therefore could not have formed a more benevolent deſign than that of pointing out from the beſt medical authorities, the nature of the Bath waters, the diſorders for which they have proved effectual, and thoſe wherein they have failed. The next object was to lay down certain rules by way of caution againſt the improper uſe of them, either by drinking them unprepared, or in too large quantities, by eating too ſoon and too haſtily after taking them, or by bathing in them without firſt conſulting the ſtate of the habit.

The Bath waters, ſays Mr. Thickneſſe, ſometimes kill, are often of infinite ſervice, and frequently reſtore to the patients perfect health. To avoid the fatal effects this publication ſhould be carefully read and attended to; for valetudinarians are therein requeſted to conſult thoſe phyſicians who are acquainted with their conſtitutions, to mark the mode of living they have been accuſtomed to, and not to change from turtle and veniſon, from claret and port, to balm tea, water gruel, and other ſlops.

We have a chapter on apothecaries, which every family ſhould read, that they may take care to employ only ſuch conſcientious and diligent men of that profeſſion, who will ſuperintend the preparations made up in their ſhops; and the dreadful miſtakes that have been made by young apprentices, where the maſters are too proud and too rich to do their duty in a matter in which the lives of the patients are at ſtake, our author has expoſed as proper warnings againſt future fatal accidents.

In the chapter on long life and health, we have a curious and pleaſant diſſertation on the advantages of inhaling the breath of young perſons; enforced by his own example, "I am myſelf turned of ſixty, and in general, though I have lived in various climates, and ſuffered ſeverely both in body and mind, yet, having always partaken of the breath of young women whenever they lay in my way, I feel none of thoſe infirmities which ſo often ſtrike my eyes and ears in this great city." A Frenchman never gives up the ſociety of young women, nor young company till he is unable to keep any.

On the ſubject of bilious diſorders, our author is very explicit, having himſelf laboured under the excruciating torture of concretions in the gall bladder, upwards of twenty years, and yet outlived that painful diſorder. The Bath waters are peculiarly ſerviceable in theſe caſes. Laudanum and opium are likewiſe ſtrongly recommended from his own experience; of which he gives the following inſtance: "I have more than once cauſed the ſtone to paſs or return into the bladder, by lying upon my belly on a table, and a heavy perſon ſitting on my back; but much oftener, and that too thirty years ago, being ſuddenly attacked with it on the day I was engaged to dance at the ball here, rather than loſe my partner or my diverſion, I have run over the parade, bent double with pain to the apothecary's, and taken forty drops of laudanum, and afterwards enjoyed my evening entertainment

ithout any inconvenience from the diſorder the medicine which removed it.

Remarks on Dr. Oliver's eſſay on the uſe nd abuſe of warm bathing in gouty caſes. n account of the antiquity and ancient aths of the city. Strictures on wine and nd drinking to exceſs. On Dr. Charltia's nalyſis of bath waters. On the promiſcu- us bathing of the ſexes. On muſick. On he cure of the dropſy; and on the different egrees of heat in the baths, are the chief emaining contents of this valuable pocket ompanion for the valetudinarian. In a future dition we recommend a minute deſcription f the whole proceſs for drinking and bathing rom the firſt arrival of the patient at Bath, o his final diſmiſſion. It will have its uſe nd be highly entertaining to thoſe who have ot the opportunity to viſit Bath. Proper lates to illuſtrate the ſubjects ſhould alſo be iven.

XXI. *Love and Madneſs, a Story too true, n a Series of Letters between Parties whoſe Names would perhaps be mentioned, were they ſo known or leſs lamented.* 8vo. Kearſley, s. 6d.

THE riſe, progreſs, and final cataſtrophe of he fatal affection ſubſiſting between the late Miſs Reay and Mr. Hackman, make the principal ſubject of theſe letters, ſaid to be written by the parties to each other. But they reenriched with a gerat many other incidents, ſome of them nearly of the ſame kind, furniſhing examples of the tragical effects of raſh inconſiderate love, which is certainly a pecies of madneſs. It is ſhown that it is ot confined to any country. The follow- ng pathetic ejaculations give a ſtriking pic- ure of love and madneſs, they follow the narrative of a mad lover having ſhot his miſ- reſs, not Hackman but one Empſon a foot- man.

"Oh love, love! canſt thou not be content o make fools of thy ſlaves, to make them niſerable, to make them what thou pleaſeſt! muſt thou alſo goad them on to crimes, muſt hou convert them into devils, hell hounds!"

We hope this compilation as it is intended, will check the ardour of this predominant paſſion, whenever it is directed to improper bjects, or liable to form connexions deſtruc- ive of the peace of mind of the parties. In his view the editor deſerves our warmeſt pplauſe.

But there is another part of his performance which does honour to his humanity and gene- rous ſentiments; in the courſe of the corre- pondence, Miſs Reay wiſhes to receive all the nformation ſhe can concerning the life and character of young Chatterton. This taſk Mr. Hackman is ſuppoſed to have ſet about with great aſſiduity, or rather the editor of this correſpondence, and he aſſures us that every ſyllable he writes on that ſubject is authentick. It takes up a third part of the volume, and in every page preſents the reader with ſome curious incidents of the ſhort life of that great, neglected, unfortunate young genius. Many aſſertions were thrown out by reſpectable authors affecting the moral con- duct of Chatterton; the editor has taken great pains, and has ſucceeded in ſhowing that independent of the foibles of youth, and his literary deception concerning Rowley's Poems, his diſpoſition was amiable, his views liberal; and his concern for his mother and ſiſter, manifeſted in his letters to them, muſt make every reader lament his untimely end.

There are little pieces of poetry likewiſe in this account, written by Chatterton when he was not twelve years of age, and never before publiſhed; one of which we have in- ſerted in our poetical eſſays. The following extracts from one of his letters to his ſiſter, we hope will likewiſe prove entertaining to our readers:

Tom's Coffee-Houſe, London, May 30, 1770.

Dear Siſter,

There is ſuch a noiſe of buſineſs and politicks, in the room, that my inaccuracy in writing here, is highly excuſable. My preſent profeſſion obliges me to frequent pla- ces of the beſt reſort. To begin with, what every female converſation begins with, dreſs. I employ my money now in fitting myſelf faſhionably; and getting into good company; this laſt article always brings me in intereſt. But I have engaged to live with a gentleman, the brother of a lord (a Scotch one indeed) who is going to advance pretty deeply into the bookſelling branches: I ſhall have lodg- ing and boarding, genteel and elegant, gra- tis: this article in the quarter of the town he lives in, with worſe accommodations, would be 50l. per annum. I ſhall have, likewiſe, no inconſiderable premium: and aſſure your- ſelf, every month, ſhall end to your advan- tage: I will ſend you two ſilks this ſummer: and expect, in anſwer to this, what colours you prefer. My mother ſhall not be forgot- ten. My employment will be writing a volu- minous hiſtory of London, to appear in num- bers the beginning of next winter: as this will not, like writing political eſſays, oblige me to go to the coffee-houſe; I ſhall be able to ſerve you the more by it. But it will neceſſitate me to go to Oxford, Cambridge, Lincoln, Coventry, and every collegiate church near; not at all diſagreeable journeys, and not to me expenſive. The manuſcript Gloſſary, I mentioned in my laſt, muſt not be omitted. If money flowed as faſt upon me as honours, I would give you a portion of 50col. You have, doubtleſs, heard of the Lord Mayor's remonſtrating and addreſſing the king: but it will be a piece of news, to inform you that I have been with the Lord Mayor on the occaſion. Having addreſſed an eſſay to his lordſhip, it was very well received; perhaps better than it deſerved; and I waited on his lordſhip, to have his

approbation, to addreſs a ſecond letter to him, on the ſubject of the remonſtrance, and its reception. His lordſhip received me as politely as a citizen could: and warmly invited me to call on him again. The reſt is a ſecret—but the devil of the matter is, there is no money to be got on this ſide the queſtion. Intereſt is of the other ſide. But he is a poor author, who cannot write on both ſides. I believe I may be introduced (and, if I am not, I will introduce myſelf) to a ruling power in the court party. I might have a recommendation to Sir George Colebrooke, an East India director, as qualified for an office no ways deſpicable; but I ſhall not take a ſtep to the ſea, whilſt I can continue on land. I went yeſterday to Woolwich, to ſee Mr. Wenſley; he is paid to day. The artillery is no unpleaſing ſight; if we bar reflection; and do not conſider how much miſchief it may do. Greenwich Hoſpital, and St. Paul's Cathedral, are the only ſtructures which could reconcile me to any thing out of the gothic.

Eſſay writing has this advantage, you are ſure of conſtant pay; and when you have once wrote a piece, which makes the author enquired after, you may bring the booksellers to your own terms. Eſſays on the patriotic ſide, fetch no more than what the copy is ſold for. As the patriots themſelves are ſearching for a place, they have no gratuities to ſpare. So ſays one of the beggars, in a temporary alteration of mine, in the Jovial Crew.

A patriot was my occupation,
It got me a name, but no pelf:
Till, ſtarv'd for the good of the nation,
I begg'd for the good of myſelf.
Fal, lal, &c.

I told them, if 'twas not for me,
Their freedoms would all go to pot,
I promis'd to ſet them all free,
But never a farthing I got.
Fal, lal, &c.

On the other hand, unpopular eſſays will not even be accepted: and you muſt pay to have them printed, but then you ſeldom loſe by it—Courtiers are ſo ſenſible of their deficiency in merit, that they generally reward all who know how to daub them with an appearance of it. To return to private affairs, Friend Slude may depend upon my endeavouring to find the publications you mention. They publiſh the Goſpel Magazine here. For a whim I write in it: I believe there are not any ſent to Briſtol; they are hardly worth the carriage: Methodiſtical, and unmeaning. With the uſual ceremonies to my mother, and grandmother: and ſincerely, without ceremony, wiſhing them both happy; when it is in my power to make them ſo, they ſhall be ſo; and with my kind remembrance to Miſs Webb, and Miſs Thorne, I remain as I ever was,

Your's, &c, to the end of the chapter,
Thomas Chatterton.

P. S. I am this minute pierced through the heart, by the black eye of a young lady driving along in a hackney-coach.——I am quite in love: if my love laſts till that time you ſhall hear of it in my next.

XXII. *Elegiac Epiſtles on the Calamities of Love and War, including a genuine Deſcription of the tragical Engagement between his Majeſty's Ships the Serapis and Countess of Scarborough, and the Enemy's Ships commanded by Paul Jones, on the 23d of September, 1779.* Addreſſed to the Queen. 2s. Pridden.

WITH whom gentle reader do you imagine our bard is in love, ſtrange to tell in theſe modiſh times, with his wife, and it appears ſhe repays him with equal fondneſs, yet theſe turtles have been paired for many years, and have a numerous progeny. By profeſſion he is a ſurgeon, and ſerved in that capacity on board the Scarborough, during the engagement. His leiſure hours before the event, and after it, were employed in penning an imaginary poetical correſpondence between Eloiſa his affectionate wife, and himſelf under the character of Abelard. His deſcription of the action is truely affecting, and his poetry is equal to the ſubject. The following lines we give in ſupport of our opinion:

From War's malignant reign what evils flow
(Parent of ruin and tremendous woe!)
How many fathers grieve for children ſlain,
How many ſons lament their ſires in vain!
How many widows fruitleſsly deplore
The huſbands fated to behold no more!
Commerce and Arts the hoſtile æra mourn,
And towns and cities undiſtinguiſh'd burn:
Hence ancient lore from eaſtern empires flies,
And dreadful ruin o'er each region ſpread;
Regions no more with envied bulwarks crown'd,
Nor o'er the world triumphantly renown'd.

Speaking of Paul Jones, he thus exclaims—

Heavens; that a man forgetting nature's law
Should take up arms againſt his country's cauſe!
Join with the common enemy, and dare
To his native walls, to bring the war!

LIST *of* NEW PUBLICATIONS *in the Months of* MARCH *and* APRIL, *beſides thoſe that have been reviewed.*

HISTORY.

THE Hiſtory of the United Provinces of the Netherlands. By William Le[ith]thian, D. D. 4to. 16s. Boards. Dodſley.

The Hiſtory of the Eſtabliſhment of the Reformation of Religion in Scotland. By G. Stuart, LL. D. 4to. 10s. 6d. Murray.

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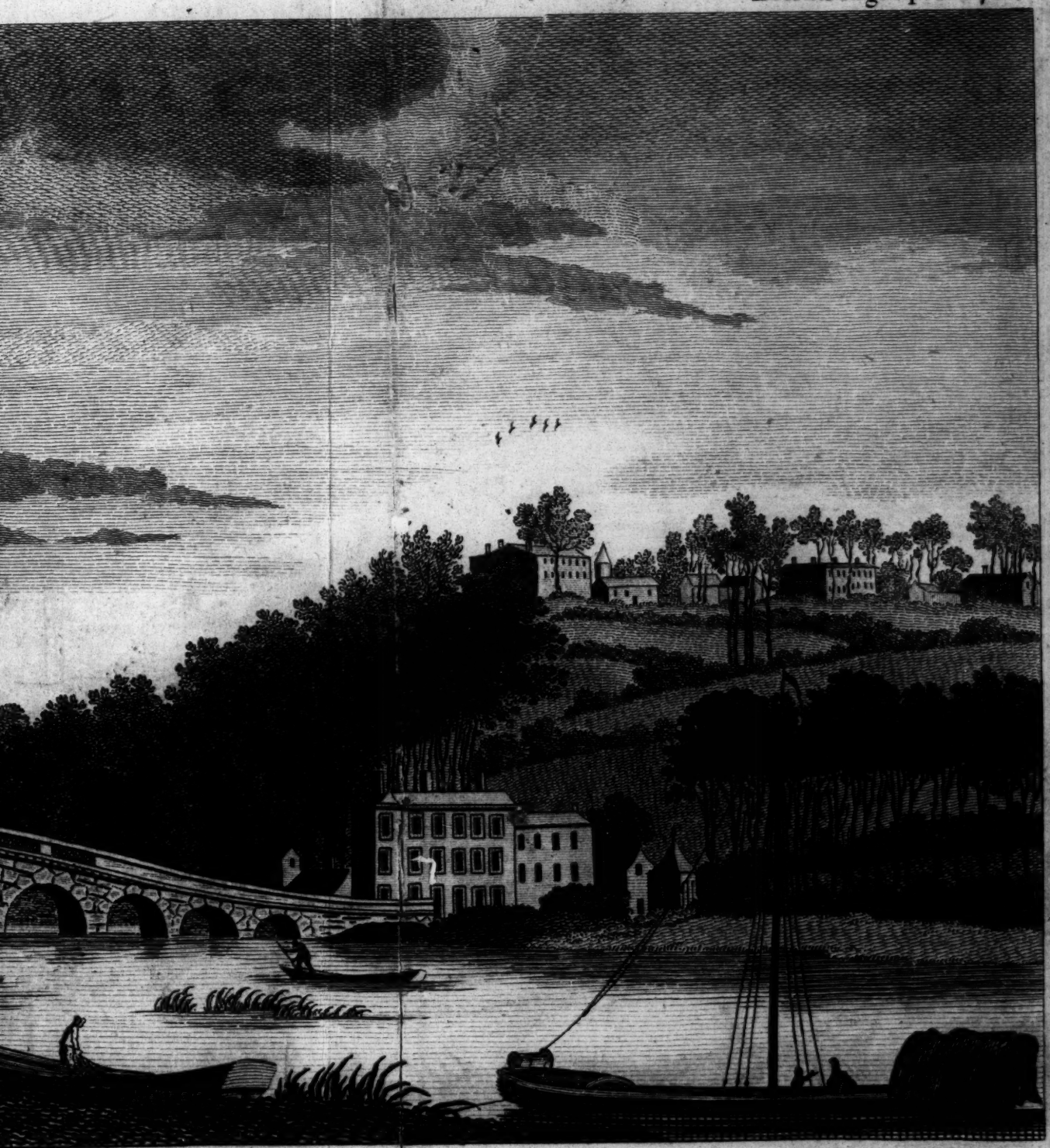

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POETICAL ESSAYS.

A VERNAL ODE.

T breathing o'er the velvet lawn,
felt the heart reviving gale;
ring unfolds the blooming ſcene,
udding grove and ſcented vale.
rchard's ſweets, the garden's pride,
rook that bubbles thro' the plain,
aified fields, and op'ning flowers,
wild notes of the feather'd train——
ilded groves with verdure clad,
ſt bright Phœbus' golden beams,
e his celeſtial glories flame,
the tranſlucent purling ſtream.
yads fair, whoſe temples round,
wreaths of odoriferous flow'rs;
me your ſylvan ſcenes amidſt
e bloom your roſy fringed bow'rs,
phs of the wave, ſweet Naïads hear,
our ſmooth waters bank along,
careleſs ſteps, I pleaſing ſtray,
warble forth my youthful ſong.
the gay rays of orient light,
k the ſafron mantled morn,
from Aurora's balmy wing,
arles with dew the prickly thorn,
off each daiſy-painted field,
from the lilly paved vales,
yr collects a rich perfume,
ſcents his ſoft coſmetic gales:
ſe honied pinions round diſpenſe,
as heav'n deſcended ſtore,
ing each noxious breath away,
ſweetning ev'ry fragrant ſhore.
ht o'er the hills the ſolar ray,
urple radiance wanton ſpreads,
n'd on the glaſſy ſount to play,
gild the velvet ſpangled meads.
ſweet this hour to rove the fields
ift nature ſheds her charms profuſe;
ide one in th' embow'ring ſhade,
court the thought inſpiring muſe!
as Aurora onward moves,
fleecy flocks the ſhepherd ſwain
Drives from their folds in jovial glee,
And whitens all the verdant plain.
The deer with nimble footed ſpeed,
Fleet as the winged paſſing gale.
Bound o'er the mountain's flow'ry ſide,
Or ſweep the low deſcending vale.
In yonder gay enamell'd mead
The Lark is ſeen to plume his wings,
Then tow'ring up the Azure height,
He mounts ſublime, and ſoaring ſings.
The yellow Finch, and Linnet blue,
In mattins wild ſalute the day,
While their ſweet ſongs by echo caught,
In double ſounding notes decay.
A limpid fountain gurgling flows,
From midſt yon Ivy twiſted cave,
Where ſee! the lovely Chloe cools
Her limbs in its reſplendent wave,
Deep in yon old ſequeſter'd grove,
Where the down-daſhing torrents roll,
Aſcends on fancy's roving wing,
The rapture breathing poet's ſoul!
Lo! foaming o'er the rough caſcade,
The lab'ring billows force their way,
Then mingling with the ſnow white floods
In curling eddies onward ſtray:
While down the ſmooth meand'ring ſtream,
The ſhining fiſhes ſportive glide;
The Perch, with ſilver glitt'ring ſcales,
And Trout with gold beſprinkled ſide.
Theſe are your bleſſings ſylvan maids——
The ſunny hills, and ſhady woods,
Delightful vallies, pleaſant plains,
Clear ſkies, ſweet air, and chryſtal floods.
Here could I ever, ever rove,
And quit the world's contentious ſcenes,
With joy, with innocence, and truth,
To wrap me in your charming greens;
But fate and fortune adverſe call,
And ſnatch me to the buſy throng!
Adieu then rural ſcenes adieu,
And ceaſe thou dear deluding ſong.

H. L.

BEAUTY

BEAUTY and FASHION.
A REPARTEE.

Mille habet ornatus, mille decenter habet. TIB.

SAYS Beauty to Faſhion, as they ſat at the toilette,
"If I give a charm, you ſurely will ſpoil it;
When you take it in hand, there's ſuch murth'ring and mangling,
'Tis ſo metamorphos'd by your fiddling and fangling,
That I ſcarce know my own, when I meet it again,
Such changelings you make, both of women and men.
To confirm what I ſay, look at Phryné, or Phillis,
I'm ſure that I gave them good roſes and lilies:
Now what have you done?—Let the world be the judge:
Why you daub 'em all over with cold cream and rouge,
That, like Thiſbé in Ovid, one cannot come at 'em,
Unleſs through a mud-wall of paint and po-matum.
And as to your dreſs, one would think you quite mad,
From the head to the heel 'tis all maſquerade;
With your flounces and furbelows, ſacks, trollopees, your knees,
Now ſweeping the ground, and now up to
Your pinking, and crimping, and chevaux de frize,
And all the fantaſtical cuts of the mode,
You look like a Bedlamite, ragged and proud!
Then of late you're ſo fickle, that few people mind you;
For my part, I never can tell where to find you;
Now dreſt in a cap, now naked in none,
Now looſe in a mob, now cloſe in a Joan;
Without handkerchief now, and now bury'd in ruff;
Now plain as a Quaker, now all of a puff;
Now a ſhape in neat ſtays, now a ſlattern in jumps;
Now high in French heels, now low in your pumps;
Now monſtrous in hoop, now trapiſh, and
Now like a maulkin; walking
With your petticoats clung to your heels,
Like the cock on the tower, that ſhows you the weather,
You are hardly the ſame for two days toge-ther."
Thus Beauty began, and Miſs Faſhion reply'd,
"Who does moſt for the ſex?—Let it fairly be try'd,
And they that look round 'em will preſently ſee,
They're much leſs beholden to you than to me:
I grant it, indeed, mighty favours you boaſt,
But how ſcanty your favours, how ſcarce is a toaſt?
A ſhape, a complexion, you confer how and then,
But to one that you give, you refuſe it to ten;
In one you ſucceed, in another you fail;
Here your roſe is too red, there your lilly's too pale;
Or ſome feature or other is always amiſs;
And, pray, let me know when you finiſh'd a piece,
But what I was obliged to correct or touch over,
Or you never would have either huſband or lover?
For I hope, my fair Lady, you do not forget,
Though you find the thread, that 'tis I make the net;
And, ſay what you pleaſe, it muſt be allow'd,
That a woman is nothing, unleſs à-la-mode;
Neglected ſhe lives, and no beauty avails,
For what is a ſhip without rigging or ſails?
Like the diamonds when rough are the charms you beſtow,
But mine is the ſetting, and poliſhing too.
Your nymphs, with their ſhapes, their complexions, and features,
What are they without me, but poor awkward creatures?
The Route, the Aſſembly, the Playhouſe will tell,
'Tis I form the Beau, and I finiſh the Belle;
'Tis by me that theſe beauties muſt all be ſupply'd;
Which time has withdrawn, or which you have deny'd;
Impartial to all, did not I lend my aid,
Both Venus and Cupid might throw up their trade,
And even your Ladyſhip die an old maid."

The WOODEN WALLS of ENGLAND:
AN ODE.

Written by HENRY GREEN, *and ſet to Muſic by* Dr. ARNE.

WHEN *Britain* on her Sea-girt Shore,
Her white-rob'd Druids erſt addreſs'd;
What Aid (ſhe cry'd) ſhall I implore,
What beſt Defence by Numbers preſs'd!
"Tho' hoſtile nations round thee riſe,
(The myſtic Oracles reply'd)
"And view thine Iſle with envious Eyes,
"Their threats defy, their rage deride,
"Nor fear invaſion from your adverſe Foes,
"*Britain*'s beſt Bulwarks are her Wooden Walls.
"Thine Oaks deſcending to the Main,
"With floating Forts ſhall ſtem the Tides,
"Aſſerting *Britain*'s liquid Reign
"Where'er her thundering *Navy* rides:
"Nor leſs to *peaceful Arts* inclin'd,
"Where *Commerce* opens all her Stores,
"In ſocial Bands ſhall league Mankind,
"And join the Sea-divided Shores:
"Spread then thy Sails where *Navy Glory* calls:
"*Britain*'s beſt Bulwarks are her Wooden Walls.
"Hail, happy Iſle! what tho' thy Vales
"No Vine-impurpled Tribute yield,
"Not fann'd with odour breathing Gales,
"Nor Crops ſpontaneous glad the Field;
"Yet *Liberty* rewards the Toil
"Of *Induſtry*, to Labour prone,
"Who jocund ploughs the grateful Soil,
"And reaps the Harveſt ſhe has ſown:
"While other Realms tyrannic Sway inthralls.
"*Britain*'s beſt Bulwarks are her Wooden Walls.

Thus ſpake the bearded Seers of Yore,
In Viſions wrapt of *Britain*'s Fame,
Ere yet *Iberia* felt her power,
Or *Gallia* trembled at her Name;
Ere yet *Columbus* dar'd t'explore
New Regions riſing from the Main;
From Sea to Sea, from Shore to Shore,
Bear then, ye Winds, the ſolemn Strain!
This ſacred Truth an awe-ſtruck World appals.
"*Britain*'s beſt Bulwarks are her Wooden Walls."

An EPITAPH *in Imitation of* SHENSTONE.

——*Quibus ipſa procul diſcordibus pennis,*
Fundit humo facilem victum juſtiſſima tellus.
VIRG.

MUTE here a merry Poet lies,
He only made Pretence
To ſimple, limping, laughing Lines,
Which never gave Offence.

And he was peaceful like his Muſe;
The worſt that we can ſay,
Is, that he ſold his Apples dear,
And—on the Sabbath day.

More happy than ſuperior Wits
In Life's firſt Rank who mov'd;
But—who nor liv'd, nor died like him—
Reſpected and belov'd.

No *Patron* flatter'd and betray'd,
No *Bookſeller* oppreſt;
His Meal was light, his Sleep was ſound,
His Verſes were his Jeſt.

Nor (treading on the old Man's Turf)
Can he who writes forbear
To pay departed *Innocence*
An honeſt, Heart-ſhed Tear.

Critic, forgive the firſt Eſſay
Of one whoſe thoughts are plain—
Whoſe heart is full—who never means
To ſteal your time again.

Caſtledykes, near Dumfries

The RESIGNATION.

By the late T. CHATTERTON.

O God whoſe thunder ſhakes the ſky:
Whoſe eye this atom globe ſurveys;
To thee, my only rock, I fly,
Thy mercy in thy juſtice praiſe.

The myſtic mazes of thy will,
The ſhadows of celeſtial light,
Are paſt the pow'r of human ſkill,—
But what th' Eternal acts is right.

O teach me in the trying hour,
When anguiſh ſwells the dewy tear,
To ſtill my ſorrows, own thy pow'r,
Thy goodneſs love, thy juſtice fear.

If in this boſom ought but thee
Encroaching ſought a boundleſs ſway;
Omniſcience could the danger ſee,
And mercy look the cauſe away.

Then why, my ſoul, doſt thou complain,
Why drooping ſeek the dark receſs?
Shake off the melancholy chain,
For God created all to bleſs.

But ah! my breaſt is human ſtill,
The riſing ſigh, the falling tear,
My languid vitals' feeble rill,
The ſickneſs of my ſoul declare.

But yet, with fortitude reſign'd,
I'll thank th' inflictor of the blow;
Forbid the ſigh, compoſe my mind,
Nor let the guſh of mis'ry flow,

The gloomy mantle of the night,
Which on my ſinking ſpirit ſteals,
Will vaniſh at the morning light,
Which God, my Eaſt, my Sun reveals.

On a Young Lady's FAN.

SURVEY me well, and think you ſee
An Emblem of your Sex in me:
So like, ſo very much the ſame,
We ſeem to differ but in name.

To poliſhed Sticks of equal Size
Which from a Center gently riſe,
And, ſpreading, form at Top a Bow,
The Niceneſs of my Frame I owe.

Thus, *Florimel*, miſled by Pride,
Nature's Deformities to hide,
By artful Stays, of Steel compact,
Elaborates a Shape exact.

See! now my Leaves well colour'd-ſhine,
What Figures grace the gay Deſign!
Yet theſe (ſmall cauſe for me to boaſt!)
But ſpeak the Artiſt's Skill at moſt.

In *Sylvia* thus now well unite
The Mixture of falſe Red and White:
Whilſt here the Lily, there the Roſe,
A variagated Bloom compoſe:
Yet all theſe Graces only tell
That Paint can mimic Nature well.

Now cloſe my Leaves together twine,
And in themſelves themſelves confine:
And now their full Extent diſplay,
Like Flow'rs fair opening to the Day.

Thus Women oft in Silence ſit,
And piqu'd, indulge the Pouting Fit:
Anon th' eternal Larum's rung,
And Vollies break from ev'ry Tongue;
For few obſerve the middle State
'Twixt moping Spleen, and ceaſeleſs Prate.

When Summer Suns with ſultry Heat
Around the Head intenſely beat,
My Leaves, with gentle Motion play'd,
Afford a kind refreſhing Shade.

So when *Cornuto* raves and frets
About Arrears of Rents and Debts,
When now his Paſſions higher riſe,
And Fury ſparkles in his Eyes,
How ſoon his Wife's compoſing Care
(Waving a Cudgel high in air)

Breathes Calmneſs o'er this troubled Sea,
And cools him——like a diſh of Tea!

Chloris to me for Refuge flies
Whenever conſcious Bluſhes riſe;
O'er widow'd *Delia*'s Face I'm ſpread,
"To hide the Tears ſhe can—not ſhed."
Yet my tranſparent Leaves reveal
What they're intended to conceal,

So ſhould you to the Fair relate
A Secret of the utmoſt Weight,
As ſoon they'll blab what they receive
As Water paſſes through a Sieve.

Thus far we both agree ſo well,
We almoſt form a Parallel;
Yet in one Circumſtance alone
I cannot make your Caſe my own:
For ſhould or Time or Malice ſpoil
My Textures, or my Colours ſoil,
The Artiſt's Hand new Bloom can give,
And bid each tranſient Grace revive.

But, Madam, ſhould your Charms decay
And fade inſenſibly away,
(As fade they muſt, or ſoon or late)
Such is the fix'd Decree of Fate;
This Truth each man of Rhymes will ſing,
"Beauty ne'er knows a ſecond Spring."
If then ſome worthy Mate ſhould offer,
Be timely wiſe, not ſcorn the Proffer.

THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER.

LONDON.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

At the Court at St. James's, the 17th of April, 1780, Preſent, the KING's Moſt Excellent MAJESTY in Council.

WHEREAS ſince the commencement of the war in which Great-Britain is engaged by the unprovoked aggreſſion of France and Spain, repeated memorials have been preſented by his majeſty's ambaſſador to the States-General of the United Provinces, demanding the ſuccours ſtipulated by treaty; to which requiſition, though ſtrongly called upon in the laſt memorial of the 21ſt of March, their High Mightineſſes have given no anſwer, nor ſignified any intention of complying therewith: and whereas by the non-performance of the cleareſt engagements, they deſert the alliance that has ſo long ſubſiſted between the crown of Great-Britain and the republick, and place themſelves in the condition of a neutral power, bound to this kingdom by no treaty, every principle of wiſdom and juſtice requires that his majeſty ſhould conſider them henceforward as ſtanding only in that diſtant relation in which they have placed themſelves: his majeſty therefore having taken this matter into his royal conſideration, doth, by and with the advice of his privy council, judge it expedient to carry into immediate execution thoſe intentions which were formally notified in the memorial preſented by his ambaſſador on the 21ſt of March laſt, and previouſly ſignified in an official verbal declaration, made by Lord Viſcount Stormont, one of his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate, to Count Welderen, envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary from the republick, nearly two months before the delivery of the aforeſaid memorial: for theſe cauſes, his majeſty, by and with the advice of his privy council, doth declare, that the ſubjects of the United Provinces are henceforward to be conſidered upon the ſame footing with thoſe of other neutral ſtates not privileged by treaty; and his majeſty doth hereby ſuſpend, proviſionally, and till further order, all the particular ſtipulations reſpecting the freedom of navigation and commerce, in time of war, of the ſubjects of the States General, contained in the ſeveral treaties now ſubſiſting between his majeſty and the republick, and more particularly thoſe contained in the marine treaty between Great-Britain and the United Provinces, concluded at London, December 1-11th, 1674.

From a humane regard to the intereſts of individuals, and a deſire to prevent their ſuffering by any ſurpriſe, his majeſty, by and with the advice of his privy council, doth declare, that the effect of this his majeſty's order ſhall take place at the following terms, viz.

In the Channel and the North Seas, ten days after the date hereof.

From the Channel, the Britiſh Seas, and the North Seas, as far as the Canary Iſlands inclusively, either in the Ocean or Mediterranean, the term ſhall be ſix weeks from the aforeſaid date.

Three months from the ſaid Canary Iſlands as far as the Equinoctial Line or Equator.

And laſtly, ſix months beyond the ſaid Line or Equator, and in all other parts of the World, without any exception or other more particular deſcription of time and place.

STEP. COTTRELL.

THURSDAY, March 30, 1780.

On Friday laſt at the aſſiſes at Kingſton, in Surrey, the trials on the crown ſide came on before the Hon. Mr. Juſtice Gould and a ſpecial jury, when Mr. Donovan (who voluntarily ſurrendered) was tried for having killed in a duel, in November laſt, Capt. James Hanſon. It appeared by a number of reſpectable witneſſes, that the deceaſed was entirely in fault, and had forced Mr. Donovan to meet him in a field near the Dog and Duck; it alſo appeared, that the only

only ground of quarrel between the prisoner and the deceased was, that Mr. Donovan interfered between Capt. Hanson and another person, and prevented their fighting, on which Hanson gave him very abusive language, and insisted "that he would make him smell powder." The deceased was wounded by a pistol bullet in the belly, and lived about 24 hours after. He declared to two eminent surgeons who attended him, and to several other persons, that Mr. Donovan behaved during the action, and after it, with the greatest honour, tenderness, and concern; and he particularly desired that no prosecution should be carried on against him, as he himself was solely in fault, by an unprovoked rashness of temper and heat of passion. The learned Judge gave an excellent charge to the jury, and said, "though he allowed that all the circumstances were as favourable to the prisoner as in such a case could be, yet as the idea of honour was so often mentioned, he must say and inform the jury, and the auditors, that it was false honour in men to break the laws of God and of their country; that going out to fight a duel was in both parties a deliberate resolution to commit murther, and there could be no honour in so savage a custom, which, however disguised in words, is contrary to the principles and happiness of society, and ought to be reprobated in every well-regulated community." The Jury, without going out of court, acquitted Mr. Donovan of the murther, and found him guilty of manslaughter on the Coroner's Inquest. The judge fined him 10l. to the King, which being paid in court, he was immediately discharged.

TUESDAY, APRIL 4.

At the general quarter session of the peace holden at Guildhall yesterday, there was the greatest confusion imaginable, owing to a new regulation adopted with respect to the publicans and tavern-keepers of this city, who, to the number of about 800, made a formal complaint of injustice, by being called upon to give their personal attendance at the renewal of their licences: for a long time the clamour put a stop to business. Mr. Jones of Cripplegate, and others said, they thought themselves oppressed to be considered by the court as offenders, for not attending at the last session, when for 30 years it has been the uniform custom for the several beadles to answer for them. The Recorder in a very audible speech, during which the disturbance subsided, entered into a full justification of the court. He said, that he thought it highly necessary, as well for the satisfaction of the gentlemen present, and who thought they were aggrieved, as to throw off that odium and weight of reflection which they had so freely bestowed upon the bench, without the least colour or foundation, to say a few words. The several acts of Parliament for licensing victuallers had prescribed the manner in which that step was to be pursued, and if the court knowingly deviated from the rule of law, they would be criminal. The law required a recognizance to be taken by the magistrates, and entered into by the parties for the proper conduct and good order of their houses. No other persons but the victuallers could give that security for themselves. However, it had been discovered that those only who could legally answer were personated by the beadles. The last session was the first time of this irregularity appearing to the bench, if it had not then been prevented, the court would have been reprehensible: the magistrates had been hitherto deceived; it was evident they were ignorant of the imposition, by reason of having all the the names called over; and if any person thought proper to assume upon themselves another character, by answering to names not their own, how were the justices fit objects of censure? Those who answered for the absentees were culpable. To the much talked of objection of expence, he desired all to take notice that the whole demand for a licence allowed by law was 1l. 5s. 6d. and whoever took more was guilty of extortion. As to the charges made in consequence of this novel mode, it was not in the power of the court to intermeddle with, or abridge; they were the fees of office upon all petitions presented to the court, and he wished the gentlemen would drop the idea of being brought as offenders, which was not the case; they were applicants in the common way, and until their petitions were read the court was not supposed to be acquainted with the contents. Having made many other observations to turn the current of abuse against the court, he said, that however generally it might be considered right, it was certainly wrong to grant licences as for many years was the practice, namely, to proxies. Mr. Alderman Alsop rose to explain the cause at the last session, and to defend himself for moving the alteration to take place. Mr. Jones complained of the fees of 8s. 6d. on the petition, and for the order of court; he insisted that it was a punishment for no crime. The clerk of the arraigns called upon the court to protect his character from reproaches thrown upon it, hinting a corrupt motive for his own interest to be the sole reason of the licences issuing in a different way. The Recorder said, there was no truth in the assertion, and it being agreed to give up 5s. of the 8s. 6d. the business went through satisfactorily to all parties. Previous to the able explanation of this interesting affair by the Recorder, flaming hand-bills were dispersed, inveighing bitterly against the court and officers, and promoting a resistance to the authority of the magistrates, which had nearly been of serious consequence.

WEDNESDAY, 5.

The following note was ſent to the Town Clerk of this city by Lord Shelburne, in anſwer to the letter of the committee of common-council, making an enquiry concerning his health after his late duel.

"SIR, *Berkely-Square, March* 28.

"I am truely ſenſible of the obliging and affecting terms in which the committee of common-council directed you to make ſo early an enquiry after my health. I can only anſwer their goodneſs by aſſuring them, that my life always has been, and always ſhall be, devoted to the publick, and my beſt and warmeſt ſervices ever at the command of the city of London. I have the honour to be, with great regard, Sir, your moſt obedient humble ſervant, &c."

FRIDAY, 7.

By the new works lately erected at Plymouth Portſmouth, and Sheerneſs, the Dock-Yards are now rendered perfectly ſecure from any ſudden attacks of the enemy.

Two large floating batteries are now getting ready in the river, one of which is to lie off Margate, for the better protection of that part of the Kentiſh coaſt.

TUESDAY, 11.

Yeſterday the queſtion to enquire into the Right of the Corporation to become Governours of the four Royal Hoſpitals, St. Bartholomew's, Chriſt's, Bridewell and Bethlem, and St. Thomas's, came on at Lincoln's Inn Hall before the Lord Chancellor, as Viſitor of all the Royal Foundations. The Counſel for the City of London were, the Attorney-General, the Recorder, Mr. Maddox, and Mr. Roſe; for the Petitioners (the Preſident and Governors by Donation) were, Mr. Mansfield, Mr. Kenyon, and Mr, Erſkine. The former, in a ſpeech of an Hour and a half, ſtated the objects of the Petition and the Prayer, and a modern Bye-Law of the Corporation for ſealing Hoſpital Leaſes in the Court of Common-Council; that in conſequence of the new reſolution Leaſes brought to the Court of Aldermen, agreeable to former uſage, were refuſed the Seal: this made it neceſſary for the Petitioners to appeal to his Lordſhip in his viſitorial capacity: Mr. Mansfield entered upon the merits of his caſe by adverting to the original grants of King Henry VIII. and Edward VI. which are made to the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens, in conformity to previous Indentures of covenant entered into between the Royal Donors and the Citizens: the learned Counſel contended, that there was no new creation of a corporate Body by the grant of King Henry, but the latter Sovereign, he acknowledged, had beſtowed a new corporation by a particular title, veſting a power of making Bye-Laws, and appointed Governours, Miniſters, and Officers. Soon after their inſtitution Governours were appointed by the Court of Aldermen, conſiſting of Aldermen and Commoners; preſently afterwards the Governors made choice of Succeſſors: that in the 15th Century orders were made for the annual regulation of Governors in future: that about the Year 1700, the election of Governors ceaſed to be annual; and alſo, that there was no limitation of Number. He then went fully into the manner of keeping the ſeal of the Governors. In the reign of Philip and Mary a new ſignature was appointed, and ſo there was before that time, viz. in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. After explaining the method of granting Leaſes, he obſerved, that the Aldermen being Governors *ex officio*, and acting in conjunction with the Petitioners, the corporation had a great ſhare of control, and if the City of London ſucceeded in eſtabliſhing the title they contended for, the counſel ſeemed to be in ſome apprehenſion leſt the corporation would go a ſtep further, and ouſt them of the Governorſhip entirely: having tenderly trod on this ground, he ſaid that the length of time might in Law be ſufficient to preſume, that the donative Governors were fixed beyond a Poſſibility of *Ouſter*; and beſides, there being no ſtatutes given by the Founders, it might alſo be legally preſumed, that a regulation had been duly made for ſuch appointment, and that the Viſitor had ſtamped it with his authority and approbation; length of time might even preſume a new charter: he animadverted upon the beneficence of the charities by the Governors, and enumerated the principal contributions. He drew a few inferences from the pointed parts of this copious opening, and the original grants were about to be read, when the Lord Chancellor intimated that a matter of this importance required a deal of time, and propoſed a further Day convenient to the Court and Counſel for a complete inveſtigation. Saturday Fortnight was fixed on when the Attorney-General is expected to take up conſiderable time in anſwering the arguments of Mr. Mansfield.

MONDAY, 17.

Saturday on a trial at bar in the Court of King's Bench the Will of the late Duke of Kingſton, in favour of the preſent Counteſs Dowager of Briſtol, was eſtabliſhed.

A few days ago the town Clerk of Scarborough, by order of the corporation, preſented the freedom of that Borough to Capt. Pearſon, late of the Serapis, and Capt. Percy, late of the Counteſs of Scarborough, in boxes of Heart of Oak, for their gallant Behaviour in an engagement off that Port with a Squadron off Ships under the command of Paul Jones, whereby the Baltick Fleet under their convoy was preſerved, and a ſtop put to further depredations on the Coaſt.

On

WEDNESDAY, 29.

On Saturday Mr. Serjeant Davy moved the court of Common Pleas for a rule to ſhew cauſe why a defendant ſhould not be diſcharged upon a common appearance to a writ iſſued in that court for a pretended debt of 70l. and upwards. After obſerving that the caſe he was inſtructed to open was extraordinary in its nature and circumſtances, he ſaid that the court would, no doubt, be aſtoniſhed to hear, that the plaintiff and defendant are huſband and wife. In the year 1760 they were married in the Spaniſh ambaſſador's chapel, according to the rites and ceremonies of the church of Rome, both being of that communion; they were then ſervants, and lived together, ſubſequent to the marriage, with all the affection of a loving couple for 11 years. She went into Northumberland with three ſurviving children of ſeven (the iſſue of this marriage) and the huſband allowed her 20l. a year during her continuance in the country, for the maintenance of herſelf and children. He wrote ſeveral letters to her in the warmeſt terms of affection, and ſhe returned to town and lived with her huſband, known and acknowledged by all their friends and acquaintances as his wife. The man fell in love with another woman, who was poſſeſſed of ſome property. His wife heard of his private courtſhip in the character of a ſingle man, and prevented the crime of bigamy, by informing the ſiſter of the lady intended as a ſacrifice, that the man was deceiving her. This ſtep, to preſerve the reputation of wife, and to defend her children from the imputation of baſtardy, drew upon her the reſentment of her huſband, who was not to be ſhook from his purpoſe of marrying the other woman. He arreſted his wife in her maiden name, upon an affidavit that ſhe was juſtly and truely indebted to him in ſeventy pounds and upwards, for ſo much money lent and advanced, When in the ſpunging-houſe the attorney offered her a ſum of money to ſign an inſtrument, renouncing all claim to her huſband, which ſhe abſolutely refuſed; thereupon ſhe was, by order of the attorney, taken to Newgate. During her confinement the offer was made a ſecond time, and refuſed; the attorney endeavoured to perſuade her to a compliance, by telling her, that a particular friend adviſed her to ſettle the difference by a general renunciation of the title of wife. But even this ſubterfuge had not the effect; ſhe was in Newgate 12 days, and the ſingular cruelty of the affair being repreſented to a captain with whom the huſband dined, he generouſly directed an attorney to bring the action, and apply to the court for relief. Serjeant Davy having commented on this tranſaction, ſaid he ſhould ſuper-add a clauſe to the rule, for the purpoſe of puniſhing the attorney for proſtituting the proceſs of the court to ſo ſhameful a deſign, evidently calculated to impoſe upon an innocent family, and therefore he moved alſo, that the parties ſhould anſwer.—The court ſeemed ſtruck at the relation, and ſaid, that whether it was in point of law criminal or not, the attorney had acted very unconſcientiouſly, and it would be right to call upon him, and, if poſſible, to puniſh him; they therefore granted the rule as prayed for.

IRELAND.

Dublin, April 1.

THE late acts paſſed in England for a free trade to this kingdom will be productive of the greateſt benefits. It has already ſet induſtry to work. Many have begun to engage in new branches of manufacture; but the advanced wages they give to the workmen has drawn ſo many from our great ſtaple manufacture, the linen, which, though not ſo profitable, was more ſure, that thoſe engaged in that branch have been under the neceſſity of advancing their workmen's wages one half, in order to retain them, which will very ſoon ſet their workmen and families above want in this very cheap country.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE

Whitehall, April 1, 1780.

Extract of a Letter from Major-General Campbell to Lord George Germain, dated Penſacola, Dec. 15, 1779.

WHAT a grievous mortification muſt it be to me to have to relate to your lordſhip, for my ſovereign's information, the conqueſt of the weſtern part of this province, by the arms of Spain, in conſequence of their early intelligence of the commencement of hoſtilities.

I cannot help obſerving that facts have demonſtrated, that Spain had predetermined on a rupture with Great Britain long before the declaration made on the 16th day of June laſt by their ambaſſador at the court of London; had laid their plans, and prepared all their governors abroad for ſuch an event; and it would appear had even fixed on the day, or at leaſt nearly the time, on which it was to take place; for we are here informed that war was declared at Porto-Rico in a few days after the 16th of June. Engliſh veſſels are known to have been carried into the Havannah as prizes in the beginning of Auguſt laſt. And from New Orleans I have the governor's own acknowledgement of his being apprized of the commencement of hoſtilities on the 9th day of Auguſt laſt: but how much earlier his intelligence of that event really was is uncertain. However that be, it is now uncontrovertibly known that he has long ago been

been ſecretly preparing for war. That having previouſly collected the whole force of the province of Louiſiana, the Independency of America was publickly recognized by beat of drum at New Orleans on the 19th day of Auguſt, and every thing being in readineſs for that purpoſe, he immediately marched againſt our forces on the Miſſiſſippi; and he ſo effectually ſucceeded by the capture, by ſtratagem, of a king's ſloop in lake Pontchartrain, by the ſeizure of a ſchooner in the river Miſſiſſippi on her way with rum and proviſions for Manchack, and of ſix other ſmall veſſels on the lakes and in the river Amir. One of theſe laſt with troops of the regiment of Waldeck, and another with proviſions, and by preventive precautions in ſtopping any communication of intelligence of his movements, being ſent to this place; that he had nearly effected the reduction of the weſtern part of this province before we at Penſacola were apprized, or had the ſmalleſt communication of his having commenced hoſtilities; the information of that event having only reached me on the 14th of September, as intimated to your lordſhip in my letter of that date; and Lieutenant-Colonel Dickſon, it appears, was forced to capitulate on the 21ſt day of that ſame month.

Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Dickſon to Major-General Campbell, dated New Orleans, October 20, 1779.

SIR,

I ſend by Lieut. Wilſon, for your information, a copy of a journal which I kept ever ſince the commencement of hoſtillities with the Spaniards. The dangerous and diſagreeable ſituation I have been in ever ſince that period will be fully related to you by him, and I hope will in every particular juſtify me, by convincing you that I have uſed my utmoſt efforts, even to the laſt minute, againſt a great ſuperiority of forces, with every other advantage an enemy could deſire. I ſent by Lieut. Wilſon the capitulation in Engliſh, as propoſed by me to his Excellency Don Bernardo de Galvez, and the original one in the French language, as finally concluded on between us. The terms are honourable to the troops and favourable to the inhabitants, and I hope will meet with your full approbation. Engineer Graham, who has obtained leave from his excellency Don Bernardo de Galvez to go to Penſacola on private buſineſs, was very uſeful to me in drawing up the terms of capitulation, and ſince our arrival here, on many occaſions, from his perfect knowledge of the French language.

It is with pleaſure I aſſure you that all the officers and men under my command behaved exceedingly well, and did every duty they weree ordered with great chearfulneſs and exactneſs. Lieut. Wilſon and the detachment of the royal artillery, as well as the additional gunners, diſtinguiſhed themſelves particularly the day the enemy offered their batteries againſt the redoubt.

I muſt, in juſtice to his Excellency Don Bernardo de Galvez, ſay, that the officers and ſoldiers, who are priſoners of war at this place, are treated with the greateſt generoſity and attention, not only by the officers, but even the Spaniſh ſoldiers ſeem to take pleaſure in being civil and kind to the priſoners in general. I am, &c.

ALEX. DICKSON, Lieut. Col.
16th regiment of foot.

The following are the moſt material Articles of Capitulation agreed upon and granted between his Excellency Don Bernardo de Galvez, his Catholick Majeſty's governor and Commander in Chief of the Province and Forces of Louiſiana, and Alexander Dickſon, Eſq. Lieutenant-Colonel of the 16th Regiment of Infantry, and Commander of the Troops of his Britannick Majeſty upon the Meſſiſſippi, &c. for the Garriſon and Diſtrict of Baton Rouge in Weſt Florida.

Article I.

THE garriſon ſhall not be made priſoners of war, nor obliged to engage not to bear arms for a certain time.

Article II. But they ſhall go out with all the military honours, arms, baggage horſes, drums beating, matches lighted at both ends, colours flying, two pieces of field artillery, with their ammunition for 30 rounds, and 36 rounds for the infantry.

Art. III. The garriſon ſhall be conveyed as ſoon as poſſible, under a good eſcort and convoy, to Penſacola, in Spaniſh veſſels, either by the Baliſe or the Lakes, as it may be thought proper; and the troops ſhall be furniſhed with good and wholeſome proviſions for the paſſage, at leaſt for three weeks, the veſſels and proviſions being firſt examined and ſearched by commiſſaries appointed for that purpoſe by Lieutenant-Colonel Dickſon; and the charges and expenſes ſhall be repaid on the Debarkation of the troops at Penſacola.

Art. IV. His Excellency Don Bernardo de Galvez ſhall provide the troops with a veſſel of 100 tons burthen, or with two large boats, which ſhall not be ſearched; and, in caſe of a want, with as many more as ſhall be found neceſſary for conveying the wounded and ſick, who ſhall be able to undergo the fatigues of the voyage: and the other ſick and wounded that cannot be conveyed immediately, ſhall be permitted, as ſoon as they are able, to join their regiments; and, in the mean time, his Catholick Majeſty ſhall furniſh them with every aſſiſtance of which they may ſtand in need.

Anſwer. The ſuperiority of the troops under my command, as well as of arms, ammunition, and proviſions, together with the knowledge I have of the bad ſituation in

in which the troops and the fort of Baton Rouge muſt be, from which all communication is cut off, having taken every veſſel coming from Penſacola with troops and proviſions, as well as the armed veſſel Weſt Florida, which was their only protection, and from which veſſels there are already in town more than 150 priſoners of war: all this will not permit me to accede to the propoſition of not making priſoners of war the Britiſh troops which are in the fort of Baton Rouge. I therefore poſitively require their ſurrendering themſelves priſoners of war; but conſidering the honourable defence made by Lieut. Col. Dickſon, his officers, and troops, they ſhall go out with drums beating, pieces charged, and colours flying, 500 paces from the fort, where they ſhall deliver the arms and colours to the troops under my command, and ſurrender themſelves priſoners of war; to be exchanged at the pleaſure of the King my maſter; engaging, at the ſame time, that they ſhall be treated with reſpect, and all poſſible Humanity. The field officers ſhall be permitted to wear their ſwords. The fort at the Natches, as depending on this, ſhall be evacuated and delivered up to me; and the garriſon ſhall have the liberty to retire to Penſacola, Jamaica, or ſuch other place under the government of his Britannick majeſty, as they ſhall judge proper.

What is contained in the above is to be conſidered as my anſwer to the 1ſt, 2d, 3d, and 4th articles.

Art. V. All the baggage and other effects, belonging to the officers, ſoldiers, and other perſons of the garriſon, ſhall remain their property, and be ſent with them.—Granted.

Art. IX. The inhabitants of this diſtrict ſhall be under the ſame laws, and enjoy the ſame privileges and immunities of religion and judicature, and ſhall have the ſame magiſtrates as they had under the Engliſh government, at leaſt till the peace ſhall be re-eſtabliſhed.—Granted in every point that ſhall not be contrary to our laws, until the deciſion of the King my maſter is known.

Art. X. The inhabitants ſhall, in like manner, be kept in full and entire poſſeſſion of all their effects and ſlaves, and in ſhort of every thing that belongs to them.—Granted.

Art. XII. All the inhabitants who ſhall prefer quitting the country or diſtrict, in order to eſtabliſh themſelves in ſome part of the dominions of his Britannick majeſty, ſhall be provided with a paſſport for their perſons, families, and effects, and they ſhall be permitted to remain without being diſturbed or obliged to take the oath of fidelity to his Catholick majeſty.—Granted, in reſpect to the liberty of retiring; but they ſhall be obliged to take the oath of fidelity during their reſidence in the juriſdiction of his Catholick majeſty.

Art. XVI. Under the above-mentioned conditions and ſtipulations, Lieutenant-Colonel Dickſon will deliver up to his Excellency Don Bernardo de Galvez, the redoubt of Baton Rouge, with all the cannon now mounted upon the parapets of the redoubt, and thoſe that may be found belonging to it, which ſhall, with all the remaining ammunition, &c. except what has been expreſſed in the 2d article, be put into the poſſeſſion of ſuch officer as his Excellency Don Bernardo de Galvez ſhall ſend for that purpoſe, by the officer commanding the royal artillery of his Britannick majeſty in that poſt.

Lieutenant-Colonel Dickſon will, in like manner, deliver up to his Excellency Don Bernardo de Galvez, or to the commiſſaries he ſhall pleaſe to ſend for that purpoſe, all the proviſions and other effects belonging to his Britannick majeſty, which are in the garriſon.

At the time of the final ſtipulation of the convention, the barrier or poſt of the garriſon ſhall be delivered up to the beſiegers, and their ſentinels ſhall relieve the ſentinels of the garriſon with all the military honours.

N. B. In reſpect to the 9th article, the inhabitants of this diſtrict, in taking the oath of fidelity to his Catholick majeſty, during the preſent war, that is to ſay for the time that is granted them to quit the country, ſhall be exempt from bearing arms, at leaſt againſt their natural and primitive ſovereign his Britannick majeſty. And in reſpect to the 12th article, his Excellency the Governor of Louiſiana ſhall permit the inhabitants of the town of New Orleans and province of Louiſiana, and the merchant veſſels which are in the ports, to convey the Engliſh inhabitants, with their effects, to the deſtination they ſhall prefer.

I accept the propoſitions granted by his Excellency Don Bernardo de Galvez, which are ſtipulated in the French language, having no interpreter of the Spaniſh language in the fort. Baton Rouge, the 21ſt of September, 1779.

(Signed) ALEX. DICKSON, Lieutenant-Colonel 16th Reg. Foot, commanding his Britannick majeſty's troops on the Miſſiſſipi, &c. in Weſt-Florida.

(Signed) B. de GALVEZ.

N. B. The inhabitants of the diſtrict of the Natches ſhall in like manner enjoy the ſame right and privileges granted to thoſe of this diſtrict by the capitulation: and moreover the permiſſion to wear their ſwords is granted to all the officers without exception.

(Signed) B. de GALVEZ.

(Signed) ALEX. DICKSON, Lieutenant-Colonel 16th Reg. Foot, commanding his Britannick majeſty's troops on the Miſſiſſipi, &c. in Weſt-Florida.

Copy

Copy of Lieutenant-Colonel Dickſon's reaſons for removing to Baton Rouge.

Baton Rouge Redoubt, Sept. 22, 1779.

THE various reports, ſeemingly well founded, that the rebels were in force above, and meditated in a ſhort time an invaſion of this part of the country, made it neceſſary without delay to fix upon ſome ſpot where works might be thrown up and fortifications erected, ſo as to prevent, if poſſible, the troops under my command, and the country I was ſent to protect, from falling into the hands of the enemy. The ſituation of Manchac was unanimouſly condemned, and the fort there conſidered as indefenſible againſt cannon. Accordingly, on the 30th day of July, 1779, agreeable to my own ſentiments, and thoſe of the Engineer and other officers I conſulted on the occaſion, it was determined to take poſt at Meſſ. Watts and Flowers's plantation at Baton Rouge, the ſituation of which, and large quantity of cleared ground, pointing it out as the only place where I could have a reaſonable proſpect of accompliſhing the intent of my command. I accordingly ſent Engineer Graham with a letter addreſſed to the inhabitants, requeſting them to co-operate with me in throwing up a redoubt on that place, with which they chearfully complied,

Having intelligence which I could depend upon on the 3d day of September, that his Excellency Don Bernardo de Galvez was approaching in force to attack me, and that the redoubt at this place was in pretty good forwardneſs, it was determined in a council of war, to remove the troops, artillery, and ſtores, as ſoon as poſſible to the redoubt, which was accordingly done. On the 12th day of September the redoubt was inveſted, and early in the morning of the 21ſt a battery of heavy cannon was opened againſt it, and after an inceſſant fire on both ſides for more than three hours, I found myſelf obliged to yield to the great ſuperiority of his artillery, and to ſurrender the redoubt to his Excellency Don Bernardo de Galvez, who commanded the troops of his Catholic majeſty.

I am confident I ſhould not have been able to make ſo good a defence at Manchac, and of courſe to have procured ſuch favourable terms for the troops under my command, and the country I was ſent to protect.

On account of the redoubts being erected thereon, Governor Galvez, conſidering the plantation of Meſſ. Watts and Flowers as belonging to the King, has accordingly taken it; and unleſs government ſhall make them a recompence, by reaſon of their loyalty and readineſs to promote the protection of the country, they will loſe a very valuable property; I therefore moſt ſtrongly recommend them to government for a generous ſatisfaction.

(Signed) ALEX. DICKSON,
Lieu. Col. 16th Reg. Foot

I do hereby certify, that having been conſulted by Lieutenant-Colonel Dickſon, when it was reported that the rebels were coming down to attack his Britannick majeſty's poſſeſſions on the Miſſiſſippi, it appeared to me, that in our actual circumſtances nothing better could be done than to erect a field redoubt in the clearing of Meſſ. Watts and Flowers, who had been generous enough to offer the uſe of the land proviſionally for that purpoſe: and hearing that the Spaniſh forces under Don Bernardo de Galvez were coming to attack us, that it appeared to me that nothing elſe was left but to make our ſtand in the ſaid field redoubt, the Stockade fort at Manchac being untenable againſt cannon.

(Signed) J. J. GRAHAM,
Aſſiſtant-Engineer.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ON a cloſer review The addreſs to ſpring, The grateful lays, and the epigrams ſent us by our friend W. S. *are found to be ſo incorrect, that they will not admit of publication. The laſt epigram totally omits one part of the ſubject the* Woman. *We are convinced our friend did not beſtow his uſual attention in compoſing them.*

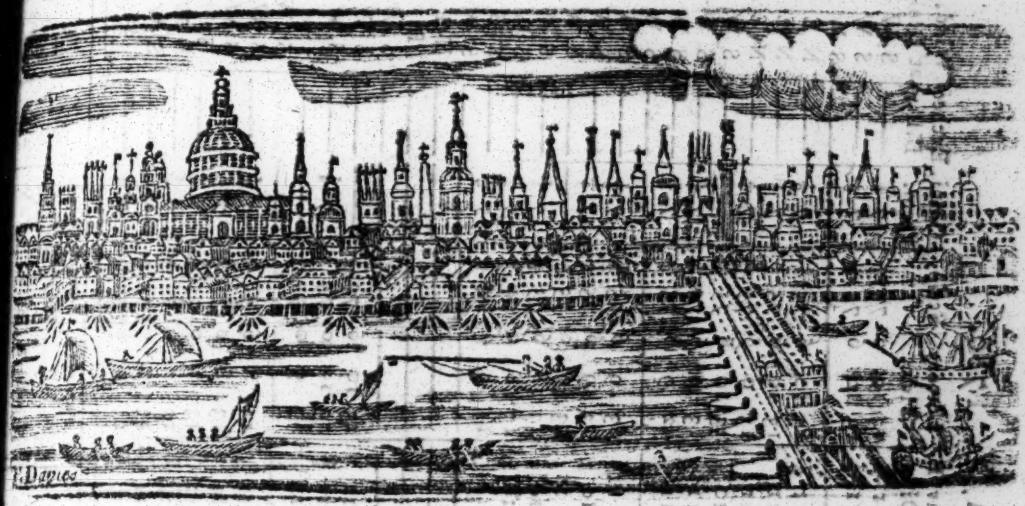
The eſſay on the power of Britiſh Kings we are obliged to reject; the ſubject being of a nature to involve us in political diſputes.

The ſong on patience is defective in many parts, but particularly in the laſt ſtanza, and therefore cannot be admitted.

The firſt part of Roſcius in Heroics is received, and highly approved; as ſoon as the ſecond comes to hand, it ſhall be prepared for the preſs. We ſubmit it to the author if the following title, partly his own, would not be more applicable, omitting the firſt, The Reward *of* Merit, *a ſatire. We muſt beg leave alſo to avail ourſelves of the liberty hinted at, and curtail where we find redundancy.*

The valuable packet from our moſt eſteemed correſpondent Periples is received, and our ſincereſt thanks are here repeated for this great favour. Inſtructions are given for the topographical ſketch recommended; in the mean time, the minutes pointed out ſhall be inſerted, and the whole be put to preſs without loſs of time.

THE LONDON MAGAZINE:



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A ſtriking Likeneſs of COLONEL BARRE,

AND

A MAP of SOUTH CAROLINA, the preſent Seat of War, neatly engraved.

LONDON, printed for R. BALDWIN, at No. 47, in Pater-noſter-Row.
Of whom may be had complete Sets, from the Year 1732 to the preſent Time, ready bound; and ſtitched, or any ſingle Volume to complete Sets.

PRICES of STOCKS, &c. in MAY 1780.

Day	Bank Stock.	3 per C. reduced	3 per C. consols	3½ per C. 1758	Lon. A.	Short An. 1778.	India Stock	India Ann.	India Bonds.	South Sea Stock	South Sea New An.	Navy B. Disc.	Lottery Tick.	Scrip.	Omni. Prem.	Exchec. Bills.	Wind. at Deal	Weath. London
28		59 ¼	60 ⅜		16 ¾	12 ⅜						11 ⅛	13 10 0	75 ½	7 ⅜		S W	Rain
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4		59 ¼	60 ⅜		16 ¾	12 ¼			27			10 ⅞	13 10 6	75 ¼			S W	
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26	114¾	59 ¼	61		16 ⅞	12 ⅝			24			11 ⅞	13 7 0	75 ⅜			S W	Rain
27			60 ⅞		16 ⅜		151¼				59 ¼	11 ⅛	13 6 6	75 ⅜	7 ¼		S	Fair
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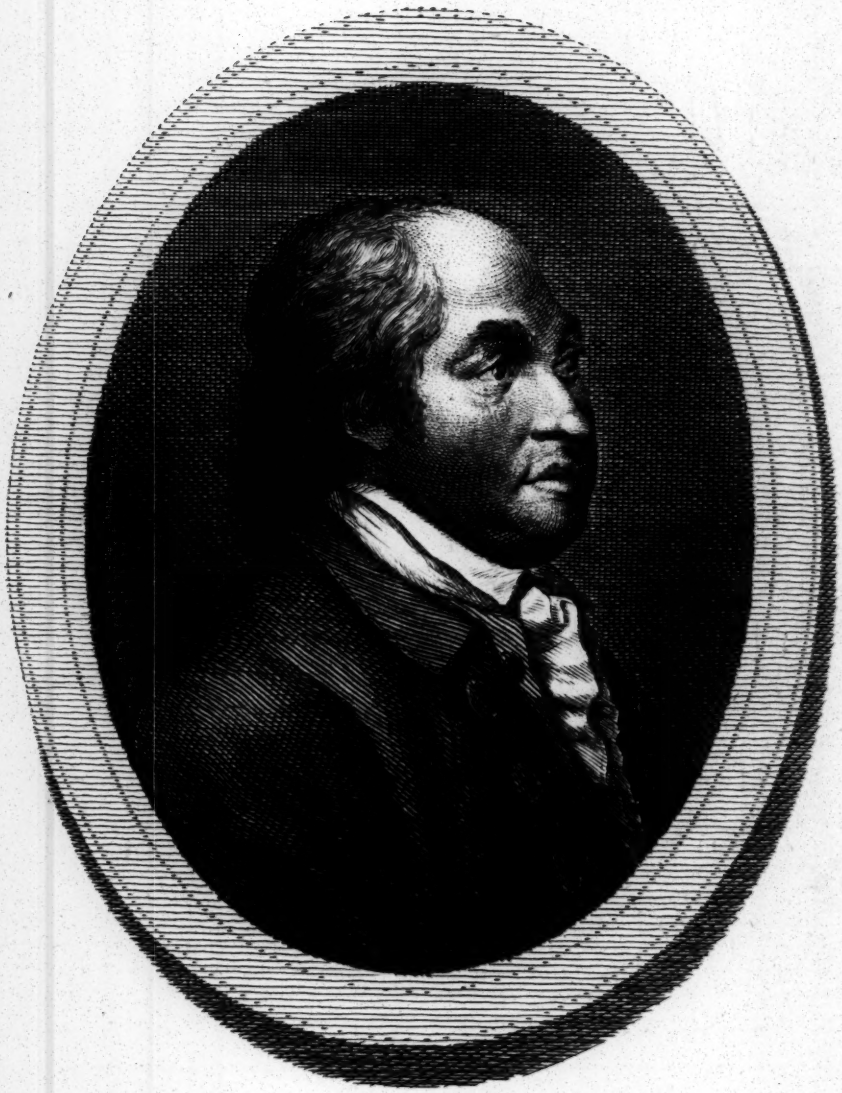
AVERAGE PRICES of GRAIN, by the Standard WINCHESTER Bushel.

	Wheat. s. d.	Rye. s. d.	Barley. s. d.	Oats. s. d.	Beans. s. d.
London	3 6	2 1	2 4	1 9	2 1
North Wales	4 3	3 7	2 2	1 3	2 6
Scotland	0 0	0 0	2 0	2 8	2 0

	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.		Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
London - - -	3 6	2 1	2 4	1 9	2 1	North Wales	4 3	3 7	2 2	1 3	2 6
						South Wales					

	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Scotland - - -	0 0	0 0	2 0	2 8	2 0

London Mag: May, 1780



COLONEL BARRE.

THE LONDON MAGAZINE, FOR MAY, 1780.

SOME ACCOUNT OF COLONEL BARRE.

(With a Portrait from an original Drawing.)

THE Right Honourable Iſaac Barré, member for Calne in Wiltſhire, and one of the moſt reſpectable characters in the Houſe of Commons, is the ſon of a linen-manufacturer of Dublin, who roſe to the dignity of an alderman of that city. His grandfather, we believe, was one of thoſe truely devout French Proteſtants who fled from their country upon the impolitic revocation of the famous Edict of Nantz, by which the French Proteſtants, called *Huguenots*, had enjoyed a peaceable toleration of their religion, and ſecurity for their perſons and effects from the reign of Henry IV. juſtly ſtiled Henry the Great, to that of Louis XIV, who was honoured with the ſame epithet; but this ſingle act of his reign, the revocation of the Edict, is of itſelf ſufficient to ſhew how little he deſerved it; for he revived the ſpirit of religious perſecution in his dominions, and drove many thouſands of his moſt valuable ſubjects, ingenious artiſts, and manufacturers, into exile. In England, in Ireland, and in Holland, they were received with open arms, and theſe countries were amply rewarded by the fruits of their ingenuity, as well as by the example of their moral conduct, and their ſteady attachment to the intereſts of religious and civil liberty.

Very little is known of the early part of the life of our venerable patriot; if report ſays true, his father diſcovering in him a taſte for literature, ſpared no expence to give him a liberal education; which he had ſcarce finiſhed, when his inclinations took another turn; military ardour took poſſeſſion of his ſoul, the ſoldier's laurels invited him to the field, and he panted for glory: as ſoon as this diſpoſition was known, it was encouraged; he was bred a ſoldier; and to make uſe of his own words, he has always loved and honoured the profeſſion.

In that profeſſion he eminently diſtinguiſhed himſelf upon many occaſions during the laſt war, and by his merit roſe to the rank of colonel. He was likewiſe adjutant-general in the army commanded by the immortal Wolfe, and ſignaliſed himſelf fighting by his ſide in that glorious, but fatal day, when he defeated the French, and fell a ſacrifice to the conqueſt of Quebec. In the excellent hiſtorical picture painted by Weſt, of the death of Wolfe, Colonel Barré is repreſented in the group of officers who are attending upon, and weeping over their beloved expiring hero.

Upon the reſtoration of peace in 1763, the Colonel began to appear conſpicuous in another light. It was found that his political knowledge was equal to his military abilities, and that amidſt the din of arms he had ſtudied the art of government, and the characters, connexions, and views of our principal ſtateſmen. Either during the negociations for the peace, or not long after, ſome part of the political conduct of Mr. Pitt did not appear to him to be conſiſtent with the true intereſt of Great Britain. It is ſaid he both ſpoke and wrote to his friends with great freedom upon this ſubject, and was thus introduced to the patronage and friendſhip of the Earl of Shelburne, who came into adminiſtration with Mr. Grenville, being appointed Firſt Lord Commiſſioner of Trade and Plantations when that miniſter was put at the head of the Treaſury. This adminiſtration were avowedly in oppoſition to Mr. Pitt, and Colonel Barré firſt diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the Houſe of Commons by a powerful ſpeech againſt his conduct to-

wards the latter end of his adminiſtration; Mr. Pitt not being preſent, he loſt a great part of the merit of his ſpeech with his own friends; but the account given of it to Mr. Pitt made ſuch an impreſſion on that great ſtateſman, who was always open to conviction, that ſoon after he found means to convert this formidable political enemy into a ſtaunch friend, and their union and friendſhip continued uninterrupted, till it was diſſolved by the death of Lord Chatham.

When Mr. Grenville was miniſter, Colonel Barré was governor of Stirling Caſtle, a poſt of military honour and emolument, but we do not find him in any civil employment under government. In the month of Auguſt 1766, when the Duke of Grafton was appointed Firſt Lord of the Treaſury, the Earl of Shelburne Secretary of State for the Southern Department, and the Earl of Chatham Lord Privy Seal, the Colonel being ſet down in the liſt as an able friend to this miniſtry, called the Shelburne Adminiſtration, was ſworn in one of his majeſty's moſt honourable privy-council, and ſoon after made joint vice-treaſurer of Ireland, with the Right Honourable James Grenville, upon the reſignation of Welbore Ellis.

In the ſummer of 1768, his great friend and patron the Earl of Shelburne reſigned, and was ſoon after followed by the Earl of Chatham, and Colonel Barré likewiſe gave up his vice-treaſureſhip. From that period, the Colonel has continued ſteady in his oppoſition to the preſent adminiſtration, which was completely formed ſoon after, by the removal of the Duke of Grafton, and the appointment of Lord North to be Firſt Lord of the Treaſury, or miniſter.

The conduct of the Colonel in parliament has been as freely cenſured on the miniſterial ſide of the Houſe as it has been loudly applauded by their opponents. The two ſtriking inconſiſtencies he has been charged with are, firſt, his famous ſpeech againſt Mr. Pitt, in his abſence, placed in contraſt with another which he made to his face, ſaid to be replete with flattery. Secondly, the ſupport he gave to the Boſton Port Bill in the ſeſſion of 1774, which gave birth to the American war, contraſted with his violent condemnations of the miniſtry for involving Great Britain in that war.

We do not think it falls within our province to enter into political diſcuſſions, thoſe who wiſh to make themſelves maſters of the conteſted points between the Colonel and adminiſtration will find an ample field of information in our Parliament Hiſtory, from the year 1770 to the preſent date.

All we have to add, is, that Colonel Barré is a very active, uſeful repreſentative, who has promoted ſeveral beneficial regulations, particularly with reſpect to the army and the finances, on which he keeps a watchful eye. Being well acquainted with the army eſtabliſhment and diſcipline, his enquiries into the appointments, the contracts and the expenditure of the ſums voted for it, have produced many beneficial effects. Diſcovering by the accounts he moved for, the ſhameful arrears of the Land Tax, he has brought the collectors into a regular mode of payment; and if the bill he propoſed to bring in, for appointing a committee of accounts, had not been ſtifled in its birth by Lord North's, in all probability we ſhould have ſeen the full extent of his talents for the finance department fully diſplayed.

Colonel Barré in his perſon is robuſt and manly in his aſpect, but rather ſevere; it is the countenance of a veteran chief, and like his voice, calculated rather to awe, and to ſtrike terror, than to perſuade by any winning grace. But to make amends for the want of ornament, his ſpeeches are ſubſtantial, the ſubject matter is always important, and the arguments ſound. ſome admonitions that have been thrown out have abated his too great warmth and really improved him in every reſpect as a ſpeaker.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

RULES OF BEHAVIOUR, OF GENERAL USE, THOUGH MUCH DISREGARDED IN THIS POPULOUS CITY.

1. TO be more ready to give the wall, than to aſſert it, for fear of a dirty quarrel in a trifling cauſe.

2. Not to walk arm in arm, as if the ſtreet was made for us only, or we had no concern for any body's convenience but our own.

3. When we meet a friend we would talk with, take him aſide, that the paſſage may be uninterrupted.

4. Not to walk the ſtreets with a cane or ſtick under one's arm, which may be very offenſive to the eyes or face of thoſe who follow us; a practice no leſs frequent than inconſiderate, to ſay the beſt of it.

5. Not to uſe the ſauntering gait of a lazy Spaniard in this buſy town of trade and hurry; for though we may be ſo idle or inſignificant as to be in no haſte, yet multitudes are as well behind us as before us.

6. To be cautious of ſtaring in the faces of thoſe that paſs by us, like an inquiſitor general; for an over-bearing look has the air of a bully, and a prying one that of a bailiff. If we do it by miſtake for a friend, aſk pardon.

7. Paſſing in haſte through a crowd, let us make way with our elbows, not with our hands; for laying hold of perſons ſeems contemptuous, and often gives offence; and call not out to your companion to take care of his pocket, for that is a random imputation, and unmannerly ſuſpicion of thoſe next you.

8. Not to faſten your eyes upon any perſon entering into a publick room, for fear (by ſuch a broadſide) of ſhocking his modeſty, and diſmounting his aſſurance; yet this is the common behaviour of the ſparks of the town (out of an air) though they look for no particular perſon.

9. At eating-houſes, &c. not to be officiouſly forward in our diſcourſe or ceremonies to ſtrangers, who, perhaps, deſire to be unobſerved, or *incog.*

10. Not to affect a diſregard of any perſon, though ever ſo mean, by whiſtling or humming a tune, as if nobody was preſent; the dignity of human nature, in any circumſtance, is conſiderable.

11. Never to force French complaiſance upon mere Engliſhmen; but conſider, that making people *eaſy* is the end of good breeding.

12. In a coffee-houſe, never to uſe that unjuſt and provoking practice of keeping more papers than one in hand; for that is an arrogant encroachment upon the common right of *all* the company.

THE HYPOCHONDRIACK. No. XXXII.

At vos quo lubet hinc abite lymphæ
Vini pernicies, et ad ſeveros
Migrate, hic merus eſt Thyonianus. CATULLUS.

"Hence water—cryſtal though thou art,
From my convivial board depart;
Go where thou wilt, and ſpoil the wine;
Go where ſad, rigid mortals dine,
My heart to cheer, and griefs to cure,
The grape's rich bounty ſhall be ſure."

WRITING upon Drinking is in one reſpect, I think, like Drinking itſelf: one goes on imperceptibly, without knowing where to ſtop; and as one calls for the other bottle to his friends, I preſs the other paper upon my readers. Happy ſhould I be, could I flatter myſelf, that this paper will be received with as hearty a ſatisfaction as is generally felt upon the opening of an additional bottle.

Sir William Temple's metaphorical remark, that "Life, like wine, muſt not be drawn to the dregs," ſhould be before me while I write upon the uſe of wine. To preach over one's glaſs is a very expreſſive phraſe for tedioufneſs in a ſocial meeting; and to preach upon taking a glaſs till every body is weary, would be very d ſguſting.

Yet Drinking is a ſubject of ſuch extent and variety, that it is not eaſy to quit it ſoon. My readers, therefore, will make allowance; and perhaps they will find more entertainment in theſe *Recherches Philoſophiques àboire* than they expected.

The ingenuity of the poets has been as much exerciſed upon Drinking as upon love itſelf. It would be improper to fill my papers too frequently with quotations. I ſhall therefore only refer my readers to the fine paſſages upon the ſubject in *Lucretius*, and in *Horace*, which every man of taſte will read with pleaſure again and again. But the moſt ſubſtantial piece for Engliſhmen is *Thomſon*'s deſcription of a Drinking-bout, after a fox-chace, where all the ſtrong and coarſe circumſtances of ruſtic intoxication are ſelected and brought together with admirable juſtneſs, and in a ſtyle of humour, which *Thomſon* has exhibited in that ſingle inſtance.

The Drinking-ſongs of different nations are innumerable; and are, for the moſt part, very diſtinctly marked with national characters. It is remarkable, that many of our Engliſh Drinking-ſongs have that reaſoning caſt, which is obſerved ſo peculiarly to prevail amongſt the natives of this iſland. Perhaps no poetical productions in our language, beneath thoſe which are properly ſpeaking ſublime, are more ingenious than ſome of the verſes upon Drinking. "The Tippling Philoſophers," by Dr. *Waller*, *Pope*, &c. and "Drinking's a Chriſtian Diverſion," by *Congreve*, are compoſitions of exquiſite merit; and the Drinking-ſong in Mr. *Sheridan's Duenna*, "A Bottle's the Sun of our Table," has an elegance of alluſion of fancy, and of expreſſion, which all muſt admire, though the well-informed and candid will regret, that a writer of ſuch pretty talents ſhould, either from vulgar error, or a deſire to gratify an untutored populace, repreſent the religious of any order in the Roman Catholick church as drunken impoſtors.

The northern nations are more addicted to the uſe of ſtrong liquors than the ſouthern, in order to ſupply by art the want of that genial warmth of blood which the ſun produces. It is commonly ſaid, that drinking to exceſs is not known in the ſouthern regions. But although it is no doubt much more rare in thoſe countries than in the northern, eſpecially amongſt the people of rank, it is occaſionally practiſed. Of this we are aſſured, not only by travellers, but by the books of entertainment in different languages, where the manners of the people are painted. Even in Spain, we meet with Drinking, when we read thoſe exact, and at the ſame time animated ſcenes, the Adventures of *Gil Blas*. I know not if the Turks, who make ſo much uſe of opium, are ever known to indulge in wine to any conſiderable degree. But I have heard the late *Earl of Galloway* tell, that when he was at Conſtantinople, he found ſome of the Turkiſh men of faſhion very fond of joining his lordſhip in the pleaſure of an enlivening glaſs. My lord aſked one of them, how he ventured to drink wine, as it was forbidden by their religion? The Turk anſwered, Does not your religion forbid getting drunk?—But he added, "Our prophet prohibited drinking wine, becauſe he knew it would be dangerous in this hot climate: but men of ſenſe know that it was never meant, but that they might uſe it with diſcretion." I would not propoſe this truth as an example of bold freedom of private judgement to be imitated, I only relate an authentic ſtory by way of illuſtration.

The eſſential diſtinction in the uſe of wine is between *Drinking* and *Drunkenneſs*; between "making glad the heart of man," and ſwallowing the "inordinate cup," which is "putting a devil in our mouths to ſteal away our brains." It was a beautiful thought in a foreigner, who, while a bottle of wine ſtood before him, of which he took a glaſs at intervals in the courſe of an agreeable converſation, pointed to a lamp that was burning in the room, and ſaid, "This wine is oil to my fancy." No general rule can be preſcribed for Drinking; for the conſtitutions

tutions of men are infinitely various that reſpect, and even the ſame man different at different times. Every e therefore muſt judge for himſelf, king care however to judge fairly; r the partitions between the bounds of rinking and Drunkenneſs, like thoſe etween great wit and madneſs, are in. He who has an inclination to ranſgreſs the bounds of reaſonable reſhment, ſhould be on his guard, and eep within them; while others, who re favoured with more temperate apetites, may ſolace themſelves in a nore free ſecurity.

Drunkenneſs is moſt frequently to be ſcribed to the ſame cauſe which the oet points out for the adultery of Egiſthus. It is the vice of unoccuied men. Dr. *Robertſon*, in his Hiſory of America, obſerves, that among wages the love of ſtrong liquors is exeſſive. "Whatever (ſays he) be the ccaſion, or pretext, on which the Amecans aſſemble, the meeting always erminates in a debauch. Many of heir feſtivals have no other object; nd they welcome the return of them ith tranſports of joy. As they are ot accuſtomed to reſtrain any appetite, hey ſet no bounds to this. The riot ften continues, without intermiſſion, everal days; and whatever be the fatal ffects of their exceſs, they never ceaſe rom Drinking as long as one drop of iquor remains. The perſons of greateſt eminence, the moſt diſtinguiſhed warriors, and the chiefs moſt renowned for their wiſdom, have no more command of themſelves than the moſt obſcure member of the community. Their eagerneſs for preſent enjoyment renders hem blind to its fatal conſequences; nd thoſe very men, who in other ſituations ſeem to poſſeſs a force of mind more than human, are in this inſtance nferior to children in foreſight, as well s conſideration, and mere ſlaves of brutal appetite. When their paſſions, naturally ſtrong, are heightened and inflamed by drink, they are guilty of the moſt enormous outrages; and the feſtivity ſeldom concludes without deeds of violence, or bloodſhed."

That this account may be exaggerated by thoſe from whom *Robertſon* has it, and the exaggeration be ſomewhat magnified by his eloquence, I can allow; but the ſubſtance of the fact cannot be called in queſtion. And indeed we find it ſometimes exemplified in the moſt regular ſtate of ſociety.

How pale each worſhipful and reverend gueſt
Riſe from a Clergy or a City feaſt,

is the ſarcaſm of a ſatiriſt; but is not altogether a poetical fiction; and that diſtinction of character makes no difference, when men are drinking largely, we have all upon ſome occaſions obſerved.

As Drinking can only be a good in ſo far as it is really a pleaſure, or an enlivening refreſhment, I diſapprove of all external incitements to it. Indeed all *orderly Drinking* is calculated for *Drunkenneſs*. I mean all that Drinking in evolutions of equal bumpers, with toaſts, to which juſtice is to be done, and honour is to be done; and in ſhort, the company are to get themſelves drunk under the pretext of laudable principles. Let falſe notions of hoſpitality and gallantry in Drinking be baniſhed from the mind, and Drunkenneſs will be much leſs frequent amongſt men of better education. It is aſſumed as a maxim, that there ſhould be an equality in Drinking as long as men ſit together; and a very good ſtory is told of a worthy ſquire, who knew the conſtitutions of his neighbours ſo well, that he had glaſſes ſuited to the capacity of each, by which means he could keep ſtrong drinkers and weak in uniſon for a whole afternoon. But I ſee no good reaſon for ſuch attention. For why ſhould not there be inequality amongſt men, when Drinking, as well as upon other occaſions? It is argued, that ſome ſhould not ſit ſober, and be ſpies upon others when intoxicated. But it is plain that ſome will always be ſober in compariſon with the reſt; and it is as fair, that thoſe who are temperate ſhould have the advantage, as thoſe who are "mighty for ſtrong drink." If ſome people will fill themſelves drunk, and be expoſed like the ſlaves of the Spartans, it is their own fault; they do it for pleaſure; they have their reward. But it is oppreſſive, either to oblige temperate men to drink at all, or men of weaker heads for wine than theirs, to drink faſter than they chooſe to do, and be intoxicated before part of the company is warmed. For my own part, I never drank leſs than I choſe to do, becauſe others were not *drinking fair*, as it is called; and I really think, that Drinking

ing may be truſted to every man's own inclination. Happy would it be, if even then, Drunkenneſs were rare. I do not, however, mean to forbid that ſocial glee by which men are inſenſibly encouraged to exhilarate themſelves. But all adventitious means, and chiefly all compulſion, ſhould be avoided in Drinking. Where there is compulſion, there is no pleaſure.

It is truely wonderful, what a ſerious conſequence Drinking may, in proceſs of time, acquire in the œconomy of civiliſed life. We find this amongſt the ancient Greeks and Romans; but the nation moſt celebrated for it amongſt the moderns, is the Iriſh. In the late *Earl of Cheſterfield*'s *Miſcellaneous Works*, of which Meſſieurs *Dilly* have given a ſplendid edition, which does them honour, and will ever be an ornament to polite libraries, we find ſeveral very keen exclamations upon that ſubject. In his eighth letter to the Biſhop of Waterford, his lordſhip ſays, "Drinking is a moſt beaſtly vice in every country, but it is really a ruinous one to Ireland: nine gentlemen in ten in Ireland are impoveriſhed by the great quantity of claret; which, from miſtaken notions of hoſpitality and dignity, they think it neceſſary ſhould be drunk in their houſes." In his ſeventy-ſixth, he mentions five thouſand tuns of wine being annually imported into that country; and in his eighty ſixth there is the following paſſage: "If it would but pleaſe GOD, by his lightning, to blaſt all the vines in the world, and by his thunder to turn all the wines now in Ireland ſour, as I moſt ſincerely wiſh he would, Ireland would enjoy a degree of quiet and plenty that it has never yet known." Lord Cheſterfield, I admit, was too fine a gentleman; yet he had *ſome* "reaſon in his rage," when he wrote thus. The noble writer adds, "By the way I am not ſo partial neither to Ireland, as not to pray for the ſame bleſſing for this my native country, notwithſtanding the grief and deſolation which I know it would occaſion in our learned univerſities, the body of the clergy, and among our knights of ſhires, burgeſſes, &c. and in general among all the worthy honeſt gentlemen who toaſt and are toaſted."

Drunkenneſs, one ſhould think, would be ſhunned by every man who has once felt the ſevere ſickneſs and pain which is ſometimes the conſequence of it. If Ireland be remarkable for Drunkenneſs, I have found in an Iriſh poet the only deſcription that I ever ſaw of its diſtreſſing effects: ſo the bane and antidote are both in that country. The deſcription is in a large quarto volume, entitled, "The *Shamrock*, or *Hibernian Creſſes*," a collection of poems, "the original production of Ireland," publiſhed a few years ago. It is called *Next Morning*; and I ſhall tranſcribe the two firſt ſtanzas:

"What means this fury in my veins?
This fire that hiſſes through my brains?
Ah me! my head! my head!
My pulſes beat; parch'd up my tongue;
Dry are my palms, my nerves unſtrung;
And every ſenſe is fled.

Now nauſeous qualms my boſom heave,
And, oh! ſuch ſad ſenſations give,
Too exquiſite to name!
In dizzy miſts my eye-balls ſwim;
A languor creeps o'er every limb,
And all unmans my frame."

From theſe my readers will judge of its intention and effect. It very properly concludes with a reſolution to be,

"Fair temperance, ever thine."

In a religious view, the conſideration of Drinking to exceſs is ſtill more ſerious; and *there* every man's "conſcience muſt accuſe, or elſe excuſe him;" for the ſubject is in general ſo nice and complicated as to each individual, that one ſhould not judge another; but in this matter, above all, ſhould remember, that "to his own maſter he ſtandeth or falleth."

I met with a ſentence upon the vice of Drunkenneſs in *Boſton*'s "Fourfold State of Man," a pious, practical book, by a Scotch Preſbyterian divine, and I marked it in my pocket-book, as ſtrongly and juſtly ſaid. "Drunkenneſs hurts ſoul and body, and haſtens death, while it unfits us for it." I truſt that none of my readers will imagine that I mean to vindicate the vice of Drunkenneſs, though I ſpeak with reliſh of the innocent gaiety of Drinking. But leſt they ſhould, I ſhall end my ſpeculations on the ſubject with the caution of an Italian poet, mentioned by Mr. Addiſon, in his Travels, who declared in a preface, that if there was any thing in his writings againſt the doctrine of the church, he retracted and renounced it.

FOR

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE ERRORS AND CORRUPTIONS THAT HAVE CREPT INTO THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

WHOEVER poſſeſſes a talent and taſte for literature, or even common learning, or reaps any of the benefits it is known to produce, muſt feel himſelf very ſenſibly vexed to find ſuch a multiplicity of errors and improprieties introduced to his native tongue, even by thoſe from whom he would leaſt expect them, and whoſe buſineſs it chiefly is to refine it and guard againſt them. This ſpecies of corruption and ignorance would be the more ſupportable if it were confined to the ſenſeleſs and ſtupid, to whom they more properly belong; but the miſchief of it is, that by frequent habit they gradually mingle with people of the beſt rank and faſhion, whoſe underſtandings are too often of a ſize with their manners and language, which renders them wholly unqualified to ſelect the beſt, or reject the worſt.

I do not mean, however, to complain of the mixture of foreign phraſes, becauſe with a little pains we may trace out their birth; but to find an explanation to half the jargon lately invented, and now in vogue, would puzzle the underſtandings of the moſt ingenious. To endeavour at finding out the authors of ſuch a medley of corruptions would be uſeleſs and ineffectual; all I would deſire, is, that thoſe who are ſo fond of imitating bears, by delivering ſuch rude lumps of nonſenſe, would finiſh their buſineſs by licking them into ſhape, and make them in ſome degree equal to a Britiſh comprehenſion. There are, indeed, numerous independent terms and phraſes that are current and allowable; but which, however, would very much perplex a foreigner who had but a ſmattering of Engliſh: for inſtance, upon going the other day to give ſome orders to my butcher, I found him ſcolding at his man for neglecting to take home a joint of meat; the fellow, caſting his eyes upon the joint in queſtion, cried out, "He had not forgot it, but had carried it all day *ſafe in his head*," which is ſomewhat abſurd, when we conſider, that the head, not being very large, and being cloſely fortified by a ſcull to preſerve the brains, is but poorly qualified to contain a ſhoulder of mutton, although I have often heard of its being crammed into the belly. Some other inconſiſtencies paſſed, which I do not remember; but the following letter ſent me by a friend, to whom it was written, will ſerve as a trifling ſample or abridgment of the contrarieties which are perpetually increaſing upon us, and which it ſeems to be almoſt out of the power of ridicule to prevent:

"DEAR COUSIN,

"I AM really *ſtruck dumb* by your accuſation of my neglecting your affairs, which I can promiſe you is all a *bum*, and only wiſh you were here this moment, that I might *talk to you* upon it; but as I have much more to ſay to you than what I can here write, I will *pocket the affront* till you arrive; as to your enquiries about old Wentworth, *poor man!* he died extremely *rich*; his diſeaſe ſtuck ſo cloſe to him that it has obliged him to *kick the bucket*, upon which there is a *ſtrange duſt* raiſed, and reflections are *bandied about* by his relations touching the will, who ſuſpect there has been a good deal of *ſhuffleing*, and ſome treacherous *cards played* in it, and this creates a *world* of bickerings; but that is neither *here nor there*, nor is it any *bread and butter* of mine; for my part, *I waſh my hands* of ſo intricate an affair, merely becauſe I have never *dabbled* in any ſuch *muddy waters*; but I am loth to dwell upon this ſubject, it makes me ſo *down in the mouth*, therefore excuſe me.

"*Mrs. Gordon* paid us a viſit laſt night, and brought her new lover with her, and being, you muſt know, a monſtrous great wit, ſhe *ferrited* and *pummelled* him to a confounded *ſize*; and her ſiſter tells me, this method of *combing his head* is her daily cuſtom, and declares, ſhe never ſaw a fellow *peppered* and *pounded* to ſo *fine a tune* in her life; but however, after a while, when his ſpirits were a little *ſeaſoned* with

with wine, he began to pay her in *her own coin*, and *baſted her* in her own *gravy*.

"You make complaints in your letter, that you hear of my keeping an additional horſe; but I aſſure you, it was only a ſtray mangy ſcrub that I *clapt up* in my ſtable for a few days: but I have now kept him a great number of weeks; and though he is a *mighty diminutive* animal, yet he has almoſt *eat off his head* in provender, which vexes me to the *pluck*, and there is no *ripping of paunches*; but I have ſaid too much to you here, and therefore will end my epiſtle—O, but before I do that, I ſhould tell you, I have had a number of ſquabbles with old Leigh about the impropriety of your having any money connections with *Saunders* the uſurer; I vindicated you all I could, but I think you are in the wrong; ſo when he began to be *ruſty*, I *greaſed* his vanity by *crammning* him with a few compliments, and it was all very well; but never mind him, I'll warrant I'll put a *ſpoke in his wheel* in a twinkling. I gave your love and compliments to all friends, who return you the *ſame again*.

I am your

Moſt faithful friend and couſin,

ANTH. DOWNRIGHT."

Now, the firſt paradox we meet with in this letter is the man's wiſhing for his friend's preſence, to explain himſelf by converſation, when he has aſſured him immediately before that he is *ſpeechleſs*. I ſhould have been at a loſs alſo to have known the ſignificance of *kicking the bucket*, but am told it is an expreſſion uſed to inform us of a perſon's death, although I ſhould no ſooner apprehend it to be ſo than if I were told he had let fall his watch, or rapped at my door. The *poor* man's dying *rich*, although the expreſſion be a bull in itſelf, yet it is but a ſmall deviation from truth, becauſe we have continual examples of thoſe, who, in the midſt of riches and wealth, have the ſame proportion of poverty in reſpect to happineſs and eaſe of mind; but to omit the reſt of this jargon, I ſhall confine myſelf to the ſoleciſm of the horſe, who is deſcribed to ſwallow *his own head* amongſt the provender, which, to ſay nothing of the difficulty to get at it, is a diet no way ſuited to his ſtomach: this is ſomething like the harlequin, who, amongſt other feats of activity, contrives to leap down his own throat. It is likewiſe to be obſerved, that this correſpondent, after having acted or talked in the capacity of a cook in the circumſtance of *greaſing* his vanity, treats him more immediately like a *fillet of veal*, by *ſtuffing* and *cramming* him with compliments; and laſt of all, he is a *wheel-wright*, and threatens to ſupply him with a *ſpoke*.

I confeſs there is ſome hazard in producing the above as errors in our language, when they are ſo conſtantly ſheltered from cenſure by all the faſhionable tongues in this town; but I have only touched upon thoſe phraſes, in the uſe of which people contend there is no impropriety, becauſe if I were to enumerate, millions of others, that have their derivation from the tribes of pickpockets and thieves, it would fill many volumes, and be too hard a taſk (beſides ſpoiling my deſign) which was only to expoſe thoſe that would bear the beſt conſtruction, leaving the more notorious to the correction of thoſe who have more patience, and are better qualified to deal with ſtupidity and folly than myſelf: for, in ſhort, the ſeeds of impropriety, which every noiſy coxcomb is enabled to ſcatter, produce ſuch a number of weeds to choak our pretended refinements in converſation, that it requires a ſharper inſtrument than mine to leſſen their number, or prevent an increaſe.

REMARKS ON THE PRESENT STATE OF LONDON, T WHICH IS ANNEXED A SINGULAR STORY.

By the AUTHOR of *Obſervations made during a Tour through Parts of England, Scotland, and Wales.*

IN ſearching into the riſe and progreſs of the different nations of the world, one is naturally led to inveſtigate the cauſes whence the ſeeds of diſſolution invariably ariſe. Many men, and those too of the cleareſt heads and moſt benevolent hearts, have attributed to large cities a principal ſhare in the cauſe

this declenſion. Extenſive towns, ſay they, drain the country of its inhabitants. The cottagers, unable to ſupport themſelves, ſink under the preſſure of labour and of poverty. Cleanlineſs, comfort, and relief from labour, baniſhed from their doors, effectually ſtops the growth of population. The fields in time become uncultivated, agriculture deadens, and the whole becomes a deſert.

Large cities indiſputably are hurtful to a ſtate. Some capital towns, it is true, are requiſite; but the metropolis, I ſhould ſuppoſe, ſhould neither contain too great a ſhare of thoſe hands, which might otherwiſe be more uſefully employed, nor bear ſo manifeſt a diſproportion to the bulk of the nation as is exhibited by ours of London. On this principle, therefore, I think we may venture to pronounce, that London is too extenſive. The head is too unwieldy for the body; and the evils which it engenders are ſo numerous and ſo general, that they ruſh in torrents into every corner of the country, and there, ſupplanting induſtry and content, taint the very vital principles of our political conſtitution.

Strange however as it may ſeem, that a matter ſo pregnant with bad conſequences ſhould not hitherto have met with the healing prevention of the legiſlature; the tacit conſent which it gives to the daily increaſe of this huge leviathan, is an infatuation ſtill more worthy of ſurpriſe. How far this ſpirit of toleration may carry the government is uncertain; this, however, is beyond a doubt, that if projectors are in a ſimilar manner permitted to carry on their works, London in a few years will feel the want of thoſe neceſſaries of life, which, coming from the country, cannot be expected while that country is deprived of its huſbandmen and cultivators.

But if the metropolis is unwieldy, the magazine of pleaſures which it provides is proportionably abundant and well filled. In enumerating what the generality of mankind deem pleaſures, I ſhall confine myſelf merely to a conſideration of thoſe which are attainable by purchaſe, and not to thoſe that ariſe from an innate ſatisfaction of the mind, or from a conſciouſneſs of rectitude ariſing from reflection. Were meat, drink, and women, the only objects of our deſire, no place could furniſh the vicious appetites with a greater profuſion or variety than London. The taverns are commodious, well ſupplied, and aſſiduouſly attended. The epicure there may feaſt himſelf luxuriantly on the primeſt delicacies of the ſeaſon; while ſmiling wantons, as appendages to the feaſt, are ever ready to receive him, with at leaſt the appearances of tenderneſs and affection. Miſerable wretches! how feelingly are your misfortunes to be commiſerated! Not a day paſſes, but you diſtractedly curſe the very authors of your being! Caſt off to infamy and ſhame, a few blooming graces ſupport you for a while! The nipping froſt at length comes and furrows over your cheeks! The canker of diſeaſe, probably in the hour of youth, anticipates the date of your exiſtence; or want, that horrid fiend, follows you in diſtreſs, and gnawing your fair frames, exhibits you a dreadful example of the moral puniſhment of vice! Heaven, for ſome ſecret purpoſe, hath certainly ordained that we ſhould be the tormentors of each other; elſe why, in every ſtate, do we ſee ſuch inceſſant pains to accompliſh the deſtruction of our ſpecies? War, drenched in blood, ſtalks with unremitting rage throughout the different nations of the globe. Villainy ſkulks in every corner of our ſtreets. While unguarded innocence, free from apprehenſion, falls a daily ſacrifice to that curſe of our exiſtence, the ſemblance, not the reality of virtue.

On thinking on this ſubject, and eſpecially on the cruel fate of women, I have often been aſtoniſhed at the want of feeling, obſervable in the conduct of their ſeducers. Hard hearted monſters! were they poſſeſſed of minds ſuſceptible of even the ſmalleſt ſpark of goodneſs—ſome pity, ſome remorſe, at leaſt, ſhould ſhow them the baſeneſs of their offences; ſhould teach them to ſhun a courſe ſo full of torment to thoſe harmleſs beings; or if their natures were ſtill too hardened, pride, if nothing elſe, ſhould lead them to protect from further ignominy thoſe whom a miſtaken fondneſs probably had ruined. But humanity is ſtifled, except in theory; beauty and innocence are the devoted victims of deſtruction. Man prowls about more ſavage than the wolf in ſearch of prey. The gratification of a moment anſwers

his desire; and the more he can bring under the banners of prostitution, the more elevated does he place himself in his own estimation. We will not, however, suppose that all mankind are so diabolically actuated. Much goodness still exists amongst us: and, however rare, there are some examples which show man is not naturally depraved. Cyrus's generosity is to this hour admired; and the continence of Scipio hath rendered him more glory than all the celebrity of his conquests. Virtue, however, lies concealed. The modesty inherent in it keeps it from the publick eye. Vice, on the contrary, breaks from its confinement, and blazes to the world, sometimes as a terrour, but often, I fear, as an allurement to its votaries.

Amongst a number of others, one story I recollect, which pleased me much. It was related to me by a friend, one for whom I had an affection, and in that solemn hour, when the soul fleeting from its earthly habitation, pants for an existence imperviously concealed from man.

"In our youthful days, my friend (said he, tenderly taking me by the hand) thou canst not but remember my loved Amanda. Nature sure never formed a purer or more exalted mind. The face of heaven, however, was set against her felicity. Parental violence, in her fifteenth year, forced her into the arms of a wretch. It was not, however, until her nineteenth year that I became acquainted with her. Time had already reconciled her to her misery. The hand of necessity, though bitter and oppressive, was quietly to be borne. She aimed at mirth, but, alas! the struggle was oftentimes too visible. Crushed in this manner, by the mistaken fondness of her father, I could not but pity, the moment I beheld her. Compassion led me to address her; grief had added sweetness to her manner; my efforts banished misery from her countenance, and in time she let me into the melancholy particulars of her tale. No saying, my friend, is more literally just, than that pity is the harbinger of love: in my case it too decisively was verified. I loved her, forgetful of her situation; and I sought her happiness, never once reflecting on my own. In this manner rolled a pleasant year along. The purest intercourse of soul had banished every idea of reserve; we lived but in each other; while true to honour, she proved still faithful to her husband. One fatal evening, however, flushed with wine, and burning with desire, I met her in an arbour in the garden. The night was hushed, all was blissful silence, whilst the glimmering rays of the bright luminary of the night twinkled wantonly over those beauties which youthful ardour urged me to possess: the trial was too much—Virtue tottered under the temptation. I snatched a kiss. But, oh, my friend! how can I express to you the feelings I experienced on finding her balmy lips closely joined to mine. Decayed as I am, my blood still feels a little of the ecstatic thrill. Suffice it that I was too enchanted to think of reason, while she, loved girl, was almost equally as senseless. The providence of goodness, however, interposed, to save her from destruction. Save me, my Eugenio, save me from wretchedness, she cried. Oh! arm against yourself. Nature is too susceptible within me. I cannot resist; but, oh, my God! my honour I know is dear to you: I know your heart—Mercy! mercy! mercy!—Awakened thus, my friend, by loveliness itself, pleading for protection, I instantly sprang from my delirium. The beauteous victim still continued clasped within my arms. I loosed, however, with suddenness the bonds; and flying from the spot, accomplished a victory which hath ever since afforded me the most heart-felt satisfaction and delight."

Here, then, is an example worthy of imitation, although I doubt if it will be followed; and were there no other, proves, at least, that there are some sparks of true virtue still existing in the world.

ON

ON THE SUPERIOR VALUE OF SOLID ACCOMPLISHMENTS.

A DIALOGUE BETWEEN CICERO AND LORD CHESTERFIELD.

Esse quam videri. SALL.

*From Knox's Essays Moral and Literary *.*

CICERO.

MISTAKE me not. I know how to value the sweet courtesies of life. Affability, attentions, decorum of behaviour, if they have not been ranked by philosophers among the virtues, are certainly related to them, and have a powerful influence in promoting social happiness. I have recommended them, as well as yourself. But I contend, and no sophistry shall prevail upon me to give up this point, that, to be truely amiable, they must proceed from goodness of heart. Assumed by the artful to serve the purposes of private interest, they degenerate to contemptible grimace, and detestable hypocrisy.

CHESTERFIELD.

Excuse me, my dear Cicero; I cannot enter farther into the controversy at present. I have a hundred engagements at least, and see yonder my little elegant French *Comtesse*. I promised her and myself the pleasure of a promenade. Pleasant walking enough in these elysian groves. So much good company too, that if it were not that the canaille are apt to be troublesome, I should not much regret the distance from the Thuilleries. But adieu, *mon cher ami*, for I see Madame * * * is joining the party. Adieu, adieu!

CICERO.

Contemptible wretch!

CHESTERFIELD.

Ah! what do I hear? Recollect that I am a man of honour, unused to the pity or the insults of an upstart, a *novus homo*. But perhaps your exclamation was not meant of me—If so, why——

CICERO.

I am as little inclined to insult as to flatter you. Your levity excited my indignation; but my compassion for the degeneracy of human nature, exhibited in your instance, absorbs my contempt.

CHESTERFIELD.

I could be a little angry, but as bienséance forbids it, I will be a philosopher for once.—A-propos, pray do you reconcile your—what shall I call it? your unsmooth address to those rules of decorum, that gentleness of manners, of which you say you know and teach the propriety as well as myself?

CICERO.

To confess the truth, I would not advance the arts of embellishment to extreme refinement. Ornamental education, or an attention to the graces, has a connection with effeminacy. In acquiring the gentleman, I would not lose the spirit of a man. There is a gracefulness in a manly character, a beauty in an open, ingenious disposition, which all the professed teachers of the arts of pleasing know not to infuse.

CHESTERFIELD.

You and I lived in a state of manners, as different as the periods at which we lived were distant. You Romans, pardon me, my dear, you Romans had a little of the brute in you. Come, come, I must overlook it. You were obliged to court plebeians for their suffrages; and if *similis simili gaudet*, it must be owned, that the greatest of you were secure of their favour. Why, Beau Nash would have handed your Catos and your Brutuses out of the ball-room, if they had shown their unmannerly heads in it; and my Lord Modish, animated with the conscious merit of the largest or smallest buckles in the room according to the temporary ton, would have laughed Pompey the Great out of countenance. Oh, Cicero, had you lived in a modern European court, you would have caught a degree of that undescribable grace, which is not only the ornament, but may be the substitute of all those laboured attainments which fools call solid merit. But it was not your good fortune, and I make allowances.

CICERO.

* *This animated and instructive dialogue is selected and inserted in our Miscellany, at the request of a respectable Correspondent, in order to extend its circulation for the benefit of young men.*

CICERO.

The vivacity you have acquired in ſtudying the writings and the manners of the degenerate Gauls, has led you to ſet too high a value on qualifications which dazzle the lively perceptions with a momentary blaze, and to depreciate that kind of worth which can neither be obtained nor underſtood without ſerious attention, and ſometimes painful efforts. But I will not contend with you on the propriety or impropriety of the outward modes which delight a monkey nation. I will not ſpend arguments in proving that gold is more valuable than tinſel, though it glitters leſs. But I muſt cenſure you, and with an aſperity too, which, perhaps, your graces may not approve, for recommending vice as graceful, in your memorable letters.

CHESTERFIELD.

That the great Cicero ſhould know ſo little of the world, really ſurpriſes me. A little libertiniſm, my dear, that's all; how can one be a gentleman without a little libertiniſm?

CICERO.

I ever thought that to be a gentleman, it was requiſite to be a moral man. And ſurely you, who might have enjoyed the benefit of a light to direct you, which I wanted, were blameable in omitting religion and virtue in your ſyſtem.

CHESTERFIELD.

What! ſuperſtitious too!—You have not then converſed with your ſuperior, the philoſopher of Ferney. I thank heaven, I was born in the ſame age with that great luminary. Prejudice elſe had perhaps enchained me in the thraldom of my great grandmother. Theſe are enlightened days, and I find I have contributed ſomething to the general illumination, by my poſthumous letters.

CICERO.

Boaſt not of them. Remember you were a father.

CHESTERFIELD.

And did I not endeavour moſt effectually to ſerve my ſon, by pointing out the qualifications neceſſary to a foreign ambaſſador, for which department I always deſigned him? Few fathers have taken more pains to accompliſh a ſon than myſelf. There was nothing I did not condeſcend to point out to him.

CICERO.

True; your condeſcenſion was great indeed. You were the pandar of your ſon. You not only taught him the mean arts of diſſimulation, the petty tricks which degrade nobility; but you corrupted his principles, fomented his paſſions, and even pointed out objects for their gratification. You might have left the taſk of teaching him faſhionable vice, to a vicious world. Example, and the corrupt affections of human nature, will ever be capable of accompliſhing this unnatural purpoſe. But a parent, the guardian appointed by nature for an uninſtructed offſpring introduced into a dangerous world, who himſelf takes upon him the office of ſeduction, is a monſter indeed. I alſo had a ſon. I was tenderly ſollicitous for the right conduct of his education. I entruſted him indeed to Cratippus at Athens; but, like you, I could not help tranſmitting inſtructions dictated by paternal love. Thoſe inſtructions are contained in my book of Offices; a book which has ever been cited by the world as a proof to what a height the morality of the heathens was advanced without the light of revelation. I own I feel a conſcious pride in it; not on account of the ability which it may diſplay, but for the principles it teaches, and the good, I flatter myſelf, it has diffuſed. You did not indeed intend your inſtructions for the world; but as you gave them to a ſon you loved, it may be concluded that you thought them true wiſdom, and withheld them only becauſe they were contrary to the profeſſions of the unenlightened. They have been generally read, and tend to introduce the manners, vices, and frivolous habits of the nations you admired, to your own manly nation, who, of all others, once approached moſt nearly to the noble ſimplicity of the Romans.

CHESTERFIELD.

Spare me, Cicero. I have never been accuſtomed to the rough converſation of an old Roman. I feel myſelf little in his company. I ſeem to ſhrink into his noble preſence. I never felt my inſignificance ſo forcibly as now. French courtiers and French philoſophers have been my models; and amid the diſſipation of pleaſure, and the hurry of affected vivacity, I never conſidered the graceſulneſs of virtue and the beauty

of a manly character. I had a love of excellence, and with better models ſhould have attained it. I ſee and venerate it in you, and I requeſt that you will not exert your eloquence to expoſe my futility, ſince I confeſs it; for I ſtill retain, and ſhall never loſe, that regard to character, which permits me not to ſubmit voluntarily to inſult and contempt.

ANECDOTES

(Continued from page 167.)

A GERMAN ANECDOTE.

THERE is no court in Europe, or it may be in the world, more jealous of its grandeur than that of Vienna; and of courſe, the miniſters in no court whatever affect greater ſtate, or are at more pains to impreſs a very high degree of reverence and reſpect upon all who have the honour to approach them. But it ſometimes happens, that even to candid obſervers there are amazing *littleneſſes*, viſible in theſe otherwiſe great men; and broad *ſtreaks of folly* now and then appear through all the grave *wiſdom* and refined *policy* of theſe mighty ſtateſmen. They give law to great kingdoms, they decide on the fate of potent nations, they preſcribe rules even to lateſt poſterity, and in the midſt of all this attention to others, ſo it is! that they have great and glaring *foibles*, uncorrected in themſelves; which naturally tarniſhes that glory, and diminiſhes that eſteem in which they ſhould ſeem to have placed their felicity.

Lewis Count Zinzendorff is celebrated for his profound miniſterial abilities by all the memoir writers of the preſent age, from the ſolemn Marquis de Lamberti down to the ingenious Baron de Pollnitz. The illuſtrious count was deſcended from a very noble family in Auſtria, and his mother was a princeſs of the houſe of Holſtein. He had a good perſon, ſtrong natural parts, improved by a regular education, and ſtill much more improved by long experience in a variety of great employments, which he diſcharged with a deſerved reputation, and roſe gradually to the elevated ſtation of chancellor of the court, miniſter for foreign affairs, and knight of the order of the Golden Fleece, in the reign of the emperor Charles the Sixth. He had diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the conduct of many perplexed negociations; and it was to his conſummate ſkill in politics we ſtand indebted for the famous *pragmatic ſanction*, that has already made ſuch a noiſe in Europe, embarraſſes it at preſent, and the conſequences of which will probably reach, and may perhaps again embarraſs, ages that are ſtill to come.

Baron de Pollnitz, with his uſual care and circumſpection, remarks, "That he kept the nobleſt and moſt elegant table at Vienna." This, which to a common reader it is likely, may appear no uncommon circumſtance, might very probably have pleaſed that great miniſter more than all the fine things he has ſaid of him beſides. With all his ſhining talents and profound abilities which had rendered him admired in ſo many different courts, the count was leſs jealous of his reputation in the cabinet than of his honour in diſplaying the moſt ſplendid and the moſt exquiſite table that perhaps was ever kept in that or any other capital.

His magnificence in this point would have been truely wonderful, if it had not been eclipſed by various excellencies of a ſuperior kind. His ſkill was ſo great, that he was equally acquainted with Aſiatic and Italian luxury. His *olios* exceeded thoſe of Spain, his paſtry was much more delicate than that of Naples, his *Perigord pies* were truely brought from thence; his *ſauſages* were made at Bologna, his *macaroni* by the Grand Duke's cook; and as for his wines, no country that produced a *grape* of any repute, but a ſample of it, for the honour of its vineyards, was to be found at his all-capacious ſide-board. His kitchen was an epitome of the univerſe; for there were *cooks* in it of all *nations*; and in the adjacent numerous and ſpacious apartments were to be found *rarities* collected from all the quarters of the globe. He had, in order to collect theſe, his *agents* for *proviſions* in every country; the carriages on which

they were laden came quicker and more regularly than the posts; and those who were very well informed believed that the expences of his entertainments ran higher than that for secret correspondence, though very possibly they might be rendered subservient and useful to each other.

In his general conversation, the count was cautious and circumspect; in his conferences with other ministers, reserved, though very polite; but at his table all this state machinery was laid aside. There, to display his superiour learning, he discoursed at large, and delivered the most curious as well as copious lectures on all his exotic and domestic delicacies. In these he showed a true spirit of justice: no man was ever less a plagiary. This *pillau* he had from Prince Eugine, who had it from the Bashaw of Buda; the *egg soup* was made after the mode of the Marchioness de Prie; the *Roan ducks* were stewed in the stile of the Cardinal du Bois; and the *lampreys* came ready dressed from a great minister in England. His dishes furnished him with a kind of *chronology*; his *water souchy* was borrowed from Marshal d'Auverquerque's table, when he was first in Holland; the *pheasant tourt* was a discovery he made in Spain, where he was so lucky as to pick up a man, who, as a *purveyor*, had been in the service of that prince of *bon-vivans* the Duke de Vendosme; but he always allowed that the *grand* school of cookery was the *congress* at Soissons, where the *political* conferences indeed proved ineffectual, but the entertainments of the several ministers splendid beyond description. In a word, with a true Apician eloquence, he generously instructed all the novices in *good living*; and as Solomon discoursed of every herb, from the cedar of Lebanon to the hyssop on the wall, so he began with a *champignion* no bigger than a Dutchman's waistcoat button, and ended with *wild boar*, the glory of the German forests!

On his public days there was an half hour, and sometimes near a whole one, when he was altogether inaccessible; and with respect to his employment at these seasons, as is ever the case as to the privacies of prime ministers, there was a great variety of deep as well as different speculations. An inquisitive foreigner, however, resolved to be at the bottom, cost what it would, and by a gratification to one of his pages, which might have procured a greater secret, he was let into this. In order to gratify his curiosity, he was placed in a closet between the room where the count was and the chamber of audience, where he had the satisfaction of beholding the following pleasant scene. The count seated in his elbow chair, gave the signal of his being ready for the important business, when, preceded by a page, with a cloth on his arm, and a drinking-glass, one of his principal domestics appeared, who presented a silver salver, with many little pieces of bread, elegantly disposed; he was immediately followed by the first cook, who, on another salver, had a number of small vessels filled with so many different kinds of gravy. His excellency then tucking his napkin into his cravat, first washed and gargled his mouth; and having wiped it, dipped a piece of bread in each kind of sauce, and having tasted with much deliberation, rincing his palate (to avoid confusion) after every piece, at length with inexpressible sagacity decided as to the destination of them all. These grand instruments of luxury, with their attendants, were then dismissed, and the long expected minister having fully discussed this interesting affair, found himself at liberty to discharge next the duties of his political function.

This is no malignant censure, but a gentle and genuine representation of this great man's ostentation, in what he chose to make his principal profession. If it was right, as possible many may think it, then, though faintly drawn, this is to be considered as a panegyric; but if wrong, it is no libel, but barely an admonitory exhortation to those who in every high station may be a little tinged with this folly; and a short exercise upon this proposition, that the *science* of *eating*, great as it may be, is after all no *liberal* science.

MEMOIRS OF MRS. WOFFINGTON,

From the Life of David Garrick, Esq. by Mr. Thomas Davies. See our Review of New Publications this Month.

A Short ſketch of an actreſs ſo celebrated for beauty of countenance and elegance of form, as well as merit in her profeſſion, will be expected by the reader of this narrative. Mrs. Margaret Woffington was born at Dublin in 1718. For her education in the very early part of life, ſhe was indebted to Madame Violante, a Frenchwoman of good reputation, and famous for feats of agility. She is occaſionally mentioned in Swift's Defence of Lord Carteret. From her inſtructions, little Woffington learned that eaſy action and graceful deportment, which ſhe afterwards continued with unremitting application to improve. When the Beggar's Opera was firſt acted at Dublin, it was ſo much applauded and admired, that all ranks of people flocked to ſee it. A company of children, under the title of Lilliputians, were encouraged to repreſent this favourite piece at the Theatre Royal; and Miſs Woffington, then in the tenth year of her age, made a very diſtinguiſhed figure among theſe pigmy comedians.

She appeared for the firſt time in London at the theatre in Covent Garden, in 1738. Her choice of character excited the curioſity of the public: Sir Harry Wildair, acted by a woman, was a novelty; this gay, diſſipated, good-humoured rake, ſhe repreſented with ſo much eaſe, elegance, and with ſuch propriety of deportment, that no male actor has ſince equalled her in that part: ſhe acquitted herſelf ſo much to the general ſatisfaction, that it became faſhionable to ſee Mrs. Woffington perſonate Sir Harry Wildair. The managers ſoon found it to be their intereſt to announce her frequently for that favourite character; it proved a conſtant charm to fill their houſes.

In Dublin ſhe tried her powers of acting a tragedy-rake, for Lothario is certainly of that caſt; but whether ſhe was as much accompliſhed in the manly tread of the buſkined libertine as ſhe was in the genteel walk of the gay gentleman in comedy, I know not; but it is certain, ſhe did not meet with the ſame approbation in the part of Lothario as in that of Sir Harry Wildair.

Her chief merit in acting, I think, conſiſted in the repreſentation of females in high rank, and of dignified elegance, whoſe graces in deportment, as well as foibles, ſhe underſtood, and diſplayed in a very lively and pleaſing manner. The faſhionable irregularities and ſprightly coquetry of a Millamant, a Lady Townly, Lady Betty Modiſh, and Maria, in the Non Juror, were exhibited by Woffington with that happy eaſe and gaiety, and with ſuch powerful attraction, that the exceſſes of theſe characters appeared not only pardonable, but agreeable. But this actreſs did not confine herſelf to parts of ſuperiour elegance; ſhe loved to wanton with ignorance when combined with humour, and to play with petulance and folly, with peeviſhneſs and vulgarity: thoſe who remember her Lady Pliant, in Congreve's Double Dealer, will recollect with pleaſure her whimſical abſurdity of paſſion, and her aukward aſſumed prudery: in Mrs. Day, in the Committee, ſhe made no ſcruple to diſguiſe her beautiful countenance, by drawing on it the lines of deformity and the wrinkles of old age, and to put on the tawdry habiliments and vulgar manners of an old hypocritical city vixen.

As, in her profeſſion, ſhe aimed at attaining general excellence, ſhe ſtudied ſeveral parts of the moſt pathetic, as well as lofty claſs in tragedy, and was reſolved to perfect herſelf in the grace and grandeur of the French theatre; with this view ſhe viſited Paris; here ſhe was introduced to Mademoiſelle Dumeſnil, an actreſs celebrated for natural elocution and dignified action. Colley Cibber, at the age of ſeventy, profeſſed himſelf Mrs. Woffington's humble admirer; he thought himſelf happy to be her Ciciſbeo and inſtructor; his great delight was to play Nykin, or Fondlewife, in the Old Batchelor, to her Cocky or Letitia, in the ſame play.

On her return from Paris, ſhe acted, with approbation, ſome parts in tragedy, particularly Andromache and Hermione, in the Diſtreſſed Mother, which, to ſhow her proficiency, ſhe played alternately; but ſhe never could attain to that happy art of ſpeaking, nor reach that ſkill of touching the paſſions, ſo juſtly admired in Cibber and Pritchard. Old Colley her maſter was himſelf a mean actor in tragedy, though he was extremely fond of the Buſkin; he taught her to recite ſo pompouſly, that nature and paſſion were not ſeldom ſacrificed to a falſe glare of eloquence. The inſtructor inſiſted upon a particular tone, as he called it, in the declamations of his pupils.

Mr. Garrick's acquaintance with Mrs. Woffington commenced, I believe, in Ireland, when he firſt viſited that kingdom, in 1742; ſhe acted Cordelia and Ophelia to his Lear and Hamlet. When he commenced patentee, in 1747, he found her one of the articled comedians of his partner Mr. Lacy; but as he brought with him, from Covent Garden, Mrs. Cibber and Mrs. Pritchard, ſhe thought her continuing at Drury-lane would be attended with many diſagreeable contentions for characters. Before that time, Clive and Woffington had claſhed upon many occaſions, which brought forth ſquabbles diverting enough to their ſeveral partizans amongſt the actors. Woffington was well-bred, ſeemingly very calm, and at all times miſtreſs of herſelf. Clive was frank, open, and impetuous; what came uppermoſt in her mind, ſhe ſpoke without reſerve: the other blunted the ſharp ſpeeches of Clive by her extremely civil, but keen and ſarcaſtic replies; thus ſhe often threw Clive off her guard, by an arch ſeverity which the warmth of the other could not eaſily parry.

No two women of high rank ever hated one another more unreſervedly than theſe dames of the theatre; but though the paſſions of each were as predominant as thoſe of a firſt ducheſs, yet they wanted the courtly art of concealing them, and this occaſioned now and then a very groteſque ſcene in the green-room.

Mrs. Woffington, after acting a few years with Rich, engaged herſelf in 1751 to Mr. Sheridan, the manager of the Dublin theatre. Here ſhe continued three years, and was the admiration of the publick in a variety of parts, tragic and comic. Her company was ſought after by men of the firſt rank and diſtinction; perſons of the graveſt character, and moſt eminent for learning, were proud of her acquaintance, and charmed with her converſation. She was, I think, choſen preſident of a ſelect ſociety of *Beaux-Eſprits*, called the Beef-ſteak Club, and was the only woman in the company.

She frankly declared, that ſhe preferred the company of men to that of women; the latter, ſhe ſaid, talked of nothing but ſilks and ſcandal. Whether this particular preference of the converſation of males might not take its riſe from her not being admitted to viſit certain ladies of quality, I will not take upon me to ſay, but ſhe certainly had not that free acceſs to women of rank and virtue which was permitted to Oldfield and Cibber.

Mrs. Woffington was miſtreſs of a good underſtanding, which was much improved by company and books. She had a moſt attractive ſprightlineſs in her manner, and dearly loved to purſue the bagatelle of vivacity and humour: ſhe was affable, good-natured, and charitable. When ſhe returned to London in 1756, ſhe once more engaged herſelf to Mr. Rich, and died about a year before his death of a gradual decay.

We have on the ſtage at this time a very pleaſing and beautiful young actreſs, Miſs Farren, not very unlike Mrs. Woffington in her perſon, who, it is hoped, will in time, by continued application, arrive at great excellence.

*** Mrs. Clive's frankneſs being mentioned in this ſketch of Mrs. Woffington's life, we take the liberty of borrowing from the ſame entertaining work, an account of the interview between Garrick and Mrs. Clive, when ſhe reſolved to leave the ſtage and retire to the beautiful Villa, where ſhe now reſides.

Mr. Garrick ſent Mr. Hopkins the prompter to her, to know whether ſhe was in earneſt in her intention of leaving the ſtage. To ſuch a meſſenger Mrs. Clive diſdained to give an anſwer. To Mr. George Garrick, whom he afterwards deputed to wait on her on the ſame errand, this high-ſpirited actreſs was not much more civil; however,

however, ſhe condeſcended to tell him, that if his brother wiſhed to know her mind, he ſhould have called upon her himſelf. When the manager and Mrs. Clive met, their interview was ſhort, and their diſcourſe curious. After ſome compliments on her great merit, Mr. Garrick wiſhed, he ſaid, that ſhe would continue for her own ſake ſome years longer on the ſtage. This civil ſuggeſtion ſhe anſwered by a deciſive negative. He aſked how much ſhe was worth; ſhe replied briſkly, as much as himſelf. Upon his ſmiling at her ſuppoſed ignorance or miſinformation, ſhe explained herſelf, by telling him, that *ſhe* knew when ſhe had enough, though *he* never would. He then intreated her to renew her agreement for three or four years; ſhe peremptorily refuſed. Upon his renewing his regret at her leaving the ſtage, ſhe frankly told him, that ſhe hated hypocriſy; for ſhe was ſure he would light up candles for joy at her leaving him, but that it would be attended with ſome expence.

LECTURES ON MODERN HISTORY.

LECTURE VI.

(Continued from our laſt Magazine, page 159.)

A Curſory view of the ſtate of the weſtern, which we may henceforward call the German empire, will be neceſſary in this place to preſerve every link of our hiſtorical chain united and uninterrupted.

In Lecture III. page 15, for the month of January laſt, we left ARNULPH or ARNOULD, a baſtard of the race of Charlemagne, in poſſeſſion of the imperial throne. This prince, by a fatal policy, involved Europe in a ſcene of deſolation and ſlaughter; for he called in the Huns, a barbarous nation, who, in imitation of the other emigrants from the North, ſought to eſtabliſh themſelves in better regions than their own, and ſoon became the deſtroyers of their allies.

Arnulph wanted the aſſiſtance of the Huns againſt his powerful enemy the king of Moravia, and the Normans; but the Germans paid dear for their aſſiſtance. The new allies availing themſelves of a minor emperor, after the death of Arnulph, who was ſucceeded by his ſon Lewis IV. a boy of ſeven years of age, ravaged Bavaria, Suabia, and Franconia. His reign was ſhort and ignoble, he died blind, before he attained the age of twenty, after having ſubmitted to pay a tribute to the Huns, to prevent their further depredations. Tired of the imbecile government of the Pepins, the German electors conferred the imperial diadem on one of their own nobles, Conrad, duke of Franconia, known afterwards in hiſtory by the ſtyle and title of Conrad I. By his valour and prudence the Huns were diſpoſſeſſed of great part of their conqueſts in Germany; and having with a degree of gratitude and generoſity, nominated Henry the ſon of Otho to be his ſucceſſor, who had never loved him, but whom he recommended out of reſpect to his father: accordingly, upon his demiſe, in 918, the imperial robes were carried to Henry, by order of the electors, he was found in the fields taking the diverſion of hawking, and from that time, he was known by the name of Henry *the Fowler*. Thus was the houſe of Saxony placed at the head of the German empire, and the government of that of France totally extinguiſhed. Henry ſhowed himſelf worthy of the dignity to which he had been raiſed, not only by the nomination of Conrad, but by the unanimous vote of the States, compoſed of the clergy, the principal nobility, and chief officers of the army. His firſt care was to turn his arms againſt the Huns; having defeated them, he marched againſt the Vandals, diſpoſſeſſed them of Brandenburgh, and created it a marquiſate in the year 928. Two years after, he built the city of Miſnia, and made the province of that name alſo a marquiſate; it was by means of placing nobles, who were generals in his army, to preſide over extenſive diſtricts, with titles of honour and limited juriſdictions always dependent on the crown that Henry ſecured the whole empire from foreign enemies: out of theſe marquiſates in time aroſe independent ſtates; from electors of the empire having votes to chooſe their ſovereigns,

they roſe to independency, and erected ſeparate kingdoms and dukedoms, enjoying all the prerogatives of royalty. Hardicanute, king of Denmark, and his ſucceſſor, Gormon III. having aſſiſted the Huns in their incurſions into the German dominions, Henry ſent a powerful force againſt Denmark, and made that kingdom tributary to the empire. He died in 936, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Otho I. commonly called Otho the Great: this prince married Editha, the daughter of our king Edward the elder. He was undoubtedly the greateſt hero, and the wiſeſt monarch of his time. He added Bergia and Burgundy to the empire He created his brother Duke of Bavaria, which was the origin of that electorate. He defeated the Sclavi, who had ravaged Saxony. At the requeſt of Pope John XII. he carried a powerful army into Italy, to deliver that country from the tyranny of Berengerius and his ſon, who had uſurped the ſovereignty, and exerciſed every art of cruel deſpotiſm in the Campagnia of Rome, and in almoſt every part of Italy. In recompenſe for this great ſervice, he was crowned king of Italy at Milan, and emperor at Rome by the pope, in 961. But the ungrateful pontiff no ſooner found himſelf releaſed from a formidable enemy, than he fomented a revolt againſt his benefactor, and joined with Adalbert, a revolted general, in a confederacy to dethrone Otho: their party, however, being too weak to make head againſt the emperor, the pope fled upon his approach; Otho once more entered Rome in triumph, and the inhabitants not only ſwore allegiance to him, but ſolemnly engaged not to elect nor conſecrate any pope in future without the conſent of the emperor or his ſon. John XII was depoſed, and Leo VIII. elected pope; but after the emperor had retired to Germany, imagining he had ſecured the Romans in his intereſt, the depoſed pontiff returned, and partly by bribes, and partly by force, engaged the citizens to revolt, to renounce Leo, and to reſtore him to the pontificate, which he did not long enjoy; for he died ſuddenly in the year 964. But the ſedition did not ſubſide; the ſame party elected Benedict V. and the emperor found himſelf under the neceſſity to return to Italy, at the head of an army of veterans, and to lay ſiege to Rome: having reduced it to the laſt extremity, the inhabitants ſubmitted, delivered up their pope, and on condition of ſubmitting peaceably to the reſtoration of Leo VIII. the emperor publiſhed a general amneſty. Benedict, in a full council, at which Otho preſided, acknowledged himſelf a criminal, and threw off his pontifical robes: then it was that Leo, with the whole body of the clergy and people of Rome, made the celebrated decree, that Otho and his ſucceſſors, as kings of Italy, ſhould perpetually enjoy the power of chooſing their own ſucceſſors, of naming the popes, and of granting inveſtiture to the biſhops. For a long time, the emperors of Germany retained this power, and it was conſidered as a fundamental law of the empire; but the popes, by their intrigues with the other potentates of Europe, found means to ſhake off the yoke, and to erect an independent eccleſiaſtical and temporal ſovereignty.

Upon the death of Leo VIII. the Romans mutinied, and reſtored Benedict V, in the month of May 965; but before the emperor, who was gone to Germany, could take any meaſure to oppoſe this revolution, Benedict died, and the imperial commiſſioners nominated John XIII. whom the citizens expelled; upon receiving intelligence of this audacious inſult, the emperor returned a fourth time, and ſeverely puniſhed the ſeditious. He baniſhed the conſuls, hanged the tribunes, and had the military governor of Rome publickly whipped through the ſtreets.

He was in the next place obliged to turn his arms againſt Nicephorus, the Greek Emperor of the Eaſt; that perfidious monarch had betrothed his daughter to Prince Otho, yet in violation of the laws of nations and of humanity; he cauſed the ambaſſadors to be aſſaſſinated who went to Conſtantinople to demand the princeſs, and to conduct her to Germany. A ſevere revenge was taken; an act of barbarity ſufficiently horrid was retaliated by another ſtill more unjuſtifiable. The German army entered La Puglia and Calabria, defeated the Greek army in thoſe provinces, cut off the noſes of the priſoners, and ſent them in this mutilated condition to Conſtantinople. This cataſtrophe exaſperated their countrymen againſt their ſovereign, whoſe violation

ation of the rights of ambaſſadors had brought upon them all the horrors of a bloody war: an inſurrection was the conſequence, and Nicephorus was aſſaſſinated. John Zimiſces his ſucceſſor immediately concluded a peace with Otho, and ceded to him the lordſhip of Capua.

This great prince died in the year 973, after acquiring a character which makes his name conſpicuous in the hiſtorick page; he imitated Charlemagne in his warlike enterpriſes; in his legiſlative capacity, and his attention to literature. By the deſire, and with the aſſiſtance of his brother, Bruno, archbiſhop of Cologne, he founded an academy in that city. And ſuch was his zeal for the converſion of the barbarous pagan nations of the northern parts of Europe, that he eſtabliſhed biſhopricks in thoſe parts, and greatly contributed to the extenſion of Chriſtianity. At the ſame time, owing to the ſuperſtition of the times, he placed too much authority in the hands of the German prelates; for he gave them duchies and counties, and thus made them powerful temporal lords. Another foible diminiſhes the luſtre of his reign, which was the deciſion of diſputes, concerning hereditary ſucceſſions, by duels.

OTHO II. was only eighteen years of age when he ſucceeded his father; a faction attempted to make his youth an occaſion for rebellion; but the reſolution of the young emperor rendered the scheme abortive. At Rome however, the greateſt anarchy prevailed, Creſcentius, the ſon of Theodora, a concubine of Pope John X. took up arms to reſtore the ancient republican form of government, for which purpoſe his partiſans created him dictator; his firſt ſtep was to depoſe and impriſon the reigning Pope Benedict VI. But another party elected Boniface VII. and a third John XIV. who was murthered by Boniface VII. The emperor viſited Italy to put an end to the war that had ſubſiſted for ſome time with France for Lorraine; which was effected by a prudent compromiſe, agreeing to partake the government and revenue of that country with Charles, the brother of Lothaire king of France. Being thus at liberty to ſuppreſs the ſeditions that prevailed at Rome, he marched thither at the head of his army, and found little more than his preſence neceſſary to reſtore publick tranquillity. He afterwards attempted to wreſt Calabria from the Greeks; but the Saracens, who were in alliance with them, defeated the army he ſent upon that enterpriſe. In the midſt of new preparations for carrying on this war, the emperor died at Rome in the year 983.

OTHO III. his ſon and ſucceſſor was only three years of age, and the right of governing during the minority being conteſted by his mother and his grandmother, Germany experienced for a ſhort time, the horrours of civil commotions. Their domeſtick diſſenſions afforded a proper opportunity for reviving the factious ſpirit of the malecontents at Rome; accordingly Creſcentius once more invited the inhabitants to inliſt under his banners, in order to deliver their country from the German yoke, by eſtabliſhing an independent commonwealth. At ſixteen years of age, the emperor entered Rome, at the head of his army, and Pope John XV. who had implored his ſuccour againſt the factious, being dead, he ſeated a near relation of his own in the papal chair, by the name of Gregory V. and was himſelf ſolemnly crowned king of Italy and emperor of Germany by the new pope. All was quiet while Otho remained at Rome; but as ſoon as he returned to Germany, Creſcentius expelled Gregory, and ſet up another pope, who aſſumed the name of John XVI.

This revolution obliged the emperor to make a ſecond journey to Rome, he was well received in the city; but Creſcentius and his party kept poſſeſſion of the caſtle of St. Angelo, which Otho inveſted, and having taken it by ſtorm, he put an end to the hopes of the ſeditious, by putting their chief to death. Gregory V. being reſtored, cauſed the eyes of the antipope to be put out, and in this condition made him ride through the ſtreets on an aſs, with the tail of the animal in his mouth. In 999 Gregory died, and the emperor nominated Gerbert his preceptor, archbiſhop of Ravenna, who took the name of Sylveſter II. but the people were not yet appeaſed: the emperor, in another viſit to Rome, found the revolt run ſo high, that he was beſieged in his palace, and probably owed his life to ſecret flight. By a ſtrange infatuation, he took the widow of Creſcentius with him, and kept her as his concubine; ſome authors ſay, that having promiſed to marry her, when ſhe found herſelf deceived, ſhe poiſoned him:

him: but be this as it may, it is certain that he died in an obſcure retreat, at the caſtle of Patema, near Rome, in the year 1004, leaving the affairs of Rome in the ſame ſtate of confuſion, which for a long time before, and after his death, engaged the attention of all Europe; Italian liberty ſtruggling with the power of the empire, and the Romans themſelves torn to pieces by the rage of parties.

Here we may with great propriety drop the hiſtory of the German empire, and return to that of the reduced kingdom of France.

The ſame imbecility which loſt the empire transferred the crown of France from the ſecond to the third race of kings, from the dynaſty of the houſe of CHARLEMAGNE to that of the CAPETS.

LOUIS D'OUTREMER, whoſe acceſſion we noticed in our laſt Lecture, did not enjoy a peaceable reign, for he was embroiled in civil wars to check the ambition of his nobles, which he at length affected by the powerful aſſiſtance of the emperor Otho I whoſe ſiſter was his ſecond queen. He was alſo engaged in a war againſt Hugh de Blanc, Count of Paris for the duchy of Normandy, which he was obliged to terminate by a diſgraceful treaty, after he had been taken priſoner by the Count. The king died at Rheims, of a fall from his horſe, in the year 954, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon LOTHAIRE, whoſe reign is not ſignaliſed by any memorable event; he endeavoured to recover Lorraine from the Emperor Otho II. but without ſucceſs, and was at length obliged to yield one part of that country to his own brother Charles, and the other to Otho. Lothaire fell a victim to the jealouſy of Emma his queen, by whom he was poiſoned in the year 986, in the forty-fifth year of his age.

LOUIS V. his only ſon, ſucceeded him at the age of twenty; he was ſtyled in contempt, *Le Faineant*, or *do little*, though he ſhowed ſome proofs of valour at the beginning of his reign, by quelling the revolt of the citizens of Rheims. It is very remarkable, that in the ſecond year of his reign, he had the ſame unhappy fate as his father, being poiſoned by Blanche his queen, a daughter of the Duke of Anguitaine. He was the laſt of the kings called by the French the race of the *Carlovingiens*, the deſcendents of Charlemagne, who governed France 236 years.

Charles Duke of Lorraine, his uncle ſhould have ſucceeded, but he had rendered himſelf odious to the French, by rendering homage to Otho II. for part of Lorraine, and yielding him one half that he might retain the other and the title; Hugh Capet, the ſon of Hugh the Great, or the Abbot, availed himſelf of the popularity he had acquired, and was raiſed to the throne by the conſent of all orders of the people.

We muſt now recapitulate in a few words, the principal cauſes of the ruin of the ſecond race of French monarchs. The firſt was, the impolitic diviſion of the kingdom into different petty monarchies, the fruitful ſource of civil wars between the children of Charlemagne. The exceſſive affection of *Louis le Debonnaire* for his too dear ſon *Charles the Bald*. The imbecility of moſt of the kings his ſucceſſors. The invaſion of the Normans, who deſolated France and favoured the revolt of the principal nobles. And, the too great number of *Charlemagne*'s natural children, who all wanted to be ſovereigns within the limits of the provinces aſſigned to them. HUGH CAPET endeared himſelf to the clergy of France, by giving up to the the rich abbeys his father had appropriated to his own uſe, and bequeathed him; to which he added other acts of reputed devotion. Thus prepoſſeſſed in his favour, Charles found it in vain to contend for his legitimate right; however, he made an attempt to recover the crown by force of arms, and actually took the cities of Laon and Rheims, but by the treachery of the Biſhop of Laon he was taken priſoner, and died in confinement in the year 992. Capet being thus delivered from his moſt powerful rival, applied himſelf to the recovery of that union in his kingdom which might once render it a formidable ſtate; for this purpoſe he eſtabliſhed the peerage, which at the ſame time, that it conferred a degree of dignity till then unknown, in the family of rank, put the nobles more upon an equal footing, and prevented thoſe ambitious intrigues which had diſmembered France; for the number of peers created by him formed a kind of court of honour, jealous of each other, and watchful of the tranſactions of every individual. His reign was of too ſhort dura-

duration for the firm eſtabliſhment of that regular ſyſtem of policy and reformation which he meditated as the means of reſtoring the grandeur of France; but by the prudence of his ſucceſſors, who were animated by the ſame ſpirit, the prerogatives of the crown were ſecured, and all the territories that had been uſurped by the ambitious nobles were recovered. To prevent the invaſions of the Daniſh and Norman pirates, who generally entered France by the mouth of the river *Sommo*, Capet fortified Abbeville in the province of Ponthieu; theſe are the principal acts of his reign, which laſted only ten years: he died in the year 997, in the fifty-ſeventh year of his age, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Robert.

(To be continued in our next.)

ACCOUNT OF THE PROGRESS OF A YOUNG LADY OF SPIRIT, IN FASHIONABLE ACCOMPLISHMENTS.

(IN A LETTER TO THE EDITOR.)

SIR,

AS I am a ſingle man, and have lived long enough in the world to have a numerous acquaintance, it is no uncommon thing with me to be invited to a friendly viſit of a month or two in the country.

It was my good fortune to ſpend the laſt in this agreeable manner, with my old friend Sir Gregory Sage; this gentleman and myſelf were of the ſame college, the ſame form of mind, and the ſame vices, ſuch as they were; we only differed in this, that he thinking a little better of the women of his time than I did, ventured to marry; while I paſſed through the dangerous years without any thought of it.

My friend happened on a wife of ſpirit, who dreſſed, played, and did every faſhionable, fooliſh thing of the times; there was a hard ſtruggle for ſeven years, which of this unlucky pair ſhould break the other's heart firſt: at length the fatal lot fell upon the wife, and my good friend found himſelf at one and thirty a free man again, with almoſt one third of his fortune left, and with a ſprightly daughter.

As my viſits had been pretty regular to this gentleman, though at conſiderable diſtances of time, I had opportunities of remarking the improvements in this little lady from time to time; from the days of her crying for glaſs-windows on her bread and butter, to the advanced period of a tall girl, with a full neck, diſdaining and ſwelling over the narrow bounds of the white frock that ſurrounded it; and the unavoidable aukwardneſs that there is in every female that is too big for a girl, and too little for a woman.

It was about this time laſt year when I ſaw the girl in this laſt mentioned ſtate, dropping me an awkward curteſy, on my ſaying ſhe grew a fine wench, and galloping to my knee, when I bad her come and give me a kiſs. But what was my ſurpriſe at my next viſit, which was that I am juſt now returned from, to find in the place of this bouncing girl a delicate fine lady, ſqueamiſh as a pampered lap-dog, and as full of airs as a princeſs of the theatre, when fools tell her ſhe is a great actreſs. The girl, the hoyden, and the romp were all gone, and the ſtately and diſtant aſpect of a lady, who thinks every man that ſees her is, or ought to be in love with her, appeared in the place of them.

My young lady, impatient to ſee London, the ſcene of every thing that is gay and gallant, had in the beginning of the winter, during my abſence in another part, pretended a fit of ſickneſs, which it was no wonder none of the phyſicians in the neighbourhood could tell what to make of, and which at length teaſed the unwilling father to come to town for further advice.

When he had brought her hither, he could not refuſe her the choice of what phyſician ſhe would have; and the lady, who well knew what ſort of man would be fitteſt to anſwer the nature of her occaſions, enquired after the moſt faſhionable doctor, not after him who cured moſt patients. Common fame pointed out to her the celebrated Dr. * * *; and in conſequence of this gentleman's inſtructions, ſhe ſoon found that Lady Squab and Lady Scamper were the only two fine women in town, and

and that Miſs Poppet (who has often declared that ſhe ſhould think herſelf ſtrangely fallen indeed, if a perſon of any faſhion had viſited and left London without being introduced to her) was the moſt proper of all publick people for her to viſit, and of all others the moſt proper to make her acquainted with the other two heroines.

When miſs was grown ſo well, that it was the doctor's opinion that ſhe might venture out in a chair in the middle of the day, her firſt reſpects were paid in a morning viſit to the celebrated Poppet, where the doctor had not only prepared her a proper reception, but even waited to introduce her in perſon.

This moſt obſequious maſter of the ceremonies had no ſooner ſhown the ladies one to another, than a ſort of ſympathy began to work in both their hearts, and to draw them inſenſibly to one another. We all naturally love every thing that is like ourſelves; on this principle the two ladies became in a quarter of an hour the moſt intimate friends in the world, and the next evening our improving country miſs was by her new friend introduced to the familiarity of the other two, at the eaſy expence of loſing ten guineas at cards, at her houſe, to them.

What was intended by the prudent Sir Gregory only as a fortnight's viſit to London, with a ſick daughter, who he never intended ſhould know any thing of the diverſions of it; proved a three months abode in it with a gay wench, who miſſed none of them, and who put him in hourly mind of her mother. The Pantheon, Almack's, the Opera Houſe, and the Theatres, ſaw her almoſt as often as their doors were opened.

In a few weeks ſhe was grown as impudent and prophane as the firſt, as ſcandalouſly rampant as the ſecond, and as pert, as artful, and deſigning as the laſt of her companions. A thouſand hearts panted for her, a thouſand fools wrote ſonnets on her beauty, and a thouſand ſcandalous things were whiſpered about of her.

The diſtracted father, who could not bring himſelf to the prudential eaſineſs of an example, that he every day ſaw before him, threatened his ruined daughter, as he took her to be, with going every week; but the ſight of a poſt-chaiſe inevitably threw her into a relapſe, which it coſt him half a dozen pieces to the doctor, to reſtore her from; and the whole circle of her acquaintance cried out againſt the barbarity of taking a poor creature, who was never well ten days together, to a place where no advice was to be had for her.

Matters had gone on in this jovial manner on the daughter's ſide a long time, when the town began to grow thin, publick places were empty, and the whole ſet of her acquaintance threatened Bath with a viſit. The only relief now was, from the doctor, who readily entered into the ſcheme; and when the lady had been confined ſeveral days, with one of her returns of the diſorder, this uſeful phyſician told the father, that nothing but the *bath* could reſtore her to her perfect health.

It was with great triumph that the doctor carried to his patient and her friends the news of the ſucceſs of his embaſſy, and how readily the old gudgeon ſwallowed the hook.

The knight, however, did not prove ſo great a gudgeon as the wiſe doctor concluded; he ſaw, clearly enough, through the ſcheme they had laid for him, and fooled them all, by ſeeming to be fooled by them. The poſt-chaiſe was at the door the next morning, and the lady, having dried up the parting tears of her friends, with the aſſurance of ſeeing them again in a new ſcene of pleaſure, a new elyſium; was carried off, with no ſmall triumph on all ſides.

The chaiſe had kept the Bath-road a whole day, when the lady's ſpirits were ſo very good, that ſhe had propoſed to her father the going on all night, but his care for her health prevented it; they ſupped in much better humour with one another than they had done a long time, and with the ſame mutual ſatisfaction got into their vehicle the next morning: the horſes purſued the ſame road about an hour, when the father ſeemed to recollect himſelf, that he had not ſeen his ſeat near Saliſbury of a long time; and as they were now in that part of the kingdom, he would by all means turn out of the way, and ſee what condition things were in there; it was with ſome reluctance the lady conſented to this; but what was her diſtraction, when, on their alighting at the gate, the good old knight diſmiſſed his equipage, and told her they would

not

not go to Bath this ſeaſon but that ſhe ſhould ſtay there till ſhe was better!

It was in this place that I ſaw him and his gay daughter; he had invited me to help to make a place, ſomewhat too lonely, the more agreeable; and by the time I came down the fury of her reſentment was over, and the young lady had cooled into a reſolution of making the beſt of what ſhe ſaw ſhe could not avoid.

Two days after my arrival there was a horſe-race, at about twelve miles diſtance from my friend's ſeat, which had drawn together all the beſt company of the country for twenty miles round; the lady petitioned hard to go to ſee it, and her father as obſtinately refuſed to let her go there, to expoſe herſelf. I believe he would have been inexorable, but that I pleaded on the favourable ſide: we went the next morning, ſaw the day's diverſion, and I conducted the lady in the evening to the ball.

It is impoſſible to deſcribe the amazement of a whole county, who were all dreſſed in what their milleners and mantua-makers told them was genteel, on ſeeing my blooming charge ornamented with the utmoſt extravagance of taſte, according to the faſhions of her late companions: the women envied, railed, exclaimed; the men were in general enamoured. When my lord and the counteſs had hopped through two or three minuets, the prettieſt fellow of the company offered his hand to my companion; ſhe refuſed him with an air of contempt, that nettled his pride ſo far as to provoke him to tell her, that ſhe might repent of her pertneſs, for that ſhe would not have a better offer that evening; the lady, full of the remembrance of her dear Lady Scamper, returned this civil ſpeech with a ſmart flap on the face. The whole room was immediately in an uproar, we were obliged to retire in ſome confuſion; and nothing prevented a faſhionable reſentment from the affronted hero to my unoffending breaſt, but that I wanted youth, and he courage.

It was with ſome difficulty that we got away from the place before the news of this terrible cataſtrophe reached the ears of Sir Gregory. He could not indeed comprehend the reaſon of our haſtening him away the next morning, and leaving two more days diverſion behind us; but our coming had been much againſt his real inclination, and our going away again was a turn ſo much in his favour, that it would not bear enquiring into.

Two days had not paſſed, after our return, before this accompliſhed lady had an opportunity of ſhowing that ſhe had copied as well after her little friend as after the great example we have already recorded of her aiming at the perfections of the other. Publick places had ſucceeded badly with her, and another ſcene preſented itſelf to her thoughts. A rout was a thing never, till that time, heard of in Wiltſhire; but this excellent contriver managed ſo well, as to have every thing of this modiſh diverſion, except the name, at her father's ſeat. She diſpatched fifty meſſages among the families her father had any acquaintance with, without telling any one that ſhe had ſent to any other perſon. The invitations were ſo preſſing, that few refuſed; the country was in an alarm, to ſee all the coaches kept in it driving one way, and the company, not a little aſtoniſhed, at being uſhered into a ſtring of rooms all lighted up; and meeting, as they expreſſed it, with all the world there.

No leſs than twelve card-tables were ſet, ten of them were filled, and the lady managed it ſo well as to win about fifteen guineas in the courſe of the evening, by way of pocket-money. The company were not a little out of humour at the ſcheme they had been led into; and thoſe who played at the ſame table with the lady of the houſe knew ſo little of the world, that they called her addreſs in winning nothing leſs than cheating: but what for ever damned this ſort of aſſemblies in that part of the country, was, that when the ladies ſtomachs were juſt prepared for hams and chickens, they were diſmiſſed, at midnight, without having taſted any thing but lemonade and weak punch.

Whatever reaſon the lady might have to pride herſelf on the ſucceſs of her imitating thoſe patterns of politeneſs ſhe had hitherto copied after, the father was far from being reconciled to it as a merit; he was ſo unfaſhionable a fellow, that he could not bring himſelf to think, that impudence was graceful in a fine lady, or that cheating was a virtue; in ſhort, he had heard of both theſe affairs, and in conſeqence of them

rigidly condemned his fine daughter to home and ſolitude. The only place that was left her now to make a figure in was at church. Sunday at length returned, and the lady prepared to appear once more in publick. As nothing like a lady had ever appeared among this little flock before, ſhe did not want admiration; the eyes of every creature were upon her during the ſervice, one young fellow only excepted, who, though he ſat in the pew under her, never turned up a look that way.

My young heroine had been taught ſo much of the ambition of her late companions, that if the whole world, except one man, had adored her, that one would appear of more conſequence than all the world. She tried a thouſand ways to awaken the youth's attention; and, when nothing elſe would do, ſhe repeated the prayers louder than the parſon. Even this had no effect; for though ſhe had not diſcerned ſo much, the relentleſs youth was blind.

Though ſhe had miſſed of this conqueſt, however, ſhe made another, which ſhe never thought of; this was the parſon, who had been highly ſmitten with her, and had good opinion enough of himſelf to think that he ſhould carry her off. He began the attack by ſending the devouteſt old woman in the pariſh upon a viſit to her father, with orders to tell him, in her hearing, that Mr. Roſe (ſuch was this reverend gentleman's name) thought him very happy, in having the moſt pious and heavenly young lady for his daughter that ever he had met with. The friendly emiſſary, who doubted not but ſhe ſhould merit heaven by getting a good wife for the doctor, thought ſhe had made no ſmall advances towards it, when, in purſuance of this declaration to the father, ſhe had taken care to inform the young lady that her repeating the prayers ſo devoutly was what had won the good man's heart; but alas! what was the horror and diſappointment of this good woman, to hear miſs anſwer in the ſpirit of the dear Lady Squab, whom ſhe had till this time had no opportunity of imitating, "Tell the fool, I believe no more of his nonſenſe than he does: he reads loud, becauſe he gets his bread by it; and I do it, inſtead of rehearſing a piece of a play, becauſe the doctors tell me, it is a wholeſome ſort of exerciſe."

I believe it will not be neceſſary to give you any further inſtances of the effects of faſhionable examples on the ripening bloſſom, or to tell you what prognoſticated to the father, would be the end of her, if not prevented by a twelve-month's confinement to her chamber, and a cooling regimen.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

OBSERVATOR

PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

A Conciſe Hiſtory of the Proceedings of the preſent Seſſion of Parliament, begun and holden at Weſtminſter, *on* Thurſday *the 25th Day of* November, 1779. *Being the SIXTH Seſſion of the Fourteenth Parliament of* Great-Britain.

(Continued from our laſt Magazine, page 177.)

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, March 6.

LORD *Shelburne* roſe and made a motion to the following purport: "Whereas the Right Hon. the Marquis of Caermarthen was diſmiſſed from his office of Lord Lieutenant of the Eaſt-Riding of Yorkſhire on the morning of the 8th of February, when his opinion was known concerning a queſtion that was to be agitated in this Houſe on the evening of that day; and whereas the Right Hon. the Earl of Pembroke was likewiſe diſmiſſed from the office of Lord Lieutenant of Wiltſhire, a few days after he had given his vote upon the ſame queſtion; therefore this Houſe have reaſon to ſuſ that they were diſmiſſed in conſequence the ſaid votes; it is reſolved therefore tha humble addreſs be preſented to his maj beſeecking him to be graciouſly pleaſed to form the Houſe, whether he was adv and by whom, to diſmiſs the ſaid two lords for their conduct in parliament."

His lordſhip ſupported his motion on rious grounds; among others, he viewe ſubject in its military nature. He merated the various abuſes in the conſtit of the militia. He ſtated the total depa of that eſtabliſhment from its origina

ture and uſe; and the danger to publick liberty, as well as neglect of national ſafety, from the perverſions of its inſtitution.

In the proſecution of his argument, he adverted to the management of the army. He ſtated many facts of extraordinary appointments to command, without any viſible or imaginable circumſtances of juſt qualification, accountable only on miniſterial intereſt and on miniſterial deſigns. From the whole view of the meaſures and principles of miniſters, and men in favour, he inferred that the preſent management of the military was in fact injurious to the publick ſervice, and might be in the event injurious to publick liberty. Among many other inſtances, he ſtated the appointment of Mr. Fullarton to the command of a regiment. He repreſented, that many old officers of approved ſervice were ready and zealous to purſue their profeſſion, able and willing to raiſe regiments, and ſollicitous to be employed at their head, but that ſuch men were not employed. That on the contrary, this young man, who knew nothing of military ſervice, who had not a military idea, was abſolutely unknown to the army, and utterly ignorant of the common elements of the profeſſion, was taken from the deſk of an ambaſſador, appointed to raiſe a regiment, and placed at its head. When ſuch a perſon, from being a commis, a clerk to an embaſſy at Paris, was at once made colonel and commander of a regiment, it was a monſtrous abuſe in the ſervice. It was given out, he underſtood, that this was to be a buccaneering regiment; he deſired to know what that was; he did not underſtand it; but when regiments were ſo raiſed, when miniſterial partialities were ſo exerciſed, to the annihilation of all legitimate rank and conſtitutional ſucceſſion in ſo many uniform inſtances, both in the militia and the army—he did not know whether ſuch troops might not be intended rather to fight againſt the liberties of the country, than the enemies of the ſtate, to buccaneer the city of London as well as the coaſt of America.

The Marquis of Caermarthen declared upon his honour, he knew of no cauſe for his diſmiſſion, for he had done his duty in every ſhape, and he ſhould not have come to the Houſe if he had not expected to hear from the noble lords in adminiſtration what were the motives for removing him.

The Earl of Pembroke expreſſed his being unwilling to trouble the Houſe with his ſentiments; but being unconſcious of having given any offence whatever, he therefore confeſſed his apprehenſions, that it was a piece of miniſterial reſentment, the office having been held by his family as long as there are records of the office itſelf. Both the noble lords declared they would not vote, and that they only came there to be reſponſible for their conduct, and to endeavour to know the true cauſe of their ſudden diſmiſſion.

Lord Stormont, in reply, declared his aſtoniſhment at the motion, becauſe the law of the land has veſted in the crown the right of appointing all the executive officers of government, and of exerciſing that right with diſcretion; and if the king had not a right to diſmiſs a ſervant, without being ſubject to the controul of parliament, he would never be at liberty to exerciſe his own opinion.

He admitted that abuſes might ariſe in the exerciſe of this power; but till it was proved that the abuſe was highly detrimental to the ſtate, the Houſe would not addreſs his majeſty for reaſons why he diſmiſſed his ſervants. No man, he believed, would ſay that the publick ſuffered any injury by the removal of the two noble lords, and appointing others of equal quality.

The Marquis of Rockingham, in ſupport of the motion, obſerved, that the ſyſtem of turning men out of their places for voting againſt the miniſtry, began in the Earl of Bute's adminiſtration, and extended from perſons of the firſt rank down to petty Cuſtom-houſe officers.

The Duke of Grafton ſaid, that the nation is now in ſuch a deplorable ſituation, that nothing but the ſpirit and independence of parliamente can poſſibly ſave it.

The Duke of Richmond warmly ſupported the motion, and called upon the biſhops, and upon the king's brothers, to expoſtulate with his majeſty on the inhumanity of raiſing men, and ſending them out to battle under a commander who had never ſeen ſervice. He remarked, that the militia were now become the real defence of the kingdom, and are better to be depended on than the army.

Lord Denbigh, *Lord Hillſborough*, *The Lord Chancellor*, and *Earl Bathurſt*, ſpoke againſt the motion.

The Duke of Devonſhire, late in the evening, and for the firſt time, very unexpectedly delivered his ſentiments on publick affairs: he ſaid, that having no great inclination for politicks, and not thinking himſelf a competent judge, he had hitherto been prevented from taking an active part in life; but now the danger is ſo great, that in his grace's opinion it becomes the duty of every honeſt man to take a deciſive part. Many had formed vague ideas of him, and it was ſuſpected by one party that he was engaged in ſome violent meaſures againſt the miniſtry, while others taxed him with being a courtier. All he meant now to ſay, was, that the nation could not have fallen into ruin ſo rapidly, if it had not been for dreadful miſmanagement; and he plainly ſaw, that the preſent adminiſtration could not retrieve the bad ſituation of publick affairs; he therefore recommended an adminiſtration on a more extenſive and

unanimous plan; and to obtain this, he approved of the Petitions and Aſſociations, tho' he thought the latter might be abuſed; but if that ſhould ever be the caſe, he would not ſupport them; but at preſent he encouraged them, becauſe he was afraid without them the Petitions would ſoon be forgot: in a word, he declared himſelf to be influenced by no perſonal pique againſt adminiſtration, nor yet flattered with any hopes of promotion upon a change of government.

The motion was rejected, upon a diviſion by 92 non-contents againſt 39 contents.

HOUSE of COMMONS.

Tueſday, March 7.

THE Houſe agreed to the report of the loan from the Committee of Ways and Means. The bill originally brought in by Mr. Powys for the better regulation of county elections, by aſcertaining the qualifications of votes, being amended on the third reading, by ſtriking out the clauſes reſpecting the regiſtering of freeholds ſix months before an election; the bill afterwards paſſed.

Wedneſday, March 8.

Previous to reading the order of the day for going into a committee on Mr. Burke's bill for reforming his Majeſty's civil liſt, &c.

Lord George Gordon moved, that it be an inſtruction to the ſaid committee to examine into the neceſſity of maintaining thoſe expenſive officers called the Auditors and Tellers of the Exchequer, and to bring in a clauſe for aboliſhing them, if poſſible. The motion was ſeconded by Mr. Joliffe, but withdrawn upon the repreſentation of Lord North, that it was not neceſſary, becauſe the principle of the bill went to the abolition of all uſeleſs and expenſive offices, and therefore the places mentioned in the motion muſt of courſe come under conſideration of the committee in going through the bill.

Mr. Rigby then called the attention of the Houſe, which was very full, to a doubt which had ariſen in his mind, and which he wiſhed to have cleared up before the ſpeaker quitted the chair for the committee to ſit upon the bill. Some parts of the bill, he ſaid, ſhould meet with his ſupport, particularly thoſe which related to a reform in the mode of paſſing the public accounts at the Exchequer, and particularly the accounts of his office as paymaſter of the forces: the plan propoſed in the bill, he thought, would accelerate the auditing of accounts, and prevent that publick odium which was generally incurred by thoſe who held that office. But ready as he was to ſupport ſome parts of the bill, there were others which he felt himſelf rather inclined to condemn. He had his doubts of the power of parliament to reſume without cauſe any part of the revenue which had been ſettled on his majeſty at his acceſſion to the throne, in lieu of thoſe revenues which had formerly been the hereditary ſupport of the crown. He had given his vote to the act which had eſtabliſhed the fund for the ſupport of the civil liſt; and he did not know whether parliament could reſume their grant without a violation of juſtice. If any flagrant abuſe of that grant exiſted, and had been proved, then his doubts would have been removed, and he would have been perfectly clear that parliament was fully competent to a reſumption; but no ſuch abuſe appeared.

It had been propoſed to aboliſh the offices of Auditor and Tellers of the Exchequer. He declared, he would as ſoon vote for taking away one of the three eſtates. He wiſhed that the property of the crown might be held ſacred by parliament. If reformation is neceſſary, in the name of God, ſaid he, begin with thoſe offices, the ſalaries of which are ſaid to be too great; begin with mine, take half of it; nay, take the whole, but ſpare the crown. If the whole of my ſalary ſhould be taken from me, it would not make me quit my office a day ſooner, and I ſhould be happy if the ſacrifice of my private emoluments ſhould guard from violation and injuſtice the property and prerogative of the crown.

As to the petitions, ſaid he, they are what ſubjects have a right to prefer to parliament; but their containing a prayer is a proof that parliament has the power to reject them. Their language is reſpectful enough; but ſtill it is not the language of all the people of England. He concluded, by expreſſing his wiſhes that parliament would pronounce on the ſubject of its right to reſume its grants; and that his doubts on that head might be removed, he ſaid he had drawn up a reſolution to the following purport, which he intended to ſubmit to the Houſe the firſt opportunity. "Reſolved, that it is unjuſt to deprive the crown of its property, rights, and prerogatives, before the proofs are exhibited, that by flagrant abuſes the meaſure be rendered neceſſary."

A very warm converſation enſued upon this occaſion, in which *Mr. Fox*, *General Conway*, *Lord North*, *The Attorney General*, and *Mr. Dunning*, were the principal ſpeakers.

Mr. Fox and his friends inſiſted that Mr. Rigby ought to put his motion directly, and that the Houſe ſhould debate it fully before they proceeded to the order of the day, as it militated againſt the principle of the bill; and would render it in vain to commit it; for if the propoſition ſhould be admitted, that the Houſe had not a power to reſume any part of the civil liſt eſtabliſhment, there was an end to the matter at once; he declared, that if this was carried, he never would

would open his lips again within thoſe walls in favour of the liberties of his country; however, he might ſtruggle for them, and take all lawful means to ſupport them without doors; neither ſhould he any longer conſider himſelf as living in a land of freedom.

Mr. Rigby, apprehending he was reflected upon, warmly aſſerted, that he was as ſtrenuous a friend to the liberties of his country as any man in the Houſe; but he was not to be terrified out of his motion, neither was he to be coaxed out of it by any miniſter; the doubt was honeſt; it was founded, in his opinion, on the juſtice and the uſage of parliament, and he deſired to have the matter cleared up.

Lord North wiſhed to wave the diſcuſſion of the motion, and to commit the bill; he therefore moved the order of the day.

The queſtion for the Speaker's leaving the chair for the Houſe to go into a committee on the bill being then put, a diviſion followed, when it was carried by 205 againſt 199.

The committee then proceeded to the firſt enacting clauſe in Mr. Burke's bill, which enacts, "That from and after—the office of third Secretary of State for the Colonies, the ſame not being neceſſary, ſhall be aboliſhed, together with the under-ſecretaries, clerks, &c."

Mr. Pownal very juſtly remarked, that the deſcription of the office was wrong in this clauſe, and he appealed to the patent by which Lord George Germaine held his office, alledging, that there are no ſuch words in it as Secretary of State for the Colonies; he therefore moved an amendment, by leaving out the words "for the Colonies;" which was agreed to.

Lord George Germaine then informed the Houſe, that he did not conſider himſelf as firſt, ſecond, or third Secretary of State, but as one of his majeſty's principal Secretaries of State, by which deſcription alone he had the honour to hold the ſeals.

Mr. Burke readily admitting an amendment, the clauſe was amended in this manner, "That one of the offices of Secretary of State ſhall be taken away and aboliſhed, and the duties of the ſaid office ſhall be done or performed by one or both of the two remaining Secretaries of State."

This gave riſe to a long debate, which laſted till half after two in the morning.

Lord Beauchamp, *The Secretary at War*, *Lord George Germaine*, *The Lord Advocate of Scotland*, *Mr. Mansfield*, and *Lord George Gordon*, ſpoke againſt the bill.

Mr. Burke, *Mr. T. Townſhend*, *Mr. Dunning*, *Mr. Fox*, *Mr. James Luttrell*, *Mr. Turner*, and *Mr. Viner*, for it.

Mr. Burke was exceedingly powerful in his reply to the Secretary at War, calling (as he expreſſed it) upon the late Lord Suffolk to come from the dead as a witneſs, that three Secretaries of State were one too many, and that two were equal to the taſk of doing all that the laborious idleneſs of thoſe offices required. He declared, the noble earl he alluded to had converted the Secretary of State's office into an infirmary; that after the noble earl's death it had been changed into a cemetry, and kept as a kind of Jeruſalem Chamber for his bones to lie in ſtate in, under a black velvet pall, for near a twelvemonth.

Lord George Germaine ſtated in the faireſt manner the real expences of his office to the public, and what the aboliſhment of it would ſave. He declared it was by no means a *ſinecure*; that the whole coſt was 8000 *l.* a year; that his income from it was barely 3100 *l.* a year; that if it were aboliſhed, and the buſineſs done by the other ſecretaries, the publick might ſave 5000 *l.* a year; but if the Secretary for the Southern Department was allowed the aſſiſtance of two commis and four clerks, as Lord Shelburne was when he was Secretary for the Southern Department, the publick would only ſave 4000 *l.* a year by the abolition of the office.

The committee at length divided on the motion. Noes, 208. Ayes, 201.

It was then moved that the committee adjourn, report their progreſs to the Houſe, and aſk leave to ſit again.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Friday, March 10.

The Earl of Effingham made his promiſed motion. His lordſhip introduced it by a ſhort ſpeech, in which he adverted to the petitions from moſt of the counties of England, complaining of an undue influence in parliament; and as this reſpected both Houſes, he thought an enquiry ought to be ſet on foot, to know if ſuch a body of corrupt influence really exiſted in parliament or not; that if it did, an adequate remedy to ſo great an evil might be applied, and if not, that the unjuſt ſuſpicions of the people might be removed: this matter he conſidered as of the utmoſt importance in order to reſtore the dignity and independence of parliament. His lordſhip's motion was, "that a liſt of all perſons who have a right to ſit and vote at this Houſe, holding any places or offices of emolument or penſions from the crown, diſtinguiſhing the value of the ſaid offices or penſions; and the ſaid liſt be corrected up to the time of delivering it to the Houſe, with the dates of the appointment of the perſons holding them."

Lord Stormont roſe firſt to oppoſe the motion, declaring, that if it had appeared to him to be calculated to anſwer any good purpoſe to the publick he would have ſupported it, but conceiving the very contrary, he ſhould aſſign his reaſons for objecting to it. In his opinion it conveyed a ſtrong imputation on the honour and integrity of thoſe who by their

high

high birth, liberal education, and independent fortune, were not likely to be biaſſed in their votes by any honours and emoluments of office; the motion was of a very extraordinary nature, of which he knew no example within his time. In the time of turbulence and general diſtreſs, during the Reign of Charles I. prior to the diſſolution of that houſe, by a declaration that it was uſeleſs, a committee, who had themſelves reſolved to overturn the conſtitution, proceeded to ſuch a meaſure, but it had not been attempted ſince. A ſhort place bill had indeed been ſent up from the other houſe in 1669; but after a fair diſcuſſion by one of the greateſt and moſt independent of the Peers of that time, it was rejected as unconſtitutional. His Lordſhip reprobated the idea of reſtoring the dignity of the houſe, which he ſaid was not, nor he hoped never would be, loſt.

The Duke of Richmond ſupported the motion, and deſired their Lordſhips to put themſelves upon a level with other men: for unleſs they would declare that offices of emolument and penſions cannot corrupt men, or that they are not of the human ſpecies, the poſſibility and probability of the influence complained of muſt be admitted, and the motion was very proper as a ground of enquiry. It made no reflections on any man; but extraordinary doctrines were now held both in parliament and out of doors, in order to ſtop every plan of reformation, every attempt at publick œconomy and parliamentary independence. He had heard that a great lawyer in company had declared that the King's Civil Liſt revenue, granted him on his acceſſion, for life, was as much his private eſtate, and as little liable to the controul of parliament, as the grants made to himſelf and the Duke of Grafton; for his part, he conſidered that matter in a different light, and he only wiſhed no great lawyer whatever would pretend to plead his cauſe; it was rather uncommon, without a fee: but he did not want ſuch voluntary aſſiſtance. When he ſtood in need of lawyers, he employed ſuch as he thought the moſt able to conduct his affairs, and paid them. With reſpect to the principle, if it was once admitted that the King's Revenue was his private eſtate, and could not be controled, or any part of it conſumed by parliament, there was an end of the conſtitution of the country.

Earl Falconberg was aſtoniſhed at the ſuſpicions and bold aſſertions thrown out, that men of their rank and honour ſhould be influenced by any emolument of office not bearing any proportions to their paternal eſtate. As to the Civil Liſt, unleſs any groſs abuſe of the money by law granted for it was fairly proved in parliament, he could not conceive they had any right to meddle with it.

Lord Marchmont made ſome remarks on the Duke of Richmond's hints concerning the elections of the ſixteen peers for Scotland; he maintained that the elections were fair and open events not carried by court influence. With reſpect to the ſuſpicions of the people out of doors concerning the honour of that houſe, he treated them with the ſame contempt as a great man had done ſome abuſive pamphlets, ſaying, the wretches ſuſpect me of having acted from the ſame baſe motives, as they would have done if they had been in my place.

Lord Effingham in reply obſerved, that he did not mean to reflect on any perſon in the houſe; his motion went only to a general enquiry, and to ſatisfy himſelf how it happened that upon all national queſtions there were majorities of two to one againſt the friends of the people.

Lord Denbigh deſired the noble Lord to look over the red book, and he would there find, independent of the bench of Biſhops and of the lords holding offices, a majority of Peers who have conſtantly voted for the meaſures of government of late years.

Lord Effingham wiſhed to have the red book read by the clerk; but this being objected to, the Duke of Richmond only told the noble Lord that he accepted his challenge, and would convince him upon his own ground, that he and his friends ſhould always be in the majority, if the Peers holding places were excepted.

On a diviſion, the motion was loſt by 51 votes againſt 25.

HOUSE of COMMONS.

Monday, March 13.

Lord North moved for leave to bring in a bill for appointing a commiſſion of accounts purſuant to the notice he had before given. No oppoſition was made to the motion in general, but a converſation took place, on the confirmed intention of Lord North to propoſe Commiſſioners who are not members of parliament.

Mr. Burke, Colonel Barre, Sir George Yonge, Mr. Dempſter, Mr. Luttrell; and ſeveral other members expreſſed their diſapprobation of this plan in the warmeſt terms; they conſidered it as an inſult on the Houſe and on the publick to appoint perſons out of doors, perhaps men unknown to parliament, to be judges in a matter of a national concern, wherein the expenditure of the publick money, voted by the repreſentatives of the people in parliament, was to be accounted for.

Colonel Barrè particularly complained of the conduct of the noble Lord in taking this buſineſs out of his hands, but at the ſame time declared the bill propoſed by his Lordſhip was totally different from that he intended to have brought in, and ſubverſive of the very principles of it.

The Attorney General remanded the houſe that the committee of accounts appointed by former parliaments, whenever the commiſſioners had been members of that Houſe had not produced any good effect, and one reaſon might

might be, the delay occaſioned thereby, becauſe they had other duties to perform in parliament during the ſeſſion, whereas other gentlemen could attend to this point alone, and ſit at convenient times the whole year. As this ſubject during the progreſs of the bill muſt be reſumed, it is ſufficient to add in this place, that leave was given to bring it in.

Mr. Fox preſented a petition ſigned by upwards of 5000 inhabitants of Weſtminſter drawn up in ſimilar terms to the Yorkſhire petition, it was ordered to be laid on the table.

In a Committee of the whole Houſe on Mr. Burke's reformation bill, the ſecond clauſe, for aboliſhing the Board of Trade was taken into conſideration, when *Mr. Eden* entered into an hiſtorical deduction of the origin and the advantages of the office to the commercial intereſts of Great Britian, and as a proof of its utility he mentioned that there are 3400 volumes of the tranſactions of the ſeveral Boards of Trade ſince its commencement. It is to be remarked that Mr. Eden is one of the commiſſioners of the preſent Board. *Mr. Burke* therefore, with great wit, turned his arguments upon himſelf and the former Boards; whoſe uſefulneſs to trade would have been more demonſtrable by their wholeſome commercial laws and regulations eſtabliſhed throughout the kingdom; than by 3400 uſeleſs volumes of copies of letters and other documents of office.

In the courſe of this debate an incident happened of a very extraordinary nature. Mr. Fox in his ſpeech declared his wiſh to know from the higheſt legal authority in that Houſe, whether Mr. Rigby's opinion "that the Houſe had no right to controul the king's civil liſt was juſt;" upon which the Speaker, in his place as a private member delivered his ſentiments with great freedom, but unhappily intermixed with them, an account of tranſactions reſpecting the miniſter, which ſhewed that he had met with a great diſappointment in not being appointed to the office of Chief Juſtice of the Common pleas in the room of Mr. De Grey who is about to reſign. In compaſſion to Sir Fletcher we paſs over that part of his ſpeech, and ſhall only give thoſe opinions which reflect the higheſt honour on his abilities. He ſtated, with the utmoſt latitude, the right of the ſubject to petition, and the duty of parliament to give the utmoſt attention to the deſires of their conſtituents; but that in the preſent inſtance, the known integrity, apparent ability, and extenſive property, rendered the preſent petitions as reſpectable as if they had proceeded from the general voice of the people of England. Aſſociations and committees he thought beyond the line of conſtitutional application, and that they might run to exceſſes that were dangerous to publick peace, and the ſecurity of the ſtate itſelf; but the petitions deſerved a better treatment than they had found; they ought immediately to have been referred to a committee, and the people of England ought to have been ſatisfied how far the prayers of the petitions could or could not be complied with.

With regard to the queſtion of right, he declared, that as parliament had granted the civil liſt for life, and given it in truſt, as long as the conditions of the truſt were obſerved, parliament ought not, and therefore he would ſay could not, interfere in the expenditure of that revenue which they had given in truſt. The conditions of that truſt were but two—to maintain his houſehold in dignity, and to ſupport the civil government of the country. Had it been proved, or even ſuggeſted, that the civil government had been ſtopped, or the king's houſhold not properly maintained? We have no right, then, at this time, to interfere with the controul of the king's houſehold, much leſs to impoſe conditions on the management of his own domeſtic affairs, in a manner that the meaneſt ſubject could not bear. But the queſtion before us involved, not only a queſtion of domeſtick arrangement, but a queſtion of ſtate; and ſuch matters were in every inſtance liable to the inſpection, and were the immediate objects of the controul of Parliament. The Board of Trade was a department of ſtate, not of the houſehold; it was become not only uſeleſs in its functions, but miſchievous in its effects: it anſwered now no purpoſe whatever, but to bring ſeven or eight penſioned members to vote in every queſtion that came before parliament. He was therefore clearly, conſcientiouſly, and firmly of opinion, that the board of trade ought to be aboliſhed.

In regard to the influence of the crown, he was as much aſtoniſhed that any man ſhould have the effrontery to deny its increaſe, as that any man, who hoped to retain a reputation of publick or private integrity, could riſe in ſupport of it. Influence had grown upon the weakneſs of our country; and perhaps our conſtitution had more to fear from its pernicious progreſs, than the ſoil of our country had to fear from the utmoſt efforts of our united enemies. He added that he held it his firſt and principal duty to oppoſe the influence of corruption: that as long as he was in the chair, he would ardently wiſh for the decreaſe of the influence of the crown; and that if he left the chair, his moſt zealous efforts ſhould for ever be employed in eſtabliſhing and cementing the independence of parliament.

The Attorney General delivered nearly the ſame opinion with reſpect to the king's civil liſt revenues; but on the queſtion before the Houſe he totally differed from the Speaker, defending the board of trade as a neceſſary and uſeful commmercical inſtitution.

Mr Pownall and *Sir Joſeph Mawbey* clearly pointed out to the committee that all the buſineſs tranſacted by the Board of Trade might be conducted with more advantage to trade through

through the channel of the Secretaries of States office. In ſhort, it ſeemed to be the ſenſe of the Houſe that the Board was totally uſeleſs and might be aboliſhed; accordingly on a diviſion, the clauſe for aboliſhing it was carried by 207 votes againſt 199; majority 8, which is juſt the number of the commiſſioners of the Board.

Wedneſday 15.

Lord North in the committee of Ways and Means propoſed the taxes that are to be the ſecurity for and to pay the intereſt of the new loan.

The firſt is an aditional duty of 6d. per buſhel on malt, but as it is intended to affect chiefly private families who brew their own beer, an allowance is to be made of 16d. per barrel on ſtrong beer brewed by the publick brewers for ſale in London, and 20d. for beer brewed in the country. The ſecond, an aditional duty on importation of 4l. per tun on Portugal wines, and 8l. on French wines. The third, an additional Shilling per gallon on Rum and Brandy. The fourth, one penny a gallon on home made wines, commonly called low wines, and three pence on Britiſh ſpirits, made for ſale. The fifth, a further duty of 4s. per Neweaſtle chaldron, on coals exported. The ſixth, ten pence per buſhel additional tax on ſalt. The ſeventh, a licence of 5s. per year to be taken out by all perſons retailing tea. The eighth an additional ſtamp duty of 6d. on every adverti ſement in the News-papers. The ninth, a ſtamp duty of 2s. 6d. on all legacies under 20l. 5s. on all ſums between 20l. and 50l. and 20s. on 100l. or upwards left by will, or under letters of adminiſtration. The executors or adminiſtrators to be empowered to deduct the ſame out of the bequeſts, and to take receipts on ſtamped paper, all others to be null and void. The total amount of theſe taxes he computed at 701,616l. which is 60001. more than the intereſt of the loan. In an explanatory ſpeech his lordſhip vindicated thoſe taxes as being the moſt eaſy and productive he could adopt; and he gave the Houſe this comfortable aſſurance, that Great Britan has ample reſources in ſtore for carrying on the war, in caſe it ſhould be protracted beyond another year.

All theſe taxes paſſed the committee the ſame evening with very little oppoſition, but the coal tax has ſince been laid aſide, and the malt tax which met with great oppoſition in the progreſs of the bill, has undergone ſeveral amendments.

Thurſday 17.

Mr. Temple Luttrell produced witneſſes in ſupport of the complaint he had made againſt Lord North for entering into a contract with Mr Medlicot of Milbourn port in order to ſecure the election of Maurice Lloyd Eſq; to be the repreſentative for that borough at the next general election, or any other perſon Lord North ſhould be pleaſed to appoint, to the exclusion of Mr. Luttrell the preſent repreſentative. The witneſſes on their examination did not offer any evidence to prove that any contract had been ſigned, but that Lord North had entered into any aſſociation for that purpoſe; all he had done was to recommend Mr. Lloyd as his friend to Mr Medlicot; but unluckily one witneſs ſaid he knew of a contract for the borough ſigned and ſealed by Mr. Luttrell in order for ſecuring to him his preſent ſeat in the preſent parliament. The greateſt part of two evenings were paſſed away in debate upon this vague accuſation, againſt which *Lord North* defended himſelf ſo much to the ſatisfaction of the Houſe, that the friends of Mr. Luttrell, among whom was *Mr. Thomas Townſhend*, acquitted the noble lord of the ſmalleſt ſuſpicion of guilt, either perſonally or by his agent.

Monday 20,

Mr. Fullarton made a complaint of the reflections that had been thrown out againſt him in the other Houſe by the Earl of Shelbourne, and in an animated ſpeech vindicated his conduct in accepting a Colonel's commiſſion and raiſing a regiment for a ſecret expedition. An account of Lord Shelburne's expreſſions and the duel that followed have been already given, we refer to them, and proceed to the other buſineſs of the day.

Sir Philip Jennings Clerke's bill for excluding perſons making contracts with the treaſury, the navy, and victualling offices from ſitting as members of that houſe, except ſuch contracts ſhall have been laid open to all candidates, was read a third time and paſſed.

The committee on Mr. Burke's bill proceeded to the clauſe for aboliſhing thirty offices in the preſent eſtabliſhment of his majeſty's houſehold, and for ſupplying them by furniſhing the royal table, apartments &c. by contract. So many objections had been made out of doors, the project of ſupplying the houſehold by contract, that Mr. Burke agreed to ſtrike out that part of the clauſe; and after a long debate, the whole was rejected.

Tueſday, March 21.

Lord North informed the Houſe that he had waited ſome time in expectation that the Eaſt India Company would have brought ſome propoſition before the Houſe for the renewal of their charter, which expires on Lady day next, old ſtile; that is to ſay, on the 5th of next month; but being diſappointed in that expectation, contrary to the advice, to the gentlemen who waited on him with propoſitions which he could not agree to, he now thought it his duty, in conformity to the acts of parliament made in the late reign, to move that the Houſe would give the Company the notice required by thoſe acts for three years, for calling home their effects and ſettling their affairs, and for being paid off their capital of 4,200,000 due from the publick, after which the exclu-

224.
20.

81°
80°
Ninety Six
New Bourdeaux
Londondary
Falls
Falls Howe Cr.
New Windsor
Augusta
F. Moore
33°
New Savannah
Butlers Creek
Rog Cr.
Bryar Cr.
New 3 Runs
Savannah River
Mc Bean Swamp
Pen Cr.
Old 3 Runs
Perkins Bluff
Kings Cr.
Pine Cr.
New Gottingen
Boyar
Beaver Dam Cr.
Buckhead Creek
Great Ogechee R.
Hudsons Cr.
Mt. Pleasant
Sisters Cr.
Ebenezer
Ebenezer Cr.
Old Ebenezer
Joseph T.
Yamacraw Swamp
SAVANNAH
Port Angyle
Convamoochee River
Ogechee R.
Sunbury
Pine Land
Land
Cyprus
Land
PARTS OF SOUTH CAROLINA
GEORGIA
St. Johns or Saxgotha
Broad R.
Ferry
Congaree R.
North Fork
Orangeburg
South Fork
North Fork
Edisto R.
South Fork
North Run
R. Coosahatchee
Combahee R.
Bull R.
Brailsford
Port Royal R.
Radnor
Beaufort
Broad R.
Port Royal
Paristburg
Alatamaha R.
Hilton
Savannah
Light House
Tybee I.
Wilmington I.
Wassa I.
Ossabaw Sou
Ossabaw
Bonny or Beautieu
Hardwic
Cockspur
Berrido P.
Hudsons Cr.
Mc. R.
Walk Cut
Mc. R. Cut
Callibogie R.
Francher Le
Daufuskee I.
St. Helena
Causaw R.
Edmondsbu
Bull I.
Fort Royal I.
Hadlins I.
81°
80° Long
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the Rose Pater Noster Row.

ve trade ceaſes. His lordſhip therefore that this notice ſhould be given on or 6th of next month, and that the r, as the acts direct, ſhould commuit to the company.

ſe motions being ſeconded, occaſioned warm debate.

Fox was the firſt to oppoſe them: he e noble lord had long had the patronthe Company; and at laſt, finding he ot govern them in all things to his and force them to ſubmit to hard he had, out of reſentment, determinthis ſtrange method of throwing out to them, which he dared not carry xecution, which he knew he had it his power to carry into practice. was the money to come from, in the ſituation of publick affairs, that was off the Company? And what a pere effect would it have on their affairs e and abroad, to have a proſpect of a tion in three years? Would they not their own intereſt, and make the f their territorial acquiſitions, contrary true intereſt of the ſtate? And would e French, who are ſending large arnts to that part of the world, avail elves of the circumſtance? In ſhort, ſidered the motions as big with ruin country.

North denied any patronage or unfluence over the Company, or any deo threaten them; but he would not p the idea of its being poſſible to carry trade with a new Company, if the t Company would not conſent to ſuch as are equitable for the publick.

eneral and diffuſed debate took place, ich *Mr. Gregory*, *Lord Ongley*, *Mr.* and others, were againſt the motions; *he Attorney General*, *Earl Nugent*, *Sir Wombwell*, *Mr. Jenkinſon*, and others, ted them. A tireſome diſcuſſion of oppoſitions offered to Lord North was into; but the true point of the queſwas this, Whether the notice ought to ayed?

North and his friends declared, that obliged by law to make it, otherwiſe ompany's charter would in fact be ued without limitation; and if he had ven notice, the oppoſite party, it was would have been the firſt to cenſure or neglect of his duty.

a late hour the motions were carried.

Wedneſday, 22.

e order of the day being read, *Mr. Ord* ht up the report from the committee on the taxes, and upon a motion to read it the firſt time; *Mr. Turner* objected, declaring he would not vote a ſingle tax till the troops were withdrawn from America.

Sir Cecil Wray would not conſent to tax the people till their petitions were conſidered; and he reminded the noble lord how difficult it would be to collect the taxes, while the people were diſſatisfied. He had ſaid he ſhould want no new officers, but he believed he would find he muſt have red-coat officers to compel the people to pay them.

Sir George Savile, *Sir George Yonge*, *Mr. David Hartley*, and *Mr. Byng*, requeſted the noble lord to put off the report till after the petitions had been taken into conſideration.

Lord North ſaid it was very unuſual to put off ſuch a report ſo long; that the people were burthened when the loan was voted, and proviſion for the intereſt muſt be made either by theſe or ſome other adequate taxes, or the whole muſt fall on the ſinking fund. Gentlemen ſhould conſider, that though they agreed to the report, the bills could not poſſibly paſs till after the petitions had been conſidered, therefore it would make no difference in that reſpect.

Mr. Byng and his friends perſiſting, he moved that the reading this report be put off till the 7th of April: on which the Houſe divided, when the motion was rejected by 145 againſt 37.

The report was then read the firſt time; and upon the ſecond reading of the firſt article, *Mr. Hartley* made ſome objections to the malt tax; but what he ſaid was of no conſequence, compared to *Mr. Whitbread's* obſervations: he deſired the noble lord to re-conſider his calculations, and he would find he had laid his tax too heavy on the publick brewers; he had made his eſtimate by the Commiſſioners of Exciſe account of the quantity of beer drawn from two quarters of malt, and it was erroneous.

After ſhowing that the taxes on malt, hops, and beer, pay the intereſt of eighty millions of the national debt at three and a half per cent. he adviſed the noble lord not to ſtretch the matter too far; and he generouſly declared, that however the brewers might be oppreſſed, he for his part would burn his brewhouſe rather than raiſe the price of beer to the people.

The report being got through about ten at night, the Houſe adjourned for the Eaſter receſs, till the fourth of April.

(To be continued in our next.)

CRIPTION OF SOUTH CAROLINA, WITH AN ACCURATE MAP.

GREEABLE to the plan we have laid down, and conſtantly purſued, of g maps of the actual ſeat of war, with proper deſcriptions of the places where any military operation is carrying on by the Britiſh forces, as ſoon as intelligence was

received that Sir Henry Clinton was embarked on an expedition againſt Charles-Town, the annexed map was ordered, but could not poſſibly be completed with that correctneſs for which the ingenious artiſt is juſtly admired, till the preſent month.

By the peace of Verſailles in 1763, Florida having been ceded to Great Britain, the diſputes which had ſubſiſted for many years between the Spaniards and the Engliſh, about the limits of CAROLINA, they were finally adjuſted; and the whole country under that general denomination, we now deſcribe as being bounded on the *North* by *Virginia*; on the *Eaſt*, by the *Atlantic Ocean*; on the *Weſt*, by the river *Miſſiſippi*; and on the *South*, by the river *St. John*.

Its extent is from the latitudes of 30 to 36 degrees North; and from the longitudes of 75 to 90 degrees Weſt; and it is cuſtomary to divide it into three parts, which are conſidered as diſtinct and ſeparate colonies, viz. NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, and GEORGIA.

SOUTH CAROLINA, our preſent object, is the middle diviſion, and comprehends five counties. The ſouthern part of Clarendon county; chief town, St. James. Craven county, which has no capital town. Berkley county; chief town, Chriſt-Church. Celleton county; the capital, Charles-Town. Granville county; chief town, Port-Royal.

The only town in either of the Carolinas worthy of notice is CHARLES-TOWN, the metropolis of South Carolina, which, for ſize, beauty, and trade, may be conſidered as one of the firſt in Britiſh America. It is admirably ſituated on the confluence of two navigable rivers, the Aſhley and the Cooper, the former of which is navigable for ſhips twenty miles above the town, and for boats and large canoes near forty. The harbour is good in every reſpect, but that of a bar, which hinders veſſels of more than 200 tuns burthen from entering. The paſſage up to the town is defended by Fort Johnſon, on James's iſland. The town is regularly and pretty ſtrongly fortified by nature and art; the ſtreets are well cut; the houſes are large and well built, ſome of them are of brick, and others of wood; but all of them handſome and elegant, and the rents were extremely high. The ſtreets are wide and ſtraight, interſecting each other at right angles; thoſe running eaſt and weſt extend about a mile from one river to the other. It contains about 1400 houſes, and is the ſeat of the Governour, and the place of meeting of the Aſſembly. Its neighbourhood is beautiful beyond deſcription; and ſeveral handſome equipages were kept here. The planters and merchants, before the revolt from the mother-country, were rich, and well-bred; and the people ſhowy and expenſive in their dreſs and way of living; ſo that every thing conſpired to make this by much the livelieſt, and politeſt place, as it was one of the richeſt, in all America. It ought alſo to be obſerved, for the honour of the people of Carolina, that, when in common with the other colonies, they reſolved againſt the uſe of certain luxuries, and even neceſſaries of life; thoſe articles which improve the mind, enlarge the underſtanding, and correct the taſte, were excepted, the importation of books, being permitted as uſual.

FORT SULLIVAN is a new work, erected upon Sullivan's Iſland by the Americans, began by them when the diſputes between Great Britain and the Colonies were firſt put to the deciſion of the ſword. This fort was conſtructed to annoy the ſhipping in their paſſage up the river to the town; and though unfiniſhed in 1776, when Sir Peter Parker and his ſquadron, and Sir Henry Clinton with the land forces, attempted to take the city, yet it made ſuch a reſiſtance, that the Britiſh admiral was obliged to deſiſt from the attack.

PORT-ROYAL is an iſland on the coaſt of South Carolina, about one hundred miles ſouth of Charles-Town; it deſerves notice for having one of the moſt commodious harbours in all North America. There is a town in the iſland called Beaufort, but of ſo little note, that it is only barely mentioned in the topographical deſcriptions of the place.

SAVANNAH, the capital of Georgia, is a new town, built not many years ſince by the Truſtees of Georgia. It is ſituated on the banks of the river of that name, which is navigable ſix hundred miles for canoes, and three hundred for European boats. The mouth of the river forms a commodious harbour; and there is another to the ſouth of the town, called Teky Sound, in which a large fleet may lie at anchor in fourteen fathom water, ſecure from ſtorms. In the year 1773, five hundred and ſeven trading veſſels were cleared out at the cuſtom-houſe of Charles-Town. The ſame year, the militia muſtered 1400 men, and the inhabitants were computed at 14,000. The militia of the province muſtered 13,000. The total of white inhabitants was 65,000. The negroes and mulattoes, 100,000. The garriſon in Charles-Town at preſent is ſaid to be 7000 ſtrong.

An Impartial Review of New Publications.

ARTICLE XXIII.

A Series of Adventures in the Courſe of a Voyage up the Red Sea, on the Coaſts of Arabia and Egypt; and of a Route through the Deſerts of Thebais. hitherto unknown to the European Traveller, in the Year 1777, in Letters to a Lady. By Eyles Irwin, Eſq. in the Service of the Eaſt India Company. 4to. 16s. Dodſley.

MATERIAL information for navigators and travellers is communicated in this work, and the narrative is enlivened by the adventures the author and his companions met with in a country but ſeldom reſorted to by Europeans. It appears that Mr. Irwin was charged with diſpatches from the Nabob of Arcot and the late Lord Pigott for the Eaſt India Company. They ſailed from Madraſs acroſs the ocean which divides India from Africa, and arrived ſafe at Mocha. A plate exhibiting a view of that city, and of the Straits of Babelmandel, together with an ample deſcription of the government, manners, and cuſtoms of the inhabitants, is the firſt intereſting part of the voyage. The next is an adventure, attended with the moſt diſtreſſing circumſtances, owing to the treachery of the Vizier, who governs for the Xerif of Mecca, at Yambo, a port into which they put for ſhelter from a ſtorm, and in hopes not only of an hoſpitable reception, but of procuring a pilot for Suez, to which place they were bound: here they were detained, kept priſoners, and their veſſel ſeiſed; but it was at length reſtored by order of the Xerif. The whole of this narrative is exceedingly curious, and will ſerve as a caution to others to avoid the port of Yambo.

The travellers proceeded in an open boat for Suez, but were landed by the further treachery of the Arabs at Coſire; from thence they go by land with the caravan to Ghinnah on the Nile. There they met with freſh difficulties, the relation of which, and the account of the inhabitants, is new and entertaining. In their route from Ghinnah through the deſarts of Thebais to Grand Cairo, they joined a band of robbers, who generouſly aſſiſted them when their proviſions began to fail, and treated them in every reſpect with civility and good faith.

The occurrences they met with at Cairo, and at Alexandria, from which place they embark for Marſeilles, fill up the remainder of this correſpondence; and in the appendix there are two odes, one to the Deſart, the other to the Nile. Beſides the view already mentioned, the author has given an accurate map of the Red Sea from Yambo to Coſire, from 24 to 30 degrees N. Latitude, and a view of the towns of Yambo, Coſire, and Ghinnah, from drawings made by him on the ſpot.

XXIV. *Memoirs of the Life of David Garrick, Eſq; interſperſed with Characters and Anecdotes of his Theatrical Contemporaries, the whole forming a Hiſtory of the Stage, which includes a Period of thirty-ſix Years. By Thomas Davies.* 8vo. 2 Vols.

AUTHENTIC memoirs of a man who arrived at the ſummit of perfection in his profeſſion, and was for many years the admiration, not only of his countrymen, but of all foreigners of taſte who viſited England, cannot fail of meeting with the approbation of the publick; and we are happy to find that Dr. Johnſon encouraged Mr. Davies to undertake this difficult taſk; which he has executed with a degree of accuracy and fidelity that does him honour. A long acquaintance with the ſtage, to which the editor was attached for many years, and on which he was a reſpectable actor, certainly qualified him for writing ſuch a hiſtory of our theatres as was proper to refreſh the memories of thoſe who have frequented them, and to be connected with the life of Garrick. Accordingly, we find in theſe volumes ſatisfactory memoirs, and entertaining anecdotes of the principal actors and actreſſes, and of the dramatick writers who have flouriſhed within the courſe of thirty-ſix years. No further recommendation ſeems neceſſary for a work of this kind; and as we have taken the liberty to give a ſpecimen of the execution in another place, we ſhall cloſe the article with the ſhort account of Mr. Garrick's firſt appearance on any ſtage.

"His diffidence withheld him from trying his ſtrength at firſt on a London theatre. He thought the hazard was too great, and embraced the advantage of commencing noviciate in acting with a company of players then ready to ſet out for Ipſwich, under the direction of Mr. William Giffard and Mr. Dunſtall, in the ſummer of 1741. The firſt effort of his theatrical talents was exerted in Aboan, in the play of Oroonoko, a part in which his features could not eaſily be diſcerned; under the diſguiſe of a black countenance he hoped to eſcape being known, ſhould it be his misfortune not to pleaſe. Though Aboan is not a firſt rate character, yet the ſcenes of pathetick perſuaſion and affecting diſtreſs, in which that character is involved, will always command the attention of the audience when repreſented by a judicious actor. Our young player's applauſe was equal to his moſt ſanguine deſires.

Under the assumed name of *Lyddal*, he not only acted a variety of characters in plays, particularly Chamont in the Orphan, Captain Brazen in the Recruiting Officer, and Sir Harry Wildair, but he likewise attempted the active feats of Harlequin. In every essay he gave such delight to the audience, that they gratified him with constant and loud proofs of their approbation. The town of Ipswich will long boast of having first seen and encouraged so great a genius as Mr. Garrick."

XXV. EMMA CORBETT, *or the Miseries of Civil War, founded on some recent Circumstances which happened in America.* 3 Vols. 12mo. 7s. 6d. Baldwin.

THIS well timed and most affecting tale of woe is a fresh offering at the shrine of sensibility, by the ingenious and admired writer, who, under the assumed name of *Courtney Melmoth*, has often drawn the sympathetic tear from the lovely eyes of his fair countrywomen. It is his best praise, that he beguiles his readers by amusing incidents into a labyrinth, from which there is no clew to extricate them, but that which is spun by Piety and Virtue, and delivered into the hands of Pity, the goddess of humanity.

Shenstone Green, and The Tutor of Truth, have long since passed muster in our circumscribed, but impartial Review. We thought them intitled to recommendation, and it was freely bestowed on this principle: That species of fabulous history, which is the product of a lively imagination, set to work upon some real facts, that independent of the decorations of fancy would appear naked and uninteresting, is the most sought after, and read with the greatest avidity, by the young, the inconsiderate, and the idle, of both sexes. This being the case, it is the duty of the candid critick to discourage those novels or romances which are calculated to inflame the passions, or mislead the judgement; and to patronise to the extent of his limited power such pictures of human life as are calculated to impress just notions on the minds of youth, to make them in love with virtue, even in distress, and to train them to philanthropy, to acts of benevolence, and to pure friendship; to resignation under every adversity; and to that calm fortitude, which can contemplate without despondency, the too much dreaded hour of dissolution.

The story of Emma Corbett is adapted to all the valuable purposes just mentioned; we are assured by the author, "that the incidents owe more to their simplicity and native truth, than to any additions of fancy;" and if we are not mistaken, the names of the principal characters, and some alterations in the catastrophe of Emma and Henry, are the most material operations of our author's fertile imagination. Whether Emma Corbett, who in this narrative returns to England, and dies in her father's house, be the unfortunate Miss Ross, who was inhumanely massacred by the Indians in the service of the British army in Canada, or whether Henry was slain in battle, or by the generous fortitude and affection of Emma was recovered by her extracting a poisoned arrow from his breast, and sucking the wound, which in the end proved fatal to herself, are circumstances very immaterial to the reader. It is sufficient to be assured, that the disunion of many families, besides those alluded to in these volumes; that disasters as horrid, as those related in them; that consequences as fatal, have been the effects of party-rage, and of that unnatural, cruel, and impolitick civil war, which for upwards of four years has been carried on with circumstances of barbarous resentment, disgraceful to the arms and to the policy of civilised countries.

If the tears that must flow from the eyes of every feeling reader of this distressful story, have the power to abate the phrensy of family animosities, springing from difference in political opinions; if they are able to return some swords into their scabbards that have been drawn on both sides, or to prevent others from engaging in the bloody and fruitless contest; or if while it lasts, the horrid front of war is smoothed by humane and tender offices to the imprisoned captive and the wounded warrior, the author will have performed essential services to both countries; but if a due consideration of all the horrors of a civil war, arising from the sympathetic sensations which this tale necessarily excites, should sink deep into the minds of those who have it in their power to heal their country's bleeding wounds, surely they will be induced to study the means of reconciliation with unremitting ardour, and to prevent, before it is too late, the ruins of a dismantled empire. Nor is this a vain hope, we all remember the effect of a pamphlet intitled, "Considerations on the German War;" it was highly instrumental to the ensuing peace. It is our sincere wish, that this most pathetick exposure of the miseries of civil war may be crowned with the same success to the immortal honour of the writer.

The following are outlines of the story: "Charles Corbett, Esq. a gentleman of family and property in England, and a widower, is a violent partisan for the Americans. He has a son and a daughter, Edward and Emma Corbett. The former having accepted a commission in America under General Washington, after his estate, which he had inherited from an uncle, had been plundered by the British army, at the opening of the first volume, is supposed to have fallen in battle. The news of his fate involves Louisa Hammond, the friend of Emma, in the deepest distress, for she is secretly the wife of Edward. Emma's affections are engaged to Henry Hammond, Louisa's brother, with the consent of her father; but Mr. Corbett

Corbett finding that Henry Hammond has ſollicited and obtained a commiſſion in the Royal army, and is by choice going to ſerve againſt the Americans, forbids him all intercourſe with his daughter: the mutual affection of the young couple however continues, but ſhe will not attempt to diſſuade him from the line of his duty. He embarks for America; and in his abſence, Mr. Corbett propoſes to marry Emma to Sir Robert Raymond, who is juſt returned from India, where he had acquired an immenſe fortune. The moſt complete character of generous love and friendſhip is drawn in the perſon of Sir Robert. Finding the affections of Emma ſettled upon Henry, he declines all pretenſions; but her father is ſo exaſperated at her conduct, that ſhe reſolves to follow Henry to America, and ſecretly abſconds. To Sir Robert in confidence ſhe imparts her deſtination: he informs her father, and reſolves to attend her fate, with the generous deſign of being her guardian, and of conducting her to Henry. After a variety of intereſting and pathetick adventures, ſuch as are but too common in countries that are the ſeat of war, Emma, who is diſguiſed as a boy, finds her lover wounded in the field, after a ſkirmiſh between the Britiſh and the American forces; ſhe draws an Indian arrow from his breaſt, ſucks the wound, and recovers him: at a convenient time ſhe diſcovers herſelf, and they are married. Sir Robert Raymond acts as a common friend, only keeps the ſecret of his affection for Emma, which is too pure and virtuous to diſturb their happineſs. He correſponds with old Corbett, who by this time repents his furious zeal; the alternate ſcenes of joy and diſtreſs ariſing from falſe and true intelligence between the two countries is admirably deſcribed. The news that his ſon Edward is alive, who had diſcovered his ſiſter, tranſports him, and he communicates it to Louiſa, who now owns that ſhe is his daughter-in-law, and goes to live with him. But in a ſucceeding battle Edward is actually ſlain, and this cataſtrophe carries Louiſa to the grave, juſt as Henry and Emma return home: the latter had long languiſhed under the ſecret effects of the poiſon, and Henry, who foreſees the fatal conſequence, is thrown into a raging fever, which carries him off. Emma's death ſoon follows, from a premature labour, and an orphan daughter, is with her dying breath bequeathed ro the care of Sir Robert Raymond. Mr. Corbett ſurvives this tragic ſcene, and is encouraged to ſubmit to the unerring decrees of Providence, by the piety and Chriſtian philoſophy of his friend.

XXVI. *The Reformer; by an Independent Freeholder.* 1s. 6d. Fielding and Walker:

A Warm political pamphlet, which might not improperly have been intitled, "Have at you all," In four numbers, the writer attacks the favourite meaſures and the greateſt characters of the minority. The titles to theſe numbers will be ſufficient to point out the writer's intentions, and we ſhall only give them: his portraits being ſo bold and free, that if they are true likeneſſes, it would be wrong to pretend to correct them; and if they are falſe, it is not our buſineſs to paint them over again.

No. I. Contains the motives for tolerating the Papiſts, candidly diſcuſſed. The inveterate and abſurd Conduct of Oppoſition explained. Sir G. Savile's Character delineated; with ſome Strictures on Dr. Kippis, a Diſſenting Miniſter.

No. II. Faction and Oppoſition defended. The difference in both hiſtorically ſtated. Gratitude overpowered by Vanity, exemplified in the Conduct of Byng. The Carthaginian and Rockingham Factions aſſimilated.

No. III. Leaders of Faction and Keepers of Wild Beaſts aſſimilated. A Sketch of Lord Shelburne. A more finiſhed Drawing of Burke. The Spirit of the Minority Penſioners Speech upon the Tax that threatens them. A Hint to the Corporation of London. Reformation upon a wide Scale. Continued in No. IV. and ſome good advice given reſpecting the choice of repreſentatives at the next general election.

XXVII. *Sermons by Hugh Blair, D. D one of the Miniſters of the High Church, and Profeſſor of Rhetorick and Belles Lettres, in the Univerſity of Edinburgh.* Vol. 2d. 8vo. 5s. Cadell.

THE firſt volume of theſe excellent ſermons, which are on the moſt intereſting ſubjects of morality and the Chriſtian religion, has run through ſeveral editions ſince the laſt year; and it is from the *eighth* edition of that volume, and from the *ſecond* of the ſecond volume juſt publiſhed, that an idea will be given of the whole in this ſummary review.

Theſe ſermons are admirably adapted to all ranks of men, and are calculated to yield ſolid ſatisfaction to the gentleman, the man of letters, and the unprejudiced Chriſtian, of every ſect or denomination. They are equally free from the gloomy errors of enthuſiaſm on the one hand, and from that latitude of free-thinking and levity of ſtyle which has diſgraced the writings of ſome of our modern divines. Yet they are diſcourſes that muſt afford entertainment to readers of any taſte, and which may be read in the calm hour of retreat from company, even by ladies, who, if they will condeſcend to chooſe ſome of the more general topics from the two volumes, will find a charm in them more attractive than in the beſt contrived fable of the moſt admired novel.

In the ſermons On the Importance of Order—On the Government of the Heart—On the Love of Praiſe—On Gentleneſs, the fair

ſex

ſex will find inſtructions ſuited to their capacities, and to their true intereſts, delivered in ſuch elegant language, that it will command their attention without the help of plot, incidents, and cataſtrophe. But as example prevails beyond precept, ſo the beſt recommendation will be, a ſpecimen of the many beautiful paſſages to be found in moſt of theſe ſermons. From that on *Gentleneſs*, we borrow the following lines:

"Virtue is the univerſal charm. Even its ſhadow is courted, when the ſubſtance is wanting. The imitation of its form has been reduced into an art; and in the commerce of life, the firſt ſtudy of all who wiſh either to gain the eſteem, or win the hearts of others, is to learn the ſpeech, and to adopt the manners of candour, gentleneſs, and humanity. But that gentleneſs which is the characteſtick of a good man, has, like every other virtue, its ſeat in the heart: and let me add, nothing, except what flows from the heart, can render even external manners truely pleaſing. For no aſſumed behaviour can at all times hide the real character. In that unaffected civility which ſprings from a gentle mind, there is a charm infinitely more powerful, than in all the ſtudied manners of the moſt finiſhed courtier.

"True gentleneſs is founded on a ſenſe of what we owe to Him who made us, and to the common nature of which we all ſhare. It ariſes from reflection on our own failings and wants; and from juſt views of the condition, and of the duty of man. It is native feeling, heightened and improved by principle. It is the heart which eaſily relents; which feels for every thing that is human; and is backward and ſlow to inflict the leaſt wound. It is affable in its addreſs, and mild in its demeanour; ever ready to oblige, and willing to be obliged by others; breathing habitual kindneſs towards friends, courteſy to ſtrangers, long-ſuffering to enemies. It exerciſes authority with eaſe and modeſty. It is unaſſuming in opinion, and temperate in zeal. It contends not eagerly about trifles; ſlow to contradict, and ſtill ſlower to blame; but prompt to allay diſſenſion, and reſtore peace. It neither intermeddles unneceſſarily with the affairs, nor pries inquiſitively into the ſecrets of others. It delights, above all things, to alleviate diſtreſs, and, if it cannot dry up the falling tear, to ſooth at leaſt the grieving heart. Where it has not the power of being uſeful, it is never burthenſome. It ſeeks to pleaſe rather than to ſhine and dazzle; and conceals with care that ſuperiority either of talents or rank, which is oppreſſive to thoſe that are beneath it ——Accuſtom yourſelves alſo to reflect on the ſmall moment of thoſe things which are the uſual incentives to violence and contention. In the ruffled and angry hour, we view every appearance through a falſe medium. The moſt inconſiderable point of intereſt or honour ſwells into a momentous object; and the ſlighteſt attack ſeems to threaten immediate ruin. But after paſſion or pride has ſubſided, we look round in vain for the mighty miſchiefs we dreaded. The fabric which our diſturbed imagination had reared totally diſappears. But though the cauſe of contention has dwindled away, its conſequences remain. We have alienated a friend; we have imbittered an enemy; we have ſown the ſeeds of future ſuſpicion, malevolence, or diſguſt.—Suſpend your violence I beſeech you for a moment, when cauſes of diſcord occur. Anticipate that period of coolneſs, which, of itſelf will ſoon arrive. Allow yourſelves to think, how little you have any proſpect of gaining by fierce contention: but how much of the true happineſs of life you are certain of throwing away. Eaſily, and from the ſmalleſt chink the bitter waters of ſtrife are let forth; but their courſe cannot be foreſeen; and he ſeldom fails of ſuffering moſt from their poiſonous effects, who firſt allowed them to flow."

The ſermon on *Candour* is a moſt admirable lecture to the ſuſpicious, the narrow-minded, the illiberal, and the ſelfiſh, in publick and private life; it expoſes all the horrours of jealouſy and revenge; it paints in lively colours the happy ſerenity of the candid mind; and it is followed by the Character of Joſeph, another ſermon, in which forgiveneſs of injuries appears to be ſo charming, that one would think it impoſſible, after reading it, to harbour reſentment. The benevolent temper of the writer is ſtrongly marked in theſe diſcourſes.

The ſermons on Death, and on the Happineſs of a Future State, inſpire true fortitude, and adminiſter that conſolation which alone can enable man to look forward to his diſſolution without fear or trembling. The diſcourſe, On our Ignorance of Good and Evil in this Life, is a maſter-piece in its kind. But if it be aſked, Are we to be favoured with any more volumes? The anſwer is, We are totally ignorant, not having the ſmalleſt information from the Doctor, by any preface, advertiſement, or introduction.

This leaves us at liberty to give advice—let the ingenious writer attend to his own ſermon, On the Love of Praiſe, and he will not be deluded by ſucceſs; there is a point at which human perfection arrives, beyond which it is in vain to puſh our talents. He has done enough; the principal duties of religion and morality are ably inculcated in the volumes before us; and in our humble opinion, "the fine ſpirit" of the author begins to evaporate in the ſecond.

XXVIII.

XXVIII. *Sermons by Colin Milne, LL. D &c.* 8vo. 5s. Cadell.

THE known popularity of this eminent preacher in London is ſufficient to excite an ardent curioſity to read ſome of his ſermons in print; for very often there is a great difference between the preacher and the writer. There are ſermons delivered with the aſſiſtance of a melodious voice, and the other powers of oratory, which make but a poor figure in the cloſet; and there are others of exquiſite compoſition, that have been murthered in the pulpit, becauſe the preacher could neither read nor ſpeak with propriety. The ſermons before us want not the aid of delivery, they are calculated to make due impreſſions on the hearts of the well-diſpoſed; they contain ſtrong appeals to the real Chriſtian, and guide him in his duty; but they will not ſuit the Deiſt, for they are all founded on the principles of orthodox Chriſtianity. As to the ſtyle, the writer tells us, "he has availed himſelf of the beſt and moſt approved models of pulpit eloquence, both Engliſh and French." In this he has ſo far ſucceeded, as to enliven his ſubjects; and he has taken care not to make his ſermons too long.

There are nine ſermons in the volume: two on the Conſolation which Religion affords under Afflictions. One on Death. One on Chriſtian Charity. The Chriſtian Patriot. Two on the Deceitfulneſs of Sin. Piety, the beſt Principle, and firmeſt Support of Virtue. The Conceſſions of the Enemies of the Goſpel, a Proof of its Truth. They are dedicated to the Prince of Britiſh Orators in the Law, The Earl of Mansfield, and are worthy of his patronage.

XXIX. *Sermons on various Subjects, by Jacob Duché, M. A. Rector of Chriſt Church and St. Peter's, Philadelphia.* 8vo. 2 Vols. 10s. Dilly.

THESE diſcourſes are the production of a gentleman, who has been obliged to leave America on account of his loyalty; and the publication has been ſupported by a profitable ſubſcription; the names in the liſt ſhow the high degree of eſtimation the author is held in by reſpectable perſons of different ranks and perſuaſions. They are not however ſo well calculated for general reading as moſt of the ſermons publiſhed of late years. The reaſon is apparent, they are what the faſhionable world term Methodiſtical; but the devout Chriſtian will ſet the greater value on them. The author's own account of the ſtyle will beſt explain our meaning. "I have conſtantly uſed ſcriptural ideas, and ſcriptural language in preference to what are called moral and philoſophical. Deviations from the ſimplicity of evangelical truths have too often been occaſioned by deviations from the ſimplicity of evangelical language. A Chriſtian ought never to be aſhamed of the goſpel of Chriſt, which is the power of God unto ſalvation." The reader after this will know what to expect from the titles of ſome of the ſermons.—Such are, Evangelical Righteouſneſs. Faith triumphant over the Powers of Darkneſs. Chriſt known or unknown. The Univerſal Saviour, &c. &c. &c.

POETICAL ESSAYS.

THE SLEEPY CONGREGATION.

A TALE.

IN Cumbria dwelt (no matter when)
A parſon, term'd, "The beſt of men;"
Who kept his ſermons ready made,
For preaching ſolely was his trade;
Well could he boaſt, with conſcience clear,
He told no text twice in a year.
Advanc'd in age to fifty-three,
He ſtill retain'd virginity;
Leading a pure religious life,
Without a miſtreſs or a wife;
And tho' he dearly lov'd to eat,
On Fridays, he ne'er taſted meat:
He'd ſmoke his pipe, indeed 'tis true,
And then he'd chooſe his bottle too;
This did enlarge his corporation,
That matters not, 'twas then in faſhion;
Th' extenſive pariſh could at leaſt
Afford to keep a jolly prieſt;
He did, in truth, his pulpit grace,
With powder'd wig and purple face.
The good old vicar here before you
Muſt be the ſubject of my ſtory:
Full often he'd exort his flock,
To build their faith upon a rock;
What more could man do in his ſtation?
How wake a drouſy congregation?
Aaron the clerk could ſcarcely keep
His eye-lids up; but oft would ſleep,
E'en during prayers, ſave now and then
He'd wake, and faintly cry, Amen,
Then hang his head, and ſleep again;
But yet, it was by all allow'd,
That Aaron's voice was ſhrill and loud;
He ſung, with eaſe, the treble part,
And turn'd ſol fa with niceſt art.
Our prieſt, as you'll ſuppoſe, was vext,
And firmly fix'd, on Sunday next,
That, ſoon as he'd explain'd his text,
He'd give ſome plain demonſtration
To this, his ſleepy congregation;
That he could act as well as preach,
And more by deeds than words could teach.
The week run o'er; we'll now ſuppoſe
Our vicar dreſt in Sunday's clothes;

The

The breakfaſt o'er, ſwine fed, and then
The parſon's clock proclaims it ten:
The pariſh bell has rung to church;
The people wait within the porch;
Whither, as our divine trudg'd on,
He ſpy'd a horſe's knuckle-bone.
"This! This! will ſerve my turn (ſays he)
Twill ſuit my purpoſe to a tee."
Then with his gown he cover'd o'er
His prize, and walk'd juſt as before.
With awkward bows, and ſcraping feet,
The gaping croud their paſtor greet;
With, "Your ſervant, ſir, how d'ye do?"
"I thank you, neighbours, how are you?"
Then, tir'd with talking country news,
They all get ſeated in their pews.
The two grand actors next prepare,
Aaron for ſleep, the prieſt for pray'r;
The people rarely chooſe to ſtare on,
But moſtly nod with honeſt Aaron.
The prayers o'er, a pſalm is ſung,
The choir with tuneful notes has rung;
The parſon, rais'd in pulpit high,
Around his hearers caſts his eye.
"Beloved brethren (he ſays)
Theſe ſubtle baſe degen'rate days
Of vile hypocriſy, beware,
And tread Religion's paths with care."
Thus read the vicar, thus he preach'd,
Thus he exhorted, and thus teach'd;
Alas! his rhetoric's all in vain,
To rouſe the ſtupid drowſy brain;
For, whilſt he reads his lecture o'er,
Some think of dinner, and ſome ſnore;
And true it is, as I'm a ſinner, [ner;
Some, whilſt they're ſleeping, dream of din-
And ſtarting up, all on a ſudden,
Are vex'd to looſe the ſight of pudding.
The book is ſhut, the ſermon o'er,
And all proceeds as heretofore.
"Dear brethren (the parſon cries,
And all around him caſts his eyes)
Theſe twenty years, with thoughtful brain,
I here have preach'd to you in vain:
Now, what by words I can't find out,
I'll try if deeds will bring about.
Beloved friends, mind what I ſay,
Ere I go hence, one here ſhall pray
For me aloud; yet what is worſe,
When one has bleſt, one more will curſe."
So ſaid, ſo done, the vicar ſpy'd
A good old woman by his ſide;
And whilſt the people ſtare and gape,
He threw a ſhilling on her lap,
Which did ſo well the matron pleaſe,
She ſtraightway fell upon her knees:
"Lord keep your rev'rence free from ſtriſe,
God grant you long and happy life."
Th' old woman cry'd: ſhe ſcarce had done,
The vicar wields his truſty bone;
And looking round, he ſpy'd a lout,
With mouth extended, ſtare about;
At him, with well mark'd aim, he threw,
Right to his pate the weapon flew.
"De'il dam the man! Oh Lord! my head!
The prieſt is mad," the fellow ſaid;
Then ſnatch'd his hat, exclaim'd, "by G—d!
I won't ſtay here, the parſon's mad."
Amaz'd, confus'd, the people ſtare,
With chatt'ring teeth, erected hair.
"Oh! ye vile vipers (cry'd the prieſt)
I hope I've match'd you now at leaſt!
If in this church you here preſume
Again to ſleep, this is your doom;
This bone ſhall break each drowſy pate;
From this my ſentence learn your fate."
The vicar was well pleas'd, no doubt,
To have his ends thus brought about.
"I ſee 'tis plain (and ſhook his head)
To cure the lethargy (he ſaid)
Ye heavy laden, come to me,
And I will give you reſt," cry'd he.
Then took his hat, walk'd out of church,
And left his hearers in the lurch.

J. A———N.

THE GLOW-WORM.

THOU ray-clad inſect of the night,
From whence doſt ſteal that ſilver light?
Thou emblem fair, of truth divine,
That in thyſelf art ſeen to ſhine.
When Error's night is on thee ſet,
Then brighter do you ſoon beget.

None ever ſees thy guiding ſpark,
But he who wanders in the dark.
We never ſhould your being know,
Did not the ſhade your preſence ſhow:
If always day 'twere to remain,
You might be cruſh'd by careleſs ſwain.

Thus darkneſs—it is all we ſee,
Preſerves exiſtence unto thee;
And Truth no longer would appear,
Unleſs by Error's ſhade made clear.
Therefore, ye carping withings vain,
Of Nature never more complain.

Aſk, now, no more—why falſehood, pain,
Should our creation's fairneſs ſtain?
Why beauty ſhould attended be
By hideous, foul deformity?
Leſt Glow-worm anſwer, that *you* were
Created to contraſt the fair.

A. B.

MAY-DAY,
A NEW BALLAD.

ALL hail! auſpicious firſt of May,
Thou'rt kindly welcome here,
With all thy vegetating ſway,
The lab'ring hind to cheer.
The ſilver lily and the roſe,
Impatient wait thy birth;
Myriads of beauties now diſcloſe,
That winter lock'd in earth.

The glitt'ring dews upon the thorn,
Like gems tranſparent are,
While cowſlips ſweet emboſs the lawn,
And ſcent the ambient air:

Around

Around each field and meadow gay,
The flow'ry mantle ſpread,
With vernal bloom adorn the ſpray,
While daiſies rear their head.

The lofty hills in green attire,
Delight the wand'ring ſight;
Sure this the ſeaſon of deſire
That ſpeeds the minutes flight.
High pois'd in air the tuneful lark,
Proclaims the birth of day;
While through the wide æthereal arch
He rings his warbling ſway.

In ſplendid pride, the gardens blaze,
Diffuſing odours ſweet;
Beneath the ſun's enlivening rays,
Of propagating heat:
The roſy milkmaid joyful hails
May's ſwift return again;
Neglected throws aſide her pails,
To dance upon the plain.

Induſtrious ſhepherds leave their beds,
To tend their fleecy care;
While cits in London loll their heads,
And cards diſtract the fair.
Each rural nymph and honeſt ſwain,
Now true their promiſe prove;
Blythe they aſſemble on the plain,
And hail the dame of love.

A gaudy wreath their heads entwine,
Made of the choiceſt flow'rs,
Meet to approach Love's holy ſhrine,
And wing the paſſing hours.
May Hymen bleſs, make happy ſuch,
And ſtill their bliſs prolong,
"*Man wants but little*," he wants not much,
Nor wants that little long." H. L.

THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER.

LONDON.

THURSDAY, APRIL 27.

YESTERDAY a juſtice of the peace ſurrendered himſelf at the bar of the Court of King's Bench to receive judgement on an indictment whereof he was found guilty the ſittings after laſt term, for aſſaulting and falſe-impriſoning Joſeph Leſter, a fellowſhip porter, who was impreſſed, and being brought before the magiſtrate, clearly ſhowed himſelf not to be an object of the act; but he was committed to priſon, and confined twelve days in the Savoy, until a Writ of Habeas Corpus, iſſued by the city, liberated him from a loathſome confinement: the two conſtables who apprehended the man were joined in the indictment, and by the direction of the noble judge acquitted, it not appearing that they had exceeded their authority, the evidence of the exempt on being ſubſequent. Earl Mansfield, after the motion for judgement was made by Mr. Dunning, reported the evidence upon the trial, and made obſervations: his lordſhip ſtated the clauſes of the Impreſs Act reſpecting the power of the commiſſioners to levy men, and of the conſtables to ſearch in their reſpective diſtricts for men whom they conceived to be within the deſcription of the act: he then concluded, by remarking, that in the preſent inſtance Leſter was not a perſon liable to be apprehended, as it came out by the teſtimony of reputable witneſſes, he was an induſtrious man.

Mr. Dunning, in his animadverſions upon the conduct of the juſtice, preſſed ſtrongly to have him ſtruck out of the commiſſion of the peace, as he had acted wrong in both characters of a magiſtrate and commiſſioner under the act, and therefore very unfit, in his opinion, to be any longer entruſted with magiſterial power. Mr. Howarth, in extenuation of the puniſhment, made a diſtinction between the two characters exerciſed by the defendant; he contended, that the juſtice at all events ſhould be found criminal only for the firſt day's examination, and not to be conſidered any ways reſponſible for his determination as a commiſſioner, when Leſter was ſent to the Savoy by the unanimous vote of the Board.

Lord Mansfield anſwered this obſervation by ſaying, that if the counſel wiſhed to have the juſtice be thought miſtaken in his duty, it was neceſſary to controvert it, as the jury had found him guilty of a wilful perverſion of his office. He was to exerciſe a judgement on hearing witneſſes; but it appeared, that he had refuſed to hear the evidence offered to remove any ſuſpicions entertained by the conſtables of his character; particularly, he would not hear one Dodd, a witneſs, and waved him aſide; one Blake was alſo rejected; and the juſtice told Leſter, if he could produce any body to his character, to ſend for them the next day, and committed him for that night to jail; his lordſhip ſaid, the whole was a continual train of oppreſſion. What happened the next day, whilſt evidence was given of the man being a fellowſhip-porter? He was ſent up ſtairs to be examined by a ſurgeon before it was determined if he was an object of the act. Lord Mansfield aſked Mr. Howarth, what he had to ſay as to the firſt day's buſineſs? The counſel anſwered, therein indeed he ſlowed his client to be culpable.

Judge Willes proceeded to pronounce judgement; he ſaid that the Impreſs Act was a very oppreſſive act, and bore hard upon

upon the liberty of the ſubject: it was a very ſevere act, extorted from the legiſlature, and warranted only by the neceſſity of the times. He then addreſſed himſelf to the defendant, and commented on his behaviour; he paid no regard to his certificate, or the appearance of circumſtances in the man's favour, the act directed the juſtice to uſe diſcretion, but he had exerciſed none. The learned judge, after recapitulating the caſe, ſentenced the juſtice to pay 100l. fine, which his attorney undertook to ſatisfy, and he was diſcharged. *

TUESDAY, *May* 2.

The Board of Ordnance have come to the reſolution of building a redoubt battery for the protection of the port of Leith againſt any attempts which may be made by the enemy. It is to be erected immediately to the weſtward of the citadel, to contain a guard-houſe, and accommodation for a company of ſoldiers. A battery is likewiſe to be erected at Cambletoun; both to be undertaken without loſs of time, under the direction of Capt. Andrew Fraſer, chief engineer for Scotland.

By the navy liſt it appears, that Great-Britain has built ſince the laſt peace 46 ſhips of the line, beſides more than a double number of veſſels of different rates.

FRIDAY, 5.

Yeſterday the very intereſting queſtion, reſerved at the laſt aſſiſes for the county of Surry, on the trial of one Smith and others, who were employed by the inhabitants of Richmond to obſtruct the making a towing-path by direction of the court of common-council, was argued in the court of King's Bench, when Mr. Hunter for the defendants, in a very ingenious ſpeech, endeavoured to eſtabliſh a right of the inhabitants of the adjoining lands to the ſoil, ſo far at leaſt as to low water mark. The defendants were found guilty at the aſſiſes of obſtructing the perſons employed by the city, and Mr. Peckham and Mr. Mingay, who were then their counſel, pleaded in juſtification, that the ſoil of the river was the property of thoſe inhabitants who reſided oppoſite the water, down to low water mark, and therefore the city of London ſhould have purchaſed, at about 100 000l. in order to carry on the work without interruption; that not having done ſo, the inhabitants in defence of their property had reſiſted the innovation, and that the defendants were juſtified in oppoſing the treſpaſs. But Mr. Juſtice Aſhhurſt directing the jury to convict the men, the counſel deſired a ſpecial caſe to be drawn for the opinion of all the judges of the court; and Mr. Hunter carried the argument to a much greater extent than his learned brethren, for conſidering this not to be a navigable river by nature, he extended the right to half the width of the ſoil to thoſe inhabitants on one ſide, and half to thoſe of the oppoſite ſhore by the common law of the land. He held the doctrine in this caſe to be applicable to that reſpecting pieces of ſtreaming water, and ſuppoſing the water to leave it, what is called in the old law books, derilect land, where there had been no flux or reflux, and the ſoil of which has been hitherto conſidered to be appropriated agreeably to the above mode of diviſion: he ſaid, that the river at Richmond was not naturally a navigable water, and had been rendered ſo artificially. He took therefore the diſtinction to be a good one in this caſe, as to rivers naturally navigable, and thoſe become ſo through improvement. He treated the act of parliament, by virtue of which the work is carried on at Richmond by the city of London, with great freedom, and called it a trick practiſed upon the legiſlature, a trick upon individuals, meaning the inhabitants of Richmond: nothing but publick utility or publick neceſſity could induce parliament to grant a power of letting looſe bargemen upon the inhabitants: if the private miſchiefs had been diſcuſſed in the Houſe, the act would never have paſſed. The learned counſel arranged his argument under three heads, 1ſt. That when the legiſlature granted the act, it was never intended that the city ſhould embank on the bed of the river; 2d. That admitting the ſoil to be in the city, the owners were protected by the reſtrictive clauſe in the act of parliament, that pleaſure-grounds were exempt; 3d. That the city had not performed the faith upon which the power of making towing-paths was granted, be the right of the ſoil in whom it may. The Hon. Mr. Erſkine was about to reply, when the Earl of Mansfield obſerved, that part of Mr. Hunter's argument was not applicable to the caſe before the court, which did not ſtate the diſtinction made by the learned counſel as to rivers artificially navigable: the caſe made no objection as to the embankments of the city on the bed of the river: his lordſhip ſaid, this was not a ſpecial verdict, but ſpecial matter of law for the opinion of the court. Mr. Juſtice Aſhhurſt aſked if all the king's ſubjects might not fiſh for ſalmon on the river? being anſwered in the affirmative, why then, ſays he, it is a publick navigable river. Lord Mansfield ſaid, as the caſe ſtood, the court was of opinion unanimouſly to confirm the verdict. The deciſion of this cauſe entirely removes the general idea prevailing amongſt the owners of land adjoining the river, that they have a right to the ſoil ſo far as low water mark, which has created many obſtructions on the river Thames by veſſels being placed as of right there, and endangering the paſſage of boats, ſhips, and barges.

WEDNESDAY, 10.

On Monday two perſons, one a tradeſman and the other a ſheriff's officer, were brought before the court of King's Bench to receive ſentence

* *See our Magazine for February, page* 91.

ſentence for having ſome time ago arreſted one of the domeſticks belonging to his Excellency Count de Welderen; Mr. Juſtice Willes, in a ſhort ſpeech, explained the nature of the offence, obſerving, at the ſame time, how neceſſary it was ſtrictly to adhere to the law of nations: that the perſons now before them had been guilty of a very high offence againſt thoſe laws, and which called loudly for an exemplary puniſhment; the judgement therefore of the court was, that the two perſons be immediately taken into the cuſtody of the marſhal of that court, and be by him conducted yeſterday to the dwelling-houſe of Count de Welderen, with a label faſtened to each of their breaſts, denoting their offence, and that they do then and there aſk pardon of his excellency for the crime by them committed. The tradeſman to be afterwards impriſoned for three months, and the ſheriff's officer to pay a fine of 30l. and be committed till he pay the ſame.

THURSDAY, 11.

By the admiralty liſt it appears there were in commiſſion the beginning of April laſt, 98 ſail of the line; eighteen 50 gun ſhips, 108 frigates from 24 to 40 guns, 14 ſhips of 20 guns, 74 ſloops, 14 fireſhips, ſix bombs three bomb tenders, five Yachts, 34 armed cutters, and 72 hired armed ſhips.

FRIDAY, 12.

A few days ago, Capt. Gowland arrived in London from Calcutta with diſpatches for government, which he brought by ſea to Baſſora, and from thence by land through Aleppo, Aſia the Leſs, Conſtantinople, and Vienna. The object of the diſpatches is to bring ſome objections both of the Britiſh and native inhabitants of Bengal againſt the court of judicature. The Engliſh law, in particular, of arreſts and bails, is ſo contrary to the ideas of the people of the eaſt, that it is regarded by them as oppreſſive.

FRIDAY, 19.

The Spaniſh fireſhips that were taken by Sir George Rodney turn out better priſes than even were expected; they had cables for 20 ſail of the line, and complete ſuits of riggnig for two firſt rates, four ſecond ditto, and 12 third ditto; the Fortitude, at Woolwhich, has been wholly equipped with theſe materials,

SATURDAY, 20.

Yeſterday a man, who had been taken at an E O table in Guildford, and a pettifogger in the law, were brought before Alderman Wooldridge at Guildhall, on warrants granted in conſequence of bills of indictment being found againſt them the laſt ſeſſions at the Old Bailey, for an alarming inſtance of villainy; the former was charged with wilful and corrupt perjury committed by affidavit ſworn to a dept of 1100l. being due to him from a wine-merchant at the weſt end of the town, whom he had never ſeen or dealt with in any reſpect, and the other was accuſed with acting as a willing agent in the character of an attorney, and iſſuing the writ not in his own name, but that of another man. The wine-merchant related the following particulars: viz. as a member of a ſociety for the prevention and puniſhment of frauds, he had been very active to counteract a plot formed to ſwindle a French gentleman out of a large ſum of money, which did not ſucceed; the parties who miſcarried in this ſcheme vowed revenge, and the firſt ſtep they took was to endeavour to deſtroy the reputation of the wine-merchant by an information at the Board of Exciſe, for defrauding the revenue to a conſiderable amount. But the commiſſioners ſaw through the iniquity of the buſineſs, and ſtopped the proſecution. Soon after which they put the iniquitous practice in execution, the ſwearing the above falſe debt. They were committed for trial, and the ſociety are to proſecute, that the expence may not fall upon an injured individual, to whom, the alderman ſaid, the publick was much indebted for his ſpirited behaviour.

WEDNESDAY, 24.

Francis George Geary Eſq. admiral of the white, is appointed to the command of the grand fleet deſtined for ſervice to the weſtward. The admiral will have for his firſt captain, Capt. Kempenfelt, who was employed in the ſame character under Sir Charles Hardy, and he will alſo have under him Vice-Admirals Barrington and Darby, and Rear-Admirals Digby and Roſs.

PROMOTIONS.

THE Earl of Dalhouſie to be high commiſſioner to the church of Scotland.—Benjamin Pingo, Gent. to the office of rouge-dragon, purſuivant of arms, in the room of Ralph Bigland, Eſq. now Richmond herald.—The king has been pleaſed to order letters patent to be paſſed under the great ſeal of Ireland, containing his majeſty's grants of the dignity of a baronet of the ſaid kingdom, unto the following gentlemen, and to their heirs male, viz. Frederick Flood, of Newton Ormond, in the county of Kilkenny, Eſq. and Robert Waller of Newport, in the county of Tipperary, Eſq.

MARRIAGES.

March 30. JOHNSON Newman, Eſq. ſecretary to the Ruſſian embaſſy, to Mrs. Penelope Playſtove of New Windſor.—*April* 3.——Lowe Eſq. of St. James's ſtreet, to Miſs Hill of Ludlow in Shropſhire.—3 Thomas Bridges, Eſq. of the Iſle of Thanet, to Miſs Jacob of Feverſham.—9. Francis Forteſcue Turville, Eſq. of Boſworth in Leiceſterſhire, to Miſs. Talbot, niece to the Earl of Shrewſbury.—15. Wal-

ter James James, Eſq. of Langley, in Berks, to Miſs Jane Pratt, youngeſt daughter of Lord Camden.—17. Thomas Mannock of Giſſord Hall, in Suffolk, to Miſs Anaſtatia Browne, a near relation of Lord Viſc. Montague.—21. Edmund Poulter, Eſq. of the Temple to Miſs Baniſter of Harley ſtreet.—27. Robert Oliver, Eſq. of Lamb's Conduit Street to Miſs Waller, of Bloomſbury Square.—*May*, 2. The Rev. Sandford Harcaſtle, Rector of Athol in Perhſhire, to the Dowager Counteſs of Mexborough.—3. the Hon. Mr. Clifford, eldeſt ſon of the Right Hon. Lord Clifford, to the Hon. Miſs A. Langdale, daughter of the late Right Hon. Lord Langdale.—4. Richard Brooke, Eſq. of Norton, in Cheſhire, to Miſs Mary Cunliffe, ſecond daughter of the late Sir Robert Cunliffe, Bart—9. The Hon. Miſs Grenville, to the Hon. Mr. Neville, ſon of the Earl of Abergavenny.—17. Sir Francis Baſſet, Bart. to Miſs Cox—20. Major Vyſe, to Miſs Howard, daughter of Sir George Howard.

Deaths.

March 29. AT Addington-brook, in Kent, Mrs. Lucy Locker, the amiable and affectionate wife of William Locker, Eſq. captain in the Royal Navy, and daughter of William Parry, Eſq. admiral of the blue: her loſs is moſt ſincerely regretted by her huſband, and every one who had the happineſs of being acquainted with her many virtues and behaviour on every occaſion.—29. Sir Francis Blake, Baronet, of Twizell Caſtle, in Northumberland.——*April*, 1. A few days ago, at St. juſt in Cornwall, Maurice Bingham, a fiſherman, aged 116 years.—Sir Stephen Glynne Baronet, of Hawarden, in Flintſhire.——2. In the King's Bench, Capt. James Leith, of Harthill, Aberdeenſhire, in Scotland.—4. Mrs. Smith, lady of Abel Smith, Eſq. of Parliament-ſtreet.—Miſs Eliſabeth, Fell, daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Fell, of the Eſſex militia.—6. Iſaac Wilbraham, Eſq.——. James Thomas Saunderſon, Eſq.—Lady Iſabella Douglaſs, daughter of William, firſt Earl of March.—14. Packington Harvey, Eſq. formerly an officer in the dragoons.—Sir Adolphus Oughton. K. B.—16. William Longham, Eſq. formerly a Virginia merchant.—John Wyndham Bowyer, Eſq. one of the commiſſioners of Exciſe.—Francis Grainger, Eſq. formerly an officer in the dragoons.—A few days ſince Lucius Obrien, Eſq. of the royal navy.—21. Mr. Laurence Gray, one of the oldeſt lawyers in the court of Common Pleas.—21. Lady Anne Hope, daughter of the Earl of Hopetoun, at Hopetoun-houſe in Scotland.—22. Sir Samuel Gordon, Baronet.—John Nourſe, Eſq. bookſeller to his majeſty.—23. Saunderſon Miller of Radway in the county of Warwick.—26. The Right Honourable Lord Charles Gordon, uncle to his Grace the Duke of Gordon.—30. Robert Parſons, Eſq. comptroller-general of his majeſty's Cuſtoms.—*May* 3. Edward Knight, Eſq. of Wolverley, in Worceſterſhire, father of the lady of Sir John Sebright, member for Bath.—4. Lady Sophia Neville, daughter of the late, and ſiſter to the preſent Earl of Gainſborough.—5. Sir Charles Leighton, Bart. He is ſucceeded in title and eſtate by his eldeſt ſon, now Sir Charlton Leighton, Bart.—6. Sir Godfrey Webſter, Bart. of Battle-Abbey, in the county of Suſſex. His title deſcends to his eldeſt ſon, now Sir Chriſtopher Webſter, Bart.—9. George Montagu, Eſq. hereditary ranger of Sawſey Foreſt in Northamptonſhire, and ſecretary to the chancellor of the Exchequer.—10. Charles Hornby, Eſq. firſt ſecondary of the Pipe office, Gray's-inn.—12. Gould Clarges, Eſq. uncle to Earl Ferrers, and Sir Thomas Clarges, Bart.—14. George Earl of Granard, one of his majeſty's moſt honourable privy-council in Ireland, and a baronet of Nova Scotia; by whoſe death the title and eſtate have devolved on his eldeſt ſon, Lord George Forbes, now Earl of Granard.—Lady Gooch, relict of the Right Rev. Sir Thomas Gooch, Bart. late Lord Biſhop of Ely.—18. Mr. Collington, woollen-draper, in Whitechapel, one of the people called quakers. He was one of four children at a birth, all boys; his other three brothers are ſtill living.—19. Of the joint attack of a mortification in his bowels and the gout in his ſtomach, Sir Charles Hardy, admiral of the white, and commander in chief of the channel ſquadron.—20. The Hon. Thomas Townſhend, one of the oldeſt tellers in the exchequer, and father of Thomas Townſhend, Eſq. member for Whitchurch in Hants.—21. Edward Poore, Eſq. formerly recorder of Salisbury, and one of its repreſentatives in parliament.—A few days ago, the Hon. Richard Savage Naſſau, brother to the Earl of Rochford. He was one of the clerks of the Board of Green Cloth, and member for Malden in Eſſex.—Miſs Eliſabeth Eden, daughter of Sir John Eden, Bart.

BANKRUPTS.

JOHN Flint, of Bilſthorpe, in Nottinghamſhire, wheelwright.

Thomas Gorton, otherwiſe Gordon, late of Frome Selwood in Somerſetſhire Fuller and clothier.

Henry Edmons, of Alveſcot, in Oxfordſhire, carpenter.

John Welcker, of the Hay-Market, in the pariſh of St. Martin in the Fields, dealer in muſick and muſical inſtruments.

George Bennett, of Buckingham, carrier.

Edward Heatley Noble, of Birmingham, merchant.

John Hutchins, of the Strand, haberdaſher and trimming maker.

William Couplan, of Poplar, in Middleſex, ſtarch-maker.

Joſeph Cookſon, of the Fleet Market, London, cheeſemonger.

John Plakets, late of Wigton, in Cumberland, grocer.

Samuel Hooker and Peter Walſh, of Lothbury, London, merchants, factors, and partners.

William

William Porteous and David Cay, of Cateaton-ſtreet, London, wholeſale haberdaſhers and partners.
Robert Thornley, of Cheſterfield, in Derbyſhire, money-ſcrivener.
Peter Pigou, late of Suffolk-ſtreet, St. Mary-la-Bonne mariner.
John Wilkins, of Derby, innkeeper.
Thomas Yare, of Holywell-ſtreet, St. Clement Danes, ſilk mercer.
John Woodward, of Perſhore, in Worceſterſhire, maltſter.
Samuel Topp, of Cheſterfield, in Derbyſhire, mercer.
Richard Abbs, of Sunderland near the ſea, in the county of Durham, merchant and coalfitter.
Samuel Bedford, of Worceſter, maltſter.
John Fenton, of St. Margaret, New Fiſh ſtreet, London, glazier.
William Harper, of Worceſter, diſtiller.
Francis Milner, of Droitwich, in Worceſterſhire, grocer.
Samuel Parkes late of Chiſwell ſtreet, St. Luke, Middleſex chemiſt and druggiſt.
Robert Fowler, of St. Mary, Newington Butts, Surry, farrier.
James Dickſon, Robert Forreſter, and Thomas Buckley, of Manchefter, ſilk manufacturers and copartners.
Patrick Lawſon, of London, mariner.
William Finch, of New Bond ſtreet, Piccadilly, jeweller.
Thomas Page and John Chriſtian, both of Norwich, clock and watch makers and copartners.
Thomas Hunt, of Salford, in Lancaſhire, brewer
Anthony Brooksby, of Oakham, in Rutlandſhire, draper.
James Leigh, of Lanedelph, in Stoke upon Trent, in Staffordſhire, potter.
William Taylor, of Burſlem, in Staffordſhire, potter.
William Hicks, late of Bakewell, in Derbyſhire, innkeeper.
Catherine D'Oyley and Sarah Welsford of Bath, milleners and copartners.
Matthew Walker, of Cheſterfield, in Derbyſhire, grocer.
Alexander Roſs and James Dunbar, both of Ironmonger-lane, London, warehouſemen and copartners.
John Hyett, of Bevis-court, in Baſinghall ſtreet, London, hoſier.
Walter Symonds Maynard, of St. Andrew, Holborn grocer.
Herbert Ingram the younger, of Boſton, in Lincolnſhire linnen draper.
John Middleton, late of South Moulton ſtreet, St. George Hanover-ſquare, pawnbroker.
Richard Raffell the younger, of Wellcloſe-ſquare, St. George, Middleſex.
Chriſtopher Routh the younger, of Leeds, in Yorkſhire grocer.
William Mortimer the younger, of Birſtall, in Yorkſhire, corn factor.
William Stils, of Ratby, in Leiceſterſhire, plumber and glazier.
James Wainwright, of Altrincham, in Cheſhire, corn factor.
John Liſton, late of Ivy-lane Newgate ſtreet, London, but now or late of the rules of the King's-bench priſon, Surry, jeweller and victualler.
William Richardſon, late of Milland, in Suſſex, and formerly of Rotherhith, in Surry, timber merchant
Chriſtopher Fry the younger, of Exeter, grocer.
William Tanner, late of Bath, taylor.
John Hyde, of Wigmore ſtreet, St. Mary-la-Bonne, coach-maſter.
Thomas Inman and John Inman, both of Cheſterfield in Derbyſhire, grocers and copartners.
George Lowe, of Cheſter, ſilk mercer.
Samuel Hill, late of Topſham, in Devonſhire, afterwards of Ferryland, in Newfoundland, but now of Topſham aforeſaid, merchant.
William Todd, of Kingſton upon Hull, dealer.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Harwich, April 5.

MR. Abraham Hinde, of the Three Cups Tavern, on retiring to bed about eleven or twelve o'clock laſt night, thinking he ſmelt fire, immediately made ſearch about his houſe, when not finding any fire he went out and ſaw two men in ſailors clothes endeavouring to convey fire into the cellar of the dwelling houſe of Henry Pelham Davies, Eſq. Mr. Hinde deſiring to know what their deſigns were, they cut him down with cutlaſſes, and in all probability would have murthered him had not ſome perſons, on hearing him cry out, gone to his aſſiſtance, at the appearance of whom the villains made off, leaving a bunch of matches and a bottle of gunpowder near Mr. Davies's. The militia drum, under Colonel Suckling, beat to arms, and the town being ſoon alarmed, the conſtables and militia made ſearch after the deſperadoes, but they are not yet diſcovered; ſeveral bunches of matches and bottles with gunpowder have been found in various parts of the town. Mr. Hinde continues very ill, but is thought not to be in danger.

Bath, April 8.

The election for maſter of the ceremonies, in the room of Major Brereton, began and ended this day. Mr. Tyſon is the ſucceſsful candidate by a conſiderable majority. Moreau declined before the election.

Milford, April 18. We have had for ſeveral days paſt, and ſtill have, very blowing and ſtormy weather; the hail-ſtones are ſo exceedingly large, that much of the early fruit is deſtroyed. We have likewiſe had a great deal of damage done at ſea, pieces of wrecks and dead bodies are by every tide thrown on ſhore. A French privateer was loſt within a league and a half of this place, and all the crew drowned; another French privateer, which was in company with her, both having been cruiſing off here for ſome time, was drove from her anchors out to ſea, and, it is ſuppoſed, muſt be loſt; however, by this our veſſels, as ſoon as the weather grows moderate, can put to ſea without fear of being taken.

AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

From the LONDON GAZETTE

Whitehall, April 26, 1780.

Extract of a letter from Sir Henry Clinton, knight of the Bath, to Lord George Germain, dated Head Quarters, James Iſland, South Carolina, March 9, 1780. Received by the Swift packet, Capt. Nicholas, from New York.

MY laſt diſpatch, No. 83, will have informed your lordſhip, that the admiral and I only waited poſitive information concerning Count D'Eſtaing's fleet to put to ſea. Intelligence of their having quitted coaſt arrived late in December, and the troops having ſome time embarked, the admiral was enabled to ſail the 16th.

I will trouble your lordſhip with no other particulars of a very tedious voyage in uncommon bad weather, than to mention, that in

in our loſſes of tranſports the lives of the crews have been ſaved; that only one ſhip is miſſing, having on board a detachment of Heſſians, and ſuppoſed to have born away for the Weſt Indies; but that we have to regret the total loſs of an ordance ſhip which foundered at ſea, and of much the greater part of the horſes brought for cavalry or other publick uſes.

It was judged beſt to proceed by a ſecond navigation from Tybee to North Ediſto, and from thence to paſs to John's and next to James iſland. By a bridge over Wapoo cut we have from this laſt gained the banks of Aſhley river.

My intention is to paſs to the neck of Charles-town as ſoon as poſſible. The enemy, I find, have collected their whole force at that place. This is ſaid not to exceed 5000 men at preſent; but re-inforcements are daily expected.

In the mean time, as the rebels have made the defence of Charle Town their prinpal object, I have determined on my part to aſſemble in greater ſtrength before it, and with this view have ordered immediately to this army a corps I had left in Georgia. They will paſs the Savannah river, and join me by land.

The force afloat at Charles town is four rebel and one french frigate, with an old 60 gun ſhip, and ſome frigates and galleys.

Although our long voyage and unavoidable delays, ſince have given the rebels time to fortify Charles town towards the land, a labour their number of negroes has greatly facilitated; yet, confiding in the merit of the troops I have the honour to command, in the great aſſiſtance I have from Earl Cornwallis, and the further co-operation of the navy, I entertain great hopes of ſucceſs.

I cannot cloſe my letter without expreſſing how much I am obliged hitherto to admiral Arbuthnot for the aſſiſtance given me through Capt. Elphinſtone, who as yet has been chiefly employed in the naval tranſactions immediately related to the army. This gentleman's unremitted attention to us from his ſo ably and ſucceſsfully conducting the tranſports into North Ediſto to this hour, with the great benefit I have derived from his knowledge of the iſland navigation of this part of the coaſt, merit my warmeſt thanks.

P. S. Since the above a re-inforcement is arrived in Charles town, ſaid to conſiſt of 2000 men, from the northern army.

Extract of a letter from Lieutenant-General Knyphauſen to Lord George Germain, dated New York, March 27, 1780.

I HAVE the honour to inform your lordſhip, that ſince general Clinton's, departure, from hence on the 26th of December laſt we have had the longeſt and moſt ſevere winter that ever was remembered: all was continent, and horſes with heavy carriages could go over the ice into the Jerſeys from one iſland to another, and it is only ſince the 20th of February that the rivers and ſtraits have been navigable.

The rebels thought to avail themſelves of this eaſy communication, and threatened an attack upon Staten iſland, where there were about 1800 men under the command of Brigadier-General Sterling, who were pretty well intrenched. For this purpoſe General Waſhington, whoſe army was hutted at Morris-town, ſent a detachment of 3700 men, with ſix peices of cannon two mortars, and ſome horſe, commanded by Lord Stirling, who arrived on the iſland early in the morning of the 15th of January, our advanced poſts having retired upon their approach. They formed the line, and having made ſome movements in the courſe of that day, withdrew in the night, after having burnt one houſe, pillaged ſome others and carried off with them about 200 head of cattle. The day of their arrival on the iſland I embarked 600 men to attempt a paſſage, and ſupport General Sterling, but the floating ice prevented their ſucceſs, and obliged them to return. I imagine that the appearance of theſe tranſports, with troops on board, which they could ſee towards the cloſe of the day, induced them to make this ſudden retreat, as they could not tell what ſucceſs they might have. Some priſoners were made in their retreat.

Some days after an advanced poſt which they had at Newark, conſiſting of one company, was ſurpriſed and taken by a detachment from hence and from Paulus Hook, under the command of Major Lumm; and the ſame day Gen. Sterling ſent a detachment under Lieutenant-Colonel Boſkirk, who ſurpriſed the piquet guard at Eliſabeth town, and made two majors, two captains, and 47 men priſoners of war. Both theſe enterpriſes were affected without any loſs on our ſide. Some time after Gen. Mathew ſent a detachment of guards and provincial horſe under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Northon, to attack a poſt at John's houſe upon the White Plains. This did not ſucceed entirely to his wiſhes; but the rebels who were poſted in a houſe were however attacked and diſlodged, with the loſs of 40 men killed and 97 made priſoners, among whom were one lieutenant-colonel, one major, and five inferior officers. We had three killed and 15 wounded.

In the night of the 22d of this month we partly ſurpriſed and took a rebel poſt in the Jerſeys, conſiſting of 250 men, of whom we made only 65 priſoners, owing to two embarkations, one from hence under Lieutenant-colonel Macpherſon, and another from Kingſbridge under Lieutenant-colonel Howard, not arriving at the appointed time. Our loſs upon this occaſion was very inconſiderable. Capt. Armſtrong of the 42d regiment is wounded

By these little enterprises during the winter, as far as we can ascertain, we have made 320 prisoners, and killed about 65 of the enemy.

By the best intelligence I have been able to get, General Washington's army at Morris-Town consists of about 5000 men besides militia. There has been a great desertion among them: tired of the war, and dissatisfied with the depreciated value of their money, a general discontent pervades the whole army.

From the LONDON GAZETTE *Extraordinary Admiralty-office, May, 25.*

CAPT. Uvedale, late commander of his majesty's ship Ajax, and Captain Bazely, of his majesty's ship the Pegasus, arrived late last night with dispatches from Admiral Sir George Brydges Rodney, Bart. commander in chief of his majesty's ships at the Leeward Islands, to Mr. Stephens, giving the following account of the defeat of the French fleet under the command of the Comte de Guichen.

Extract of a letter from Sir George Brydges Rodney to Mr Stephens, dated Sandwich, off Port Royal Bay, Martinique, April 26, 1780.

SINCE acquainting their lordships of my arrival at Barbadoes and St Lucia, and taking upon me the command of his majesty's ships on this station, the enemy, who had paraded for several days before St. Lucia with 25 ships of the line and eight frigates, full of troops, and were in hopes of surprising the island, were disappointed in their views by the good disposition made of the troops by Gen. Vaughan, and of the ships by Rear-Admiral Parker. They retired into Fort Royal Bay a few hours before my arrival at Gros Islet Bay on the 27th of March.

As soon as the fleet could possibly be got ready I determined to return their visit, and offer them battle; and accordingly on the 2d of April proceeded with the whole fleet off Fort Royal Bay, where, for two days, I offered the enemy battle; the fleet being near enough to count all their guns, and at times within random shot of some of their forts. Monsieur de Guichen, notwithstanding his superior number, chose to remain in port. I thought it most proper for his majesty's service to leave a squadron of copper-bottomed ships to watch the motions of the enemy, and to give me timely notice should they attempt to sail. With the other I anchored in Gros Islet Bay, ready at a moment's warning to cut or slip, in order to pursue or engage the enemy, should they leave Fort Royal Bay.

In this situation both fleets remained till the 15th instant, when the enemy with their whole force put to sea in the middle of the night; immediate notice of which being given me, I followed them, and having looked into Fort Royal Bay, and the Road of St. Pierre's, on the 16th we got sight of them about eight leagues to Leeward of the Pearl Rock. A general chase to the north-west followed; and at five in the evening we plainly discovered that they consisted of 23 sail of the line, one 50 gun ship, three frigates, a lugger and a cutter. When night came on I formed the fleet in a line of battle a-head, and ordered the Venus and Greyhound frigates to keep between his majesty's and the enemy's fleets to watch their motions, which was admirably well attended to by that good and veteran officer Capt. Ferguson.

The Manœuvres the enemy made during the night indicated a wish to avoid a battle, which I was determined they should not, and therefore counteracted all their motions.

At day light in the morning of the 17th, we saw the enemy distinctly beginning to form the line a-head: I made the signal for the line a-head at two cables length distance. At 45 minutes after six I gave notice by publick signal, that my intention was to attack the enemy's rear with my whole force; which signal was answered by every ship in the fleet. At seven A. M. perceiving the fleet too much extended, I made the signal for the line of battle, at one cable's length asunder only.

At 30 minutes after eight, A. M. I made a signal for a line of battle abreast, each ship bearing from the other N. by W. and S. by E. and bore down upon the enemy. This signal was penetrated by them, who discovered my intention, wore, and formed a line of battle on the other tack: I immediately made a signal to haul the wind, and form the line of battle a-head: at nine A. M. made the signal for the line of battle a-head, at two cables length on the larboard tack.

The different movements of the enemy obliged me to be very attentive, and watch every opportunity that offered for attacking them to advantage.

The manœuvres made by his majesty's fleet will appear to their lordships by the minutes of the signals made before and during the action. At eleven A. M. I made the signal to prepare for battle, to convince the whole fleet I was determined to bring the enemy to an engagement. At 50 minutes after eleven A. M. I made the signal for every ship to bear down and steer for her opposite in the enemy's line, agreeably to the 21st article of the additional fighting instructions At 55 minutes past eleven A. M. I made the signal for battle. A few minutes after, the signal that it was my intention to engage close, and, of course, the admiral's ship to be the example. A few minutes before one, P. M. one of the headmost ships began the action. At one P. M. the Sandwich in the centre, after having received several fires from the enemy, began to engage. Perceiving several of our ships engaging at a distance, I repeated the signal for a close

action

action. The action in the centre continued till 15 minutes after four P. M. when Monſ. de Guichen in the Couronne, in which they had mounted 90 guns, the Triumphant and Fendant, after engaging the Sandwich for an hour and an half, bore away. The ſuperiority of the fire from the Sandwich, and the gallant behaviour of her officers and men, enabled her to ſuſtain ſo unequal a combat; though, before attacked by them, ſhe had beat three ſhips out of their line of battle, had entirely broke it, and was to leeward of the wake of the French admiral.

At the concluſion of the battle the enemy might be ſaid to be completely beaten; but ſuch was the diſtance of the van and the rear from the centre, and the crippled condition of ſeveral ſhips, particularly the Sandwich, which, for 24 hours was with difficulty kept above water, that it was impoſſible to purſue them that night without the greateſt diſadvantage: however, every endeavour was uſed to put the fleet in order; and I have the pleaſure to acquaint their lordſhips, that on the 20th we again got ſight of the enemy's fleet, and for three ſucceſſive days purſued them, but without effect, they uſing every endeavour poſſible to avoid a ſecond action, and endeavoured to puſh for Fort-Royal, Martinique. We cut them off: to prevent the riſque of another action, they took ſhelter under Guadaloupe.

As I found it was in vain to follow them with his majeſty's fleet in the condition they were in, and every motion of the enemy indicating their intention of getting to Fort-Royal Bay, Martinique, where alone they could repair their ſhattered fleet, I thought the only chance we had of bringing them again to action was to be off Fort-Royal before them; where the fleet under my command now is, in daily expectation of their arrival. I have diſpatched frigates to windward and to leeward of every iſland, to give me notice of their approach.

Admiral Parker acquaints me, that ſeveral ſhips of the enemy's van were greatly diſabled, and forced to bear away; his own ſhip was damaged, and the main-maſt in great danger.

I cannot conclude without acquainting their lordſhips, that the French admiral, who appeared to me to be a brave and gallant officer, had the honour to be nobly ſupported during the whole action.

Captain Uvedale, of his Majeſty's ſhip Ajax, whoſe health will not permit him to remain in this country, and Captain Bazely, of the Pegaſus, are charged with my diſpatches, and will acquaint their lordſhips with every particular they may wiſh to know.

The total of the killed on board the Engliſh fleet 120. Wounded 353.

G. B. RODNEY.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

COX's account of the Ruſſian diſcoveries will appear in our Review for the next month.

The papers of Periples, accompanied by the map now engraving, may likewiſe be expected.

We ſhall be infinitely obliged to the ſame correſpondent for the Aſiatic information he has been pleaſed to promiſe; any papers from that quarter will be conſidered as acquiſitions to our miſcellany.

The Reward of Merit, in our next.

Nothing more can be added concerning the gentleman mentioned in W. Shepherd's note, which is an advertiſement for a newſpaper, and totally inadmiſſible.

There are many perſons in London capable of performing the ſmall writing mentioned by a friend to merit, but it is not conſidered here as any extraordinary exertion of ingenuity, much leſs of utility; but our thanks are due to the writer for the communication.

W. S. muſt excuſe our laying aſide his Addreſs to the Spring, having before received others on the ſame ſubject, which we hope will appear preferable in his own candid judgement.

The two epigrams not uſed, are too pointed and particular; we always make it a rule to avoid a paper war.

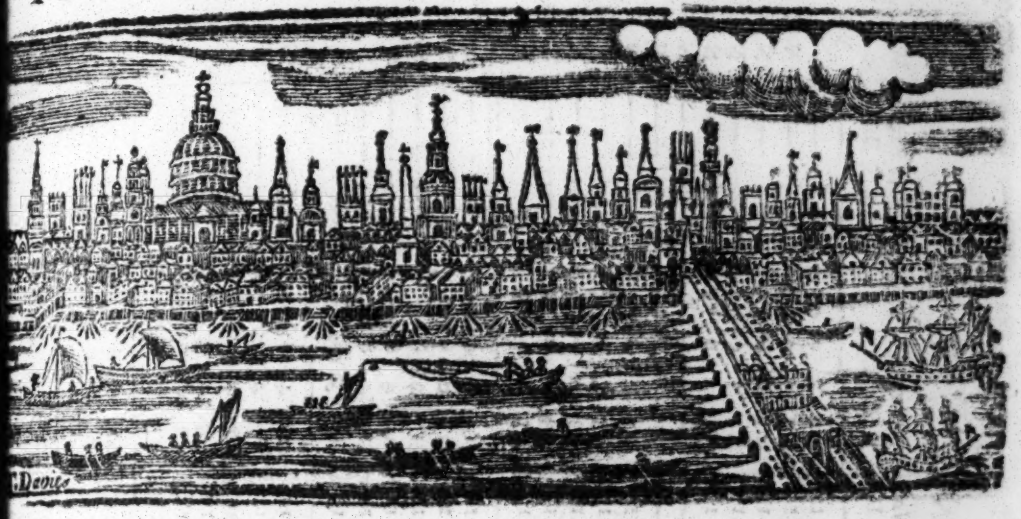
The Grateful Lay ſhall be inſerted in our next.

The poetical eſſay from Stourbridge is under conſideration; if it can be corrected for the preſs it ſhall be inſerted, as we wiſh to encourage native genius.

The Deſerted City, a poem, will be conſidered in our next Review.

Alſo the ode to the memory of the late Biſhop of Sodor and Man. Prior engagements excluded them this month.

THE LONDON MAGAZINE:



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A ſtriking Likeneſs of EARL MANSFIELD,

AND

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London Mag: June 1780.

Earl of Mansfield.

THE LONDON MAGAZINE, FOR JUNE, 1780.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE EARL MANSFIELD, &c. &c. &c.

(With an engraved Portrait, after a Drawing from the Life.)

WILLIAM MURRAY, the fourth ſon of David Murray Viſcount Stormont, was born in Scotland, in the year 1704 or 1705. He received his claſſical education at Weſtminſter School, and from thence was removed to the univerſity of Oxford, there he completed his ſtudies; we cannot aſcertain the exact time when he was entered at Lincoln's-Inn, but we know that he was called to the bar in the month of November, 1730, being then in the twenty-ſixth year of his age.

The great abilities of the young counſellor were firſt diſcovered towards the cloſe of a ſeſſion of parliament years after he had been called to the bar. Moſt of the counſel of the greateſt eminence being out of town, he was retained to plead on an appeal brought from the Court of Chancery to the bar of the Houſe of Lords. His eloquence and his ſound argument aſtoniſhed the Houſe, in which there were then preſent four law lords, and his opinion occaſioned a diviſion, which terminated in favour of his client, who gained his cauſe by a majority of votes.

In 1742, Mr. Murray was appointed Solicitor General, and his practice which had continued increaſing with his reputation was now ſo great, that there was ſcarce any cauſe of conſequence in which he was not retained. On the trials of the rebels in 1746 and 1747, he had a noble opportunity of diſplaying his eloquence, and perhaps no greater encomium was ever beſtowed on any advocate in ancient or modern times than that which Lord Lovat pronounced in his ſpeech containing his lordſhip's defence. He ſaid he had heard him with ſatisfaction, though pleading againſt his life, and he heartily wiſhed the country in which he was born might not be a hinderance to that promotion he was intitled to by merit.

About the year 1747 the court of London was engaged in a very diſagreeable diſpute with the king of Pruſſia on account of the ſeiſure of ſome veſſels belonging to his Pruſſian majeſty, laden with naval ſtores for the uſe of the French. Strong remonſtrances were made againſt the condemnation of theſe ſhips and their cargoes in our Admiralty court. The king of Pruſſia complained of partiality, and ſtated in a pamphlet publiſhed by his agent, that as the Britiſh ſubjects had a claim upon him for the Sileſia loan, we were intereſted in the deciſion, and conſequently improper judges; the merits of the cauſe were finally heard before the privy-council, and Mr. Murray ſhowed himſelf to be as great a civilian as any in Europe. He refuted all the arguments of the Pruſſian agent and their counſel, the ſhips were finally condemned, and he is ſuppoſed to have been the author of a printed anſwer to all the memorials publiſhed by the court of Berlin on the ſubject.

Upon the promotion of Sir Dudley Ryder, to the office of Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench in the month of April, 1754, Mr. Murray was made Attorney General; and on the 25th of October, 1756, he was created a peer of the realm by the ſtile and title of Lord Mansfield, baron of Mansfield in the county of Nottingham; at the ſame time he was nominated Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench, and he took his ſeat in that court the following month, ſoon after the opening of Michaelmas term. On the 9th of April, 1757, Mr. Pitt having reſigned

the ſeals of Secretary of State for the ſouthern department; Mr. Legge alſo reſigned the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, when Lord Mansfield was appointed *pro tempore* till a new adminiſtration can be formed. In the month of January, 1770, by virtue of a commiſſion under the great ſeal, Lord Mansfield was appointed to ſupply the place of the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, as Speaker to the Houſe of Lords, in caſe of the ſickneſs, or other unavoidable abſence of the Chancellor or Lord Keeper for the time being. And by virtue of this commiſſion his lordſhip has ever ſince ſat as *locum tenens* upon ſuch occaſions.

On the 18th of October, 1776, his lordſhip was raiſed to the dignity of an earl of the kingdom of Great Britain, by the title of Earl of Mansfield in the county of Nottingham. Having now gone through the line of his lordſhip's promotions, we have only to add that it is generally believed he has repeatedly refuſed the higheſt dignity in the law, that of Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain for which various reaſons have been aſſigned, but that which appears moſt ſuitable to his exalted notions of honour and delicacy is, a diffidence of his abilities to render the ſame ſervice to the ſtate in the court of Chancery as he has done for many years in the court of King's Bench. In the courſe of preſiding nearly twenty-four years in the ſovereign court of juſtice, it is impoſſible for any man to have avoided cenſure and calumny, and perhaps the greater the genius, and the more ſtrictly impartial the conduct of a Chief Juſtice of all England, the more liable he may be to incur popular odium, and to experience every effort of diſappointment, malice, and reſentment. The office itſelf is in ſome meaſure rendered obnoxious, becauſe it takes cognizance of, and ſeverely puniſhes offences, which the people in general from miſtaken notions of civil liberty, are apt to conſider in a leſs criminal light than that in which the law places them. Without entering into a ſpecification, which would carry us beyond the limits of the general memoirs, we ſhall only inſtance one crime, which his lordſhip has been charged with aggravating as to the nature of the offence, and of being ſevere in puniſhing; we mean libels. It has been ſaid that his lordſhip has put a new conſtruction upon the law reſpecting this offence, by laying it down as a maxim, that truth may be a libel, or in other words though what we write or ſay of a man be proved to be *the truth* and *nothing but the truth*, yet it may nevertheleſs be a libel: this point we leave to the deciſion of the lawyers, it being our duty only to mention the charge. Another accuſation is, that his lordſhip has explained away, and abridged the conſtitutional rights of juries, by confining their power of judging to matters of fact, and not ſuffering them to decide upon points or conſtructions of law. Finally, he has been deemed arbitrary in his adminiſtration of juſtice in his court, which, it is ſaid, he has converted to a court of equity, and inſtead of being tied down to thoſe poſitive inſtitutes which ſhould invariably control the determination of a court of law, he has ſubſtituted his own notions of equity and impartial juſtice.

Be this as it may it is certain, that all candid reaſoners allow him to be one of the greateſt men of the age. Early in life his amazing genius was obſerved, and patroniſed by that celebrated triumvirate Bolingbroke, Swift, and Pope, and he has ſince been the admiration of every character eminent for taſte or learning in our own and foreign counties. Dr. Johnſon, Garrick, and Lord Mansfield, as cotemporaries, and all eminent in their different profeſſions, always cultivated and maintained a ſtrict friendſhip.

We might here enter into a detail of the remarkable cauſes tried in his court, which have peculiarly attracted the public notice, and ſerved moſt to excite popular animadverſion on his lordſhip's conduct; but as all theſe are recorded in the moſt ample manner in their places, as they occured in our Magazine, together with his moſt celebrated ſpeeches upon giving judgement, we ſhall only mention a few to which we refer our readers.

In vol. XXXVII, for the year 1768, page 367, will be found a moſt animated ſpeech, compoſed in the pureſt ſtile of ancient oratory, and which was delivered with maſterly elocution upon the *reverſal* of the outlawry of Mr. Wilkes.

In vol. XL. for 1771, page 132, is the ſpeech his lordſhip delivered in the cauſe

cauſe of the Proteſtant diſſenters, a ſpeech ſo favourable to the religious rights of mankind, that it was univerſally admired and approved.

In Vol. XLI. for 1772, page 267, is given his ſpeech in the cauſe between Stuart and Somerſet the Black, in ſupport of the civil rights of the ſubject.

Theſe we have ſelected that the reader may be enabled to judge for himſelf on peruſing them, how far it appears that his lordſhip has deſerved thoſe invectives which have been thrown out againſt him, tending to prove, that he is an enemy to civil liberty. And they more particularly excite our attention after the late infamous violence committed upon his lordſhip's houſe and effects.

We cannot account for the outrages particularly pointed to againſt his lordſhip, as he took no part whatever in the bill which gave riſe to the proteſtant aſſociations. Perhaps his lordſhip's political conduct may unravel the myſtery, if hereafter it ſhall appear that the friends of the Americans had any hand in theſe commotions. His lordſhip voted againſt the repeal of the American ſtamp act, and drew up a proteſt againſt that meaſure, which is eſteemed to be the beſt ever entered on the records of parliament. Many have believed that his lordſhip has enjoyed unbounded influence in the cabinet for ſome years paſt, but we have been aſſured by him upon ſeveral occaſions, that he has not been an efficient miniſter, that is to ſay one of the cabinet ſince 1765. Prejudice, however, and the circumſtances of his being a native of Scotland, induce a perſuaſion that he is connected with that ſuppoſed ſecret firſt mover of the machine of government the Earl of Bute; yet as Lord Mansfield has perſonally diſavowed his influence at court, and Lord Mountſtuart has done the ſame for his father, a doubt muſt remain upon every aſſertion of this nature.

Upon the whole we are perſuaded, whatever may be the opinion of ſome in the preſent day, Lord Mansfield will be conſidered by future hiſtorians as one of the brighteſt ornaments of the age, and of the country in which he flouriſhed.

M.

THE HYPOCHONDRIACK. No. XXXIII.

O miſeri quorum gaudia crimen habent.

"Unhappy they whoſe joys are ſtain'd with vice." CORNELIUS GALLUS.

"MORE laſt words of Mr. Richard Baxter," we are told by the *Spectator* were publiſhed, upon his *Laſt Words* having great ſucceſs. My laſt paper I thought was my concluding one on Drinking; yet I am going to give another. I cannot ſay for the ſame reaſon that a ſupplement was brought out to Baxter's laſt words; for I know not whether my former drinking diſſertations have been ſucceſsful or not. But as I conſider one of the beſt reaſons for ſpeaking or writing upon any ſubject is being ſenſible that one has ſomething to ſay, I hope my readers will not be diſpleaſed with me for communicating ſome additional thoughts upon the effects of ſtrong liquors.

Some years ago I compoſed the following lines:

Let grave phyſicians learnedly explain
How fermentation riſes to the brain;
How liquor finds a paſſage to the heart,
And, warming that, ſends warmth to ev'ry part;
All that the wiſeſt of the doctors know
Jack Falſtaff knew two hundred years ago;
The rogue with Bacchus took his chief delight,
Yet great Apollo lov'd the joyous knight.

The paſſage alluded to is in the ſecond part of Henry the Fourth, Act IV. Scene VII. "A good ſherris-ſack hath a two-fold operation in it; it aſcends me into the brain; dries me there all the fooliſh, dull, and crudy vapours which inviron it, makes it apprehenſive, quick, forgetive, full of nimble, fiery, and delectable ſhapes, which delivered over to the voice, the tongue, which is the birth, becomes excellent wit. The ſecond property of your excellent ſherris is, the warming of the blood, which before cold and ſettled left the liver white and pale, which is the badge of puſillanimity and cowardice;

cowardice: but the ſherris warms it, and makes it courſe from the inwards to the parts extreme; it illuminateth the face, which as a beacon, gives warning to all the reſt of this little kingdom, man, to arm, and then the vital commoners, and inland petty ſpirits, muſter me all to their captain, the heart, who, great and puffed up with this retinue, doth any deed of courage; and this valour comes of ſherris. So that ſkill in the weapon is nothing without ſack, for that ſets it a-work, and learning a mere hoard of gold kept by a devil, till ſack commences it, and ſets it in act and uſe. Hereof comes it, that Prince Harry is valiant; for the cold blood he did naturally inherit of his father, he hath, like lean, ſteril, and bare land, manured, huſbanded, and tilled, with excellent endeavour of drinking good, and good ſtore of, fertile ſherris, that he is become very hot and valiant. If I had a thouſand ſons, the firſt human principle I would teach them ſhould be to forbear thin potations, and to addict themſelves to ſack."

The different effects of Intoxication upon different people are exceedingly curious to contemplate, and I believe cannot be explained upon any regular principles. An opinion has been generally entertained that the real character of a man is beſt ſhown when he is drunk, for that then he is without diſguiſe. I cannot omit the truth of this opinion. On the contrary I am perſuaded that Drunkenneſs frequently alters a man's real character, and creates one totally different, ſo that inſtead of being without diſguiſe, he is, according to the common phraſe, "diſguiſed in liquor." I have known a man of the gentleſt temper become violent, harſh, and quarrelſome by Drinking. That fear will be diſpelled by Intoxication I take to be a general propoſition which will always hold true; for to uſe another common phraſe, every man is "*pot valiant.*" Intoxication inflames paſſion and dims judgement, and therefore blind animal courage is produced by it, inſomuch that as *Horace* obſerves, *In prelium trudit inermem.* "It drives one unarmed into the dangers of battle." But I imagine this is the only uniform effect of drunkenneſs; and in other reſpects the changes upon the diſpoſition are quite uncertain, fantaſtical, and capricious. So far is it from being conſtantly true that there is "*in vino veritas* truth in thoſe who are filled with wine," that I know one of the moſt open and honeſt men in the world who, when he has the misfortune to be intoxicated, becomes quite cunning and deceitful, conceals his genuine ſentiments and feelings, and makes the ſtrongeſt profeſſions of regard to thoſe whom, when in his ſober ſenſes, he moſt diſlikes.

I am, indeed, anxious to defend myſelf againſt the imputation of being an advocate for Drunkenneſs, and therefore I would carefully prevent my readers from giving credit to any of the ſuppoſed ſymptoms of virtue which have been aſcribed to it. Drinking is a pleaſure no doubt, but it is a dangerous pleaſure, and what ſhould make us moſt afraid of it is, that an indulgence in exceſs of drinking grows upon a man, and gradually incapacitates him for reſuming the exerciſe of his beſt faculties. I ſhall never forget the ſaying of a noble lord, who profeſſes to be a man of pleaſure, but never drinks to exceſs. "I like drinking (ſaid he) exceedingly, but I do not think it worth every thing elſe; and a man who drinks much can do nothing elſe." *Montague*, who cenſures drinking as the groſſeſt, moſt ſenſual, and leaſt elegant of all our enjoyments, allows it the merit of being the laſt pleaſure which forſakes us; for to be ſure a man is merely paſſive in drinking, and can to the laſt moment of his life ſip the moſt delicious liquors of Intoxication. I think the uſe to be made of this circumſtance is to reſolve that drinking ſhould be only the pleaſure of old age. Let our youth and manhood be employed in the various duties of active life and better enjoyments, and when old age requires a conſolatory cup we may take it. If we ſhould exceed in the gratification, there will be leſs waſte of uſeful time and talents than at an earlier period.

I have often wondered that men ſhould not be afraid to get drunk; to put themſelves into a ſtate in which, being deprived of their reaſon, they are at the mercy of every one who may chooſe to take advantage of them. Were it to be propoſed to a company in direct

direct terms to go mad together, and take their chance of what miſchief might enſue, I believe they would be ſtartled; *Anacreon*, indeed, poſitively declares his purpoſe to go mad. "θελω θελω Μαινεσθαι." But he was thinking only of the jovial enthuſiaſm, without conſidering the poſſible conſequences. I knew a gentleman of high rank in the law who when intoxicated was made to accept a bill for four hundred pounds along with a dear bottle companion, and as he was not more intelligent at the time than one is in ſleep he had not the leaſt recollection of the matter, when a demand was made upon him authenticated by his own ſubſcription. The money was luckily recovered from the real debtor in the bill. But the ſtory ſhows how a man may be totally ruined when overpowered by wine. If men will intoxicate themſelves, they ſhould each have a ſober keeper attending to be in readineſs to prevent every kind of miſchief. A nobleman who uſed to grow very paſſionate, and commit great outrages when he drank freely, came at laſt to uſe the precaution of having a ſteady, robuſt, half-pay lieutenant to ſit by him, and whenever he began to riſe in fury the lieutenant exerciſed the authority committed to him when my lord was rational, and held him upon his ſeat.

The danger of committing atrocious crimes when drunk, ſhould make one ſhudder, and be an effectual check to the ſhocking indulgence. It is very erroneous to ſuppoſe that Drunkenneſs is any excuſe for crimes at a human tribunal, whatever it may be at the throne of Heaven. The ſubject is treated in a maſterly way by an excellent author whom the world has lately loſt, *Sir William Blackſtone*, in his Commentaries on the Law of England, a book in which the philoſopher, the ſcholar, and the gentleman are united with the lawyer. My readers I am ſure will thank me for preſenting them with the paſſage.

"As to artificial, voluntarily contracted madneſs, by Drunkenneſs or Intoxication, which, depriving men of their reaſon, puts them in a temporary phrenzy, our law looks upon this as an aggravation of the offence, rather than as an excuſe for any criminal miſbehaviour. A Drunkard, ſays Sir Edward Coke, who is *voluntarius dæmon*, hath no privileges thereby; but what hurt or ill ſoever he doth, his Drunkenneſs doth aggravate it; *nam omne crimen ebrietas et incendit et detegit.* It hath been obſerved, that the real uſe of ſtrong liquors, and the abuſe of them by drinking to exceſs, depend much upon the temperature of the climate in which we live. The ſame indulgence which may be neceſſary to make the blood move in Norway, would make an Italian mad. A German, therefore, ſays the preſident Monteſquieu drinks through cuſtom founded upon conſtitutional neceſſity; A Spaniard drinks through choice, or out of the mere wantonneſs of luxury; and Drunkenneſs, he adds, ought to be more ſeverely puniſhed, where it makes men miſchievous and mad, as in Spain and Italy, than where it only renders them ſtupid and heavy, as in Germany and more northern countries. And accordingly, in the warmer climate of Greece, a law of Pittacus enacted, that he who committed a crime when drunk, ſhould receive a double puniſhment, one for the crime itſelf, and the other for the ebriety which prompted him to commit it. The Roman law, indeed, made great allowances for this vice: "*per vinum delapſis capitalis poena remittitur.*" But the law of England, conſidering how eaſy it is to counterfeit this excuſe, and how weak an excuſe it is (though real) will not ſuffer any man thus to privilege one crime by another."

ERRATA in the Hypochondriack, No. XXXII.—Tranſlation of the motto, laſt word, for *ſure* read *pure*, p. 148, col. 1, l. 147, for *Waller* read *Walter*, dele the comma after it, and the ſ after and following *Pope*.

SELECT

SELECT MAXIMS OF ANCIENT AND MODERN CELEBRATED AUTHORS.

(Continued from our Magazine for January, page 9.)

ON PEACE.

PEACE is the quiet and tranquillity of kingdoms, burying all ſeditions, tumults, uproars, and factions; and planting eaſe, quietneſs, and ſecurity, with all other flouriſhing means of happineſs.

They juſtly deſerve the ſword of war who wilfully refuſe honourable terms of peace. But,

Dear and unprofitable is the peace that is bought with guiltleſs blood.

True peace is to be at peace with virtue, and at war only againſt vice.

It requireth as much wiſdom to preſerve an advantageous peace as valour to obtain it.

Peace from the mouth of a tyrant is oftener promiſed than performed. *Plato.*

Archedamia, a Spartan lady, ſeeing her country oppreſſed, by the covetouſneſs of the magiſtrates, and Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, availing himſelf of the misfortunes of the republick, laying waſte its territories, entered the ſenate houſe with a ſword in her hand, and in the name of all the ladies of Sparta preſented the ſword to the nobles, reproaching them at the ſame time for daring to ſurvive the loſt liberty of their country.

As the living members of the body united maintain life, and divided haſten death, ſo the ſubjects of a free ſtate by their concord maintain peace, but their factions divide and overturn it.

Popular tumults are eaſier quelled by fair words than by open violence.

ON LAW.

THE virtues of the law are fourfold; to bear ſway, to prohibit, to puniſh, and to execute.

The precepts of the law may be comprehended under theſe three heads —to live honeſtly—to injure no man wilfully—and, to render every man his due carefully.—*Ariſtotle.*

The law was made to no other end, but to bridle ſuch as live without rule or reaſon.

It ill becometh a law-maker to be a law-breaker, yet where laws are made by large popular aſſemblies, this too often happens.—*Bias.*

Thoſe countries muſt needs periſh where the common law loſeth its effect.

Thoſe cities in which there are no ſevere laws for the puniſhment of vice, are rather to be counted foreſts for monſters than habitable places for men.—*Plato.*

A man ought to love his ſovereign zealouſly, to keep his laws carefully, and to defend his country valiantly.

The law is powerful and ſtrong, when it is enforced by a wiſe king, and honeſt judges.

Four things conſtitute the character of a good judge—to hear courteouſly—to conſider deliberately—to anſwer wiſely—and to give judgement impartially.

The rectitude of human laws can only be judged of by their conformity to the law of nature implanted in every man's heart to enable him to diſtinguiſh good from evil; and by the written law of God, contained in the bible. But human laws too often are like ſpider's webs, which catch the ſmall flies, but let the great break through.

A bad law is like the ſhadow of a cloud which vaniſheth as ſoon as it is ſeen.

OF OBEDIENCE.

OBEDIENCE ſhoweth our true, rebellion our corrupt nature.

That kingdom is happy where the ſubjects are obedient, and the magiſtrates wiſe and merciful.

Wicked men obey through fear; good men from love and reverence for the prince, the laws, and the public.

Treaſon hath no place where obedience hath principality.—*Plato.*

Whoſoever obeyeth his ſuperior, inſtructeth his inferior.—*Cicero.*

Nothing thriveth by contention and ſtrife, but all things flouriſh through love and obedience.

Where reaſon ruleth appetite obeyeth.

They commonly prove the beſt maſters who have been the moſt obedient ſervants.

The humble and obedient gain honour, but the ſtubborn and riotous reproof and puniſhment.

The will of man when obedient to reaſon never ſtrayeth, but where men break through all bonds of duty, there follow all ſorts of plagues and puniſhments.—*Juſtinian.*

ESSAYS

ESSAYS ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS. No. XVIII.

ON TRANQUILLITY OF MIND.

Niſi ſapienti ſua non placent: omnis ſtultitia laborat faſtidio ſui: Non eſt beatus eſſe ſe qui non putat. SENECA.

THE ancient moraliſts have given us innumerable leſſons for the conducting and governing our paſſions, many of which have been ſince borrowed from them to form, or to embelliſh other ſyſtems that have recommended themſelves by the grand article of novelty, though carrying with them no better claim to the good opinion of the world, than that they were the maxims of people who lived a thouſand or two years ago, rendered but little worſe by the alterations.

Virtue and vice, truth and falſehood, honour and infamy, are in themſelves fixed and invariable principles; and human nature is much the ſame in the different individuals, whether they live in one age or another; and for this reaſon, whatever was true and good in morality at one time of the world will continue to be ſo in all others. Hence it is that the wiſeſt men, in whatever age they have lived, have ſaid the beſt things on moral ſubjects in general; and as a great many of theſe lived in very early ages, it is as much a worthier office in a writer, of a genius any thing leſs eminent than that of a *Cicero*, a *Seneca*, or a *Plato*, to accommodate their maxims to his own times, than to depend on his own worſe invention for new ones; as it would be in an illiterate country curate to read over in his pulpit the ſermons of a *Tillotſon*, rather than to deliver new ones of his own, which were worſe.

The latter of theſe is a practice very well recommended by a very great writer ſome years ago; the former is what the author of this paper would fain recommend to the other dabblers in his ſtrain. We are indeed very ſenſible that this is done much oftener than is generally ſuppoſed: the owning it to the world is the great thing that is wanting; for want of an honeſt freedom to acknowledge this, *Tillotſon* is mangled on the one hand, and *Seneca* is butchered on the other; and very good thoughts are ſo miſrepreſented, to prevent the readers perceiving whence they were ſtolen, that I often think a noble ſentiment, which I remember in all its force and beauty in the original author, when it confronts me in print, or from the pulpit in its new form, looks like the ſhade of poor *Deiphobus* in *Virgil*, who, though ſo handſome a fellow in his natural condition, that even *Helen* fell in love with him, yet came out ſo mangled by the enraged cuckold, who murthered him, that he almoſt frightened *Æneas* into fits at the meeting him.

The motto at the head of this paper is an egregious inſtance of this ſort of plagiariſm, when the Engliſh reader is informed that the ſenſe of it is—"None but a wiſe man is pleaſed with what he poſſeſſes; all folly creates a loathing of what we have; and no man can be happy that does not think himſelf ſo." How many inſtances will be recalled of whole diſſertations, poems, and even ſermons formed only on this baſis, compoſed of only repetitions of the ſame ſenſe in other words, and having no merit but what conſiſts in the truth and excellence of the original thought: yet which of all theſe authors will he find honeſtly acknowledging that he borrowed it from this venerable ſage? We are humble enough, and honeſt enough to acknowledge that the principal merit of this paper is not ſo much invention as accommodation. Things ever ſo well ſpoken, if not heard, might as well never have been ſaid at all; and the next merit to that of inſtructing from one's own wiſdom is, that of repreſenting in a proper light the wiſdom of others, to thoſe who otherwiſe would never have heard of it. I ſuppoſe it will naturally be allowed, that Tranquillity of Mind, the ſubject of this paper, was the ſame thing in the days of *Seneca* and *Socrates* that it is at preſent; and that the ſame rules will attain to it now as would then: if ſo, why are not the leſſons of thoſe authors toward the attaining it, as uſeful now as they were when they delivered them; yet who that writes or ſpeaks on the

ſame ſubject at this time can either give better, or will fairly repreſent theſe?

Tranquillity of ſpirit is the great, the ſovereign good of man; it not only in itſelf exceeds all other pleaſures, but it is as it were the ſubſtratum or baſis of all the reſt, with it, a thatched roof and mud floor can give real happineſs; without it, gilded walls and painted roofs impriſon pompous wretches: this is that ſupreme felicity which the wiſe ſeek by every means that nature has empowered them, and which ſome have even been ſo wiſe and ſo earneſt in the reſearches after, that they have found ways of extracting it from every thing, not only from the greateſt goods, but even from the moſt trivial accidents; as the alchemiſts, though with ſomewhat leſs ſucceſs, ſearch after the philoſoper's ſtone, in all ſubſtances, from gold itſelf to dung. What fortunes have been expended, what lives waſted in the reſearch of this latter precious treaſure, though there is no great proſpect that it ever will be obtained, nor is it even yet determined whether it would make the poſſeſſor happy or miſerable if it ſhould. At the ſame time, how certain is the ſucceſs of the attempt in ſeeking the other, how eaſy the means, how indiſputable the benefit, and yet how few employ their thoughts about it.

While we are thus earneſtly recommending the reſearch after this great good, it is proper, however, that we ſhould explain what we do, and what we do not mean by it. Tranquillity of Mind does not conſiſt in an eaſy indolence: it is not a retreat or vacation from all buſineſs, all affairs, all thought, or a profound careleſſneſs of all things; if this were Tranquillity, if this were the good we are recommending, ideots and idle diſſolutes would, for mere want of wiſdom, enjoy in its perfection, that greateſt happineſs which is the utmoſt reward of the wiſe for all their ſtudy. Multitude or abſence of affairs are both indifferent to this great end; and the wiſe and honeſt mind can enjoy as much of it, and that in as great perfection in the midſt of this noiſy town, and in a ſcene of the largeſt buſineſs, as in the idleſt hours of a ſolitary retirement. The great leſſon is compriſed in a few words: to be good and wiſe, is to be happy; this will in every ſtation give an unſhaken Tranquillity of Soul, a ſerene and equal form and pleaſurable ſtate of mind, under which every accident of life is agreeable, which will remain the ſame in buſineſs and retirement, which neither hurry nor idleneſs, neither good luck nor ill can diſturb or diſcompoſe, which no time or change can trouble or elevate, can alter or depreſs.

The great means of obtaining this moſt deſirable ſtate, is the preparing the mind for it, by freeing it from the thouſand things that naturally would prevent or hinder its enjoying it; and the furniſhing it with thoſe few, but eſſential things, which will qualify it to retain and to preſerve it.

The greateſt of all enemies to this happy ſtate, are the common and received opinions of the world, which are not eaſily ſhook off, even when they are known to be erroneous, as the generality of them certainly are.

The next impediments are our paſſions: theſe, when kept in proper bounds, are indeed of the greateſt uſe and benefit to our nature; but this regulation of them is a ſecret, which very few people are poſſeſſed of; and without this they create in us an eternal longing for what we have not, and in conſequence of this a diſſatisfaction with what we have. Under the government of theſe arbitrary and mad rulers, man never can be content; and he who cannot be content can never know the pleaſures of Tranquillity.

Slavery of mind is a much heavier bondage than ſlavery of body; how inconſiſtent this muſt be with Tranquillity is eaſily ſeen, when all who know what that happy ſtate is, know that Tranquillity and Liberty are one. Few nations at this time admit of bodily ſlavery, eſteeming it a diſgrace to human nature; but all nations abound with that which is much more ſo, the ſlavery of the mind, that baſe and mean ſervility with which the judgement and the will are tied down to cuſtoms and opinions, which are ſo far from univerſal truths, that they are mere local and particular ſyſtems, fitted to, or forced upon particular places. He who would enjoy an honourable and happy Tranquillity, muſt ſhake off theſe partial maxims; he muſt not ſuppoſe that the eating an egg in Lent on one ſide of a brook is a mortal ſin, and on the other ſide is no crime at all, becauſe in a different dioceſs; he muſt not ſuppoſe that

that the uncovering the head is a real mark of reſpect, becauſe we do it before our ſuperiours; or that the uncovering the feet, and laying the hand upon the breaſt is ſo becauſe the orientals do it; he muſt learn by a thouſand other ſimilar inſtances that both are indifferent, neither good nor bad, neither right nor wrong; he muſt conſider himſelf as a citizen of the world, not of any one town or nation of it; and inform himſelf, as well as he can, of his own nature, and act as he believes an all-wiſe and beneficent Creator meant that a creature placed in ſuch a ſtation ſhould act, and conſider what from him will make others as well as himſelf moſt happy.

The general plan thus laid, he is to deſcend yet farther into himſelf; and when he knows what ſtation his Creator has given him in the general order of beings, he is to conſider what ſtation in particular his own reſolution, or that of others, or chance itſelf has placed him in among his own ſpecies. Whatever this be, ſtrict honeſty is to be obſerved in it; and if on mature deliberation, the ſtation he is fixed in appears leſs proper than many others, for his genius, fortune, or talents, he ſhould change it for any other that appears more proper. But this is a change a wiſe man can make only once.

When the firſt appointment of life is thus ſettled, and the mind is ſatisfied with it, the whole care and thought ought to be applied to what before could only take up the greater part of it; this great ſubject is *Piety:* by this the ſoul is ſettled in its happineſs, is free, is pure, and finds its greateſt happineſs in the worthieſt employment; the contemplating his own and the wide world's Creator; the great, the ſovereign maſter of all things, the parent and ſupporter of all viſible objects, and of the heart that rejoices in the contemplation of them: who can never be comprehended by the ſenſes, but who muſt be adored and reverenced with the whole heart; and from whom we are to hope all good, and to expect a defence from all real evil.

To this he is to join a plain and open freedom and ſimplicity of behaviour, alike to all, and remembering himſelf in every action, nay, and in every thought, open to the world, or to a greater judge, to GOD. He is to learn to fear and reverence himſelf, and then he will never need to diſturb his happy Tranquillity by fearing others. He is to remember, that exceſs is ever followed with ſatiety; that vanity never knows any end but ſhame; and that moderation, which is the golden rule, by which he is to avoid both, is to be kept up in every word, in every action, nay, even in every thought: this is the great parent and guardian of Tranquillity; which never can be injured by any adverſe accident, ſo long as this checks all ſplendour, all pomp, and vanity, and knows no deſire beyond a moderate ſufficiency.

All accidents are moſt powerful againſt thoſe who ſtand the higheſt; the lightning blaſts the loftieſt trees, and the greateſt buildings, while the humble weeds and cottages eſcape: and the tempeſt, as the ſailor very well knows, does infinitely leſs hurt when the ſails are taken down, than when they are all up, and open to the winds.

Conſtancy of mind is a natural conſequence of a conſciouſneſs of being in the right; this cannot fail attending a life founded on theſe rules; and this is to be encouraged in the higheſt manner: whatever happens to a wiſe and conſtant mind, appears the beſt that could have happened; and it never had rather any thing elſe ſhould be the ſtate of things than juſt what is. When this is affected it is idle and unmeaning; but when real, it is a Tranquillity, founded on a juſt idea of the greatneſs and the goodneſs of the Author of all things; and by this, the ſame greatneſs of ſoul, that is above triumphing in any event, in which itſelf had no ſhare, is alſo raiſed above all fear, and looks down upon even death itſelf without terrour, eſteeming it the end of all troubles, but none in itſelf.

A mind thus formed makes a man live without diſturbance, and without fear, firm and conſtant to himſelf, always agreeing with himſelf, and full of an unalterable inward peace.

A noble heathen on this foundation tells us, "That a wiſe man is always full of joy, is ever chearful, pleaſed, and even equal in pleaſure with the deities themſelves; that a permanent and equal joy is the effect of wiſdom only, and that in reality none can be joyful but the wiſe" *Solus ſapiens gaudet*, was the remarkable reply of a

philoſopher to a noiſy band of rioters, who eſteemed drunkenneſs and noiſe the proofs of joy; and though it appeared an inexplicable paradox to thoſe who reproached him with his gravity, by oppoſing to it their own gaiety; yet he who could have looked into the hearts of all the parties, would certainly have found happineſs only in his who ſpoke it.

The man, who, on ſuch principles as thoſe of this great philoſopher, has founded a rational Tranquillity, will find that happineſs in his own breaſt, which others in vain ſeek for elſewhere: he will be always able to entertain himſelf, and will continue to enjoy a perfect content in himſelf, which is the true effect of real wiſdom. The whole of this great happineſs, in fine, depends upon two things, which are both in every body's power; theſe are innocence, and a good conſcience. The firſt of theſe, arms him who poſſeſſes it with an aſſurance that leads him to meet every thing that happens to him undiſturbed, but it is not always ſufficient to carry him through long ſcenes of unlucky accidents; then the latter is called in, and the conſciouſneſs of this gives a courage and conſtancy of mind that nothing can ſhake. Conſcience calls up all our thoughts and wiſhes, as well as our actions, arraigns and tries them all; if guilty, it condemns them; but if juſtifiable, it gives a plaudit to the whole act of life, that places all other cenſures or chances far below our notice. *Epicurus* long ſince obſerved, that there was no cloſet ſecret enough for the wicked man, but that his evil conſcience made its way through all encloſures; and on the other hand, the Tranquillity and honeſt pride of a good conſcience enabled *Scipio*, when accuſed by the Romans of a crime he was not guilty of, to tell them what *Livy* afterwards recorded of him: "Know, fellow citizens, that *Scipio* has a heart too great to know how to be falſe, and which cannot debaſe itſelf ſo far as to defend its own innocence."

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

THOUGHTS ON THE FASHIONABLE VICE.

A Very eminent author has judiciouſly called a certain reigning paſſion in the human frame by the expreſſive name of "The Univerſal Paſſion;" and the world has acknowledged the juſtice of the denomination, though it was not of abſolute neceſſity: we may ſurely therefore be allowed a right of new naming another paſſion, which is of late years become more univerſal even than that; and which, though the politeſt people in the world, are fond of the practice of it, yet has no name by which it can poſſibly be decently expreſſed in good company. The modeſty of an age ago endeavoured to diſguiſe this favourite idol of the heart, under the name of an honourable paſſion, *Love*; but as the rudeneſs of our clergy, and others of the humdrum order, has been ill-bred enough to diſtinguiſh it from that affection under another very harſh name, beginning alſo with an *(L)*, we cannot but ſtrongly recommend it to the world to drop at once ſo improper and ill-expreſſive a name as the firſt, and ſo coarſe a one as the latter, and henceforth to call it *The faſhionable Vice.*

Few people of any ſhare of breeding are at preſent indeed ſo ungenteel as to be aſhamed of it; but this name may be a means of rendering it much leſs ſhocking, and of giving the raw beauties of the riſing age a more juſt idea of the rank and eſteem it holds in high life, than they will learn from the old-faſhioned maxims of their gouvernante, or their *Telemachus.*

People who know the world, have at all times been ready to allow, that there is nothing ſo troubleſome, ſo unnatural, or ſo prejudicial to thoſe who would make a figure in it, as modeſty. The women, though perhaps as much the wiſeſt as the handſomeſt part of the creation, have been at all times, by the cunning of the men, kept in ſuch a ſtate of ſlavery and ſubjection, that they muſt wait the notice of them to be called out into life; and theſe very notices, the modeſty men have for their own ends, recommended to their minds, has prevented them from accepting of; and taught them for many ages to ſay no, as regularly as doctors to a biſhoprick, to things they had all the while as much a mind to. This is the ſlavery in

which

which the female world remained under the juriſdictions of our anceſtors; but the women begin to find out now that they have wills of their own; that this troubleſome virtue, as they were taught to call it, is unnatural, and unneceſſary; and that the females of the lower rank in birth and beauty might make no ſcruple of aſſiſting in the change; the moſt eminent Sylvia who ſaw daily the dove, the ſparrow, and the happy hen, receive the addreſſes of their lovers in the open ſun, while each not tied to one, ſelected from a herd of followers ſucceſſively, whichever pleaſed her beſt; moſt nobly damned the unnatural cautions ſhe had been uſed to tie herſelf to, and gave a looſe to her wanton inclinations.

The ladies can comfort themſelves in the integrity of their own intentions, and in the thought, that though the folly of old cuſtoms is not to be got over at once, a few years will give the ſanction of cuſtom to what is looked but odly on at preſent.

While females of the foremoſt rank thus nobly reſolve at once to ruſh into an abſolutely natural ſtate, and ſhake off the troubleſome chains of policy, to enjoy the unreſtrained pleaſures of the happier brutes; the beauties of the ſecond claſs, remembering the proper diſtance, even in vice, that is to be obſerved between them and their betters, ſhow their reſolves to take ſhorter leaps, and only deſcend to the condition of the lower rank of their own ſpecies, above whom malicious fortune had raiſed them; as it appeared to themſelves, only to debar them from the joys of gay familiarity. With this regard, a jovial ſiſterhood, unable to endure with patience the reſtraint the imaginary laws of honour laid them under, while they ſaw the amorous ſhoe-boy and the happy cinder-wench roll down the hill in *Greenwich* park together; reſolved on the ſame ſcene of happineſs, and throwing ſhame and modeſty behind them, picked out their play-fellows, and became for many hours the happieſt blackguards in the world.

Theſe, and a thouſand equally eminent inſtances, which furniſh the diſcourſe of every rout in this polite town, give us a proſpect of what is like to be the ſucceſs of the preſent polite plan of life among the women; and it ſeems no ill omen to their expected independency, that their lovers ſeem to be in no ſort of danger about it. There was a time when injured huſbands would murther; fathers have recourſe to laws; and brothers to revenge; but theſe are antiquated maxims now; and it ſeems as ſafe a thing to rob a man of his honour, as to tell him he never had any. Thus ſtands the caſe at preſent in regard to modern female reformation, which ſeems to promiſe to make as great a figure in the annals of our times, as a late change of the ſame name in a ſomewhat parallel ſubject. It is pretty well known to every body who has examined human nature with any degree of attention, that when a woman has ſet her heart upon any thing ſhe will do it. And like the ſtubborn mouſe in the fable, will run into the fire or water, rather than be put out of her ſtraight courſe, though ſhe does not know where ſhe is going; but as it ſeems yet a diſputable point, whether the reformation the ladies are intending to bring about will be adviſeable or not; it may not be improper to throw in ſome hints at ſo lucky a juncture; and ſince the ladies will not hear, and their natural guardians have given up the point, the only method is to addreſs their gallants.

The miſchiefs and inconveniencies of this faſhionable paſſion, are allowed to be ſo many, and ſo great, that when the wildeſt fellow ſeriouſly thinks of them, he is aſhamed of his folly, in purchaſing any thing at ſuch a price; and the real value of what he does purchaſe it at, may be eaſily underſtood, from the ſerious declaration of the wiſeſt man of the preſent age; who is not aſhamed to own, that he has run into more intrigues of this kind than moſt people, but that he is paſt it, and is glad he is ſo. The whole paſſion is indeed but a phrenſy, a fever of the ſoul, always troubleſome, and often dangerous, he is moſt happy who knows leaſt of it; and if not kept in due bounds, it would put the whole world into diſorder.

The female advocates, on the other ſide, pride themſelves greatly on the example of a very wiſe and famous people, the Lacedæmonians, who, according to Plutarch, were ſo far from puniſhing the utmoſt exceſſes of this paſſion, even when it went to adultery itſelf; that they encouraged and rewarded it, as the means of peopling the

ſtate, and adding to the number of mankind. The civil advocate is to be allowed, indeed, the truth of the quotation, which he has tranſlated fairly; but we are to be allowed alſo to remark, that the wiſe ſtate that tolerated, and even encouraged this vice, encouraged alſo another, which all the world beſide have agreed to hold almoſt as odious, that is, thieving; and we beg leave to recommend it to our Lacedæmonian matrons, to perfect themſelves in the latter of theſe virtues, before they fall into the practice of the former; that the gallant may not only have his love returned, but his pocket picked alſo in good company; and there may remain no diſtinction between the houſe of the counteſs and the brothel.

The cuſtoms of one nation, however eminent for wiſdom, are not to ſway us againſt right reaſon, and the whole world beſide, in all the nations of which, there can be no one inſtance produced, beſide that of the Lacedæmonians, of the toleration of this crime; but every where in the barbarous and moſt civiliſed, in the moſt ancient as well as the moſt modern governments, it has ever been ſtigmatiſed with the utmoſt opprobrium, and even been puniſhed with greater ſeverity than almoſt any other crime. It has been ſuppoſed by many, that the crime of late ages had been leſs frequent, as the puniſhment of it had been gradually more and more mitigated; but there is a ſmall miſtake in this; for as it ſeems pretty certain, that there are more infidelities in modern London in a week, than there were in ancient Rome in a twelvemonth; there muſt be ſome other reaſon for the growing lenity of the laws againſt it. The ſenators of old Rome were all old fellows, no man under fifty could be admitted into that venerable body; and as the rebellious blood in their veins was cold, they made laws in caſes of adultery only againſt others; whereas common prudence will teach the young ſages of more modern times to ſoften puniſhments, which it is not impoſſible may affect themſelves; and the ſeverity of the law may well abate, when half the people who vote for it are, perhaps, conſcious that themſelves deſerve the laſh of it.

In ancient Rome, where people were at leaſt as wiſe and virtuous as in Sparta, there was no formal law againſt adultery; the publick were not ſuppoſed at all concerned in it, but as it was a domeſtick crime, the puniſhment was arbitrary, and lay wholly in the breaſt of the injured huſband, the lives of both the criminals not excepted. The emperor Auguſtus was the firſt who reduced this crime to publick laws; and he had the misfortune to ſee it executed on the perſons of his children; this was the Julian law by which adultery was always puniſhed with death, and this virtuous regulation went ſo far, that where the huſband was infamous enough to conſent to the crime, or to ſee it and not complain, the publick had a right to accuſe, and the huſband as well as the wife was liable to puniſhment.

The emperor Theodoſius, in the year 380, deviſed a very odd ſort of puniſhment for adultery, and ſuch a one as was an honour to the age he lived in; by this law the ſentence was not death, but a publick repetition of the crime. To the honour of the matrons of that time be it recorded, that their modeſty made this a more terrible puniſhment to them than death itſelf; and fewer incurred this, than ever had been known to incur the other in an equal time. Perhaps it would not be very adviſeable to recommend the enforcing this law among us, ſince our matrons differ ſo much from thoſe of the Theodoſian times; that it is more than poſſible they might commit the crime for the ſake of the puniſhment.

The modern laws are favourable enough, to the man, though in general certainly the greater criminal of the two; but the ſeverity of other times and nations has determined the matter much otherwiſe, Lycurgus puniſhed the adulterer in the ſame manner as the parricide. The Locrians tore out his eyes; and the eaſtern nations in general make death the puniſhment, and often death with torture. The Saxons adjudged death to both parties, they burnt the wife alive, and made the adulterer a witneſs of her death; then erecting a ſcaffold over her aſhes, they hanged him on it, and there left him, to be devoured by the birds, and her aſhes to be blown about by the winds. In England heretofore, king Edmond puniſhed adulterry in the ſame manner as murther; and Canute, though ſo favourable

favourable to his own ſex, from the remembrance of ſome of the crimes of his younger days, that he ordered only baniſhment to the man, yet made the puniſhment of the woman to have her noſe and ears cut off. If ſome inviſible power could in one night execute this well concerted puniſhment on all the modern wives who have deſerved it; I am afraid we ſhould begin to know wives from maids by their mutilated faces. In Spain they puniſhed the adulterer by rendering him unable to commit the crime again.

Such has been the light in which brave and virtuous nations have ever looked upon this infamous and deteſtable crime. It has always been the partiality of the world, to hold it much more criminal in women than in men, though the ſame vows and obligations are made on both ſides in the marriage ceremony, and in the eye of ſtrict juſtice both are equally criminal. The lenity with which the laws have paſſed over adultery on the man's ſide, and the air of gallantry with which it is received in the world, have greatly contributed to the making it common: but though this has not perhaps been ſufficiently attended to, in all probability the adultery on the wife's ſide is frequently owing to this. The taking revenge in kind is a very natural ſentiment; and he knows very little of women, who does not know how little force any conſiderations can have to ſtop them when thoroughly provoked; in ſhort, if there be any one rule ſufficient to keep wives honeſt, it is this: that the huſbands be honeſt themſelves. A virtuous eſteem from the wife to the huſband, is a bond very rarely broken through, and nothing is ſo much his intereſt on all accounts to keep up: it would ſtartle a man of any honour, if, when he was firſt going to commit the crime himſelf, he was aſſured that it would be the occaſion of his wife's doing the ſame; but this is more than ten times in twelve the caſe; and as little as our modern married gallants may think it, there is ſcarce any one of them who is not thoroughly repaid for his falſehood in the ſame way.

SENEX.

THE AFFECTING MEMOIRS OF TWO VETERAN SOLDIERS; OR, THE MILITARY HOSPITAL. AN ADMIRED FRAGMENT.

(From Emma Corbett; ſee our Review for May.)

MEMOIRS OF THE CARBINES.

"OH for the hiſtory of that wound! ſaid I, ſeeing a ſcar upon the cheek of the perſon appointed to ſhow me the hoſpital!——Oh for the hiſtory of that wound!

Not worth the telling, anſwered the man, pointing to the ſtump of his left thigh, as to a more important ſubject of curioſity. He took me into a different quarter of the building, which, preſented the lodgings of thoſe who were penſioners. In each was a ſmall bed, a chair, and a table. The attendant's name was Julius Carbine. At a door leading into one of the apartments he ſtopped, and then looked through an aperture, which commanded the room.

The luckieſt of all moments, ſaid Julius—for brother Neſtor will ſoon be at it, and it is a day of diſcipline. We will enter.

Julius, ſaid the owner of the apartment, as we entered, ſit down with your company. The ſide of the bed was covered with a clean white cloth by a little girl who opened the door, and I had alſo a little girl with me, and we all ſat down. It was actually the *brother*, and not the brother *ſoldier* only, to whom Julius introduced us. In their appearance there was a fraternal ſimilarity, not ſo much conſiſting in the features and limbs which remained, as in the misfortunes which had happened to thoſe inviſible parts which lay ſcattered in different quarters of the globe.

Julius was the younger of the Carbines, and as he placed himſelf *ſideways* upon the bed, and deſired Carbine the elder (whoſe name was Neſtor) to ſuſpend the attack—he told his ſtory.

We

We ſlept in the ſame cradle, and were nurſed up for the ſervice. Our little arms——

He flouriſhed a ſtump which projected about four inches from the right ſhoulder——Our little arms——

But I have begun the matter wrong and prematurely; for before I relate the account which Carbine gave of himſelf, I ſhould offer ſome deſcription of his perſon, as well as that of his brother Neſtor. It is the ſtump of Julius which reminds me of this.

Carbine the elder was the remnant of a noble figure, who, in the uprightneſs of his youth, muſt have riſen ſix feet from the earth perpendicularly. He had the marks of about ſeventy years wearing in his face—allowing for the natural vigour of his form, the invaſions of incident, time, and profeſſion. The preſent ſtoop in his ſhoulders was favourable to the height, or rather to the want of height in his apartment. It is not without juſt cauſe that I called Neſtor a *remnant*. Nature originally mixed up in him her faireſt proportions. At the time I ſaw him he was a capital figure reduced. For inſtance, if you looked him in the face, or, more properly to ſpeak, in the reſidue of his face, you would perceive, in his left cheek, a deep ſcarification, which boaſted no ſort of rivalſhip with the glorious embrowning of the other that had received no injury. Though Neſtor himſelf ſaid, "the whole cheek, in compariſon with the half cheek, looked like an errant poltroon." "It is a cheek (cried he) which ſeems to have done no duty; now here (continued he, turning the other ſide to view with much triumph) here are the ſigns of ſervice."

Both the Carbines, indeed, had *ſerved* to ſome purpoſe. In point of honorary credentials there was little cauſe of jealouſy. Nothing could be more equally divided than the mutual marks of brotherhood in bravery. Sorely battered were the outworks of both. It is worth while to obſerve how the matter was ſettled to their ſatisfaction and credit. The thigh of Julius became the victim of a parapet; but then Neſtor was even with him, when he had the honour to drop his left arm in the counterſcarp. But as if fortune did not imagine an arm, and that a *left* arm, a ſufficient equivalent to a whole thigh, amputated at one deciſive whizz by a cannon ball, ſhe deprived Neſtor of his right foot, which was left at the bottom of an entrenchment in Flanders. The younger Carbine had the track of a muſquet viſible at the extremity of his neck, and the bullets with which that muſket was charged ſlanted along the left jaw, carrying off ſome of the fineſt teeth in the world, and which, perhaps, are even yet to be ſeen in one of the foſſés. To bring the military ſcale even, on the part of Julius, he has the good fortune to conceal under his hat (which upon account of that concealment he ſeldom wears) a reſpectable contuſion, which, beginning at the left ear, ſwept away not only the greateſt part of that, but all that grew in its path, from one end to the other; which diſtinguiſhing ſtroke is in honour of the baſtion. But Julius had his *unoſtentatious* wounds too: his ſhirt covering no leſs than ſix, inſomuch that his boſom was croſſed this way and that, direct and tranſverſe, like a draught-board. I detected the flush of ſomething like victory in the countenance of Julius, as he threw open his chitterlin, and opened his ſhirt-collar under pretence of too much heat; but Carbine the elder checked his brother's ambition by baring his right arm to his ſhoulder (or rather begging *me* to bare it) and there diſcovering a maſked battery of blows, which were a fair match for thoſe in the breaſt of Julius.

Thus were the teſtimonies of their proweſs participated; "and if (ſaid they) either of us could have boaſted a leſs equal diviſion, it would have been a blow too many for our friendſhip, and, perhaps, have bred ill blood betwixt us."

[*Here the fragment is torn.*]

——the veteran Carbines, after having platooned and pioneered it for a number of years, in the cauſe of their country, found at length they could keep the field no longer.

They entered the Temple of Peace; but not quite on the footing of ordinary members. The ſenior Carbine privately enjoyed ſome ſmall privileges, and the junior was in poſſeſſion of the caſualties, derivable from ſhowing the hoſpital to ſuch as had the curioſity to ſurvey it; and he hopped about with his *ruins* in a manner that engaged one's pity and admiration.

[*A ſecond rent in the fragment.*]

Now

Now, Neſtor was a man of inalienable affections. They were not to be ſubdued. The military paſſion was by no means dead in his boſom. The heart of the ſoldier was ſtill viſible in his little bed-chamber. There were to be ſeen, ſuſpended from the walls, the battered corſlet that had covered his breaſt, and the firelock, whoſe iron mouth was almoſt worn out by the loadings. They were brightly burniſhed, and the niceſt care taken to clean them weekly.

But this was nothing. The practical part of a ſoldier's diſcipline did Neſtor carry on in a room of forty inches diameter.

No ſooner were we all ſeated by the ſide of the bed, than a ſingular ceremony began. He had ſix ſons, all little, all living for their country, and in ſecret training for the battle under their father. It was his cuſtom, thrice in the week, to turn the key upon all the penſioners but his brother, and inſtruct his family in the art of war. Poor as he was, he had actually been at the coſt of equipping them; had fitted up for them ſomething that reſembled a uniform, and, in miniature accoutrements, preſented them with the ſword, the muſquet, and the bayonet.

The ſoldier's ſcience was taught them by the veteran. One branch or another of the art military was the ſubject of every day. The ſons of Neſtor Carbine knew not the enervating luxuries of artificial heat: they thawed the ſeverity of the ſeaſons with nobler fires. Their education was wholly martial. At night they liſtened to the lecture, and their ſwords were drawn forth to practice what they had heard in the morn. They engaged their ſtrengthening arms in the *mock* fight, that they might be prepared for the *real* one. It was now the evening of the ravelin, then of the flanking; now of the fortification, then of the foſſé; now of the half-moon, then of the epaulement; now of the ſaps, and then of the ambuſcade; now of the horn-works, and then of the baſtion; now of the gabion, and then again of the mines, the parapet, the battery, or the tenaille.

They had juſt begun an engagement as we entered the room.

It will be beſt related before the younger Carbine tells his ſtory. Let him therefore repoſe a little longer upon the bed.

The ſtripling troops were drawn up three deep in the center of the room, and the object of attack was a large deal trunk ſet upright betwixt the contending parties. One ſide were to oppoſe and one to defend. The father was commander, and in good time came the brother, who, inſtead of repoſing on the bed as above mentioned, ſprung up with ſurpriſing agility, and hopped away to head the adverſe party, making a kind of warlike muſick with a little drum, tattooed by the timber inſtrument that ſerved him for an arm. Neſtor, meantime, aſſumed a whiſtle, which ſerved for a clarionet.

The engagement was carried on in the exacteſt military order; they advanced, they retreated, they rallied, and they came on again. Every little heart panted with ambition, every eye ſparkled with expectation of victory. The mimick ardour ſoon became real, and the two generals were themſelves wrought up into a ſerious ſenſation. Julius ſhouted, and Neſtor encouraged. But, preſently, the aſpect of the battle altered, for one of the *beſiegers* (a boy of uncommon bravery) took one of the *beſieged* priſoner. The conqueror flouriſhed his little foil, but the captive ſhed tears of ſlavery and ſorrow. The general on the worſted ſide affected to be diſmayed. His opponent, ſpirited up his army, purſued his victory, took a *ſecond* of the enemy priſoner, and the town (that is, the *box*) was taken.

A ſhout of joy was heard on one ſide, while the poor remains of the conquered troops fled to a corner that was the interior encampment behind the bed. Julius beat the dead march with his wooden drumſtick; but Neſtor and his troops, having burſt the city gates (that is, the box *lid*) proceeded to plunder. It contained all the magazines of the enemy, conſiſting of new foils, martial caps, belts, wooden bayonets, confections, and fruits. Theſe were the prizes of conqueſt. They were all fairly won, and divided amongſt the victors according to ſeniority. The little girl, who had ſat on the bed, now ſprung up, took a ſmall Ozier baſket from a hook, and ſtrewed flowers in the path of the victorious, ſinging a ſong of triumph as they marched round the room. The ceremonies, however, being over, both

parties came forward, and ſhook hands very heartily in token of good will, and then the affair ended with, "God ſave great George our King," and a general huzza.

"——Our little arms (continued Julius, whom I will interrupt no more) were nurſed into early vigour for the field: for our father, whoſe bones——

"May every ſaint bleſs them!" ſaid Neſtor.

"——have been repoſing more than half a century, in different parts of Flanders and Germany, ſtruck firſt into that mode of training which my brother has adopted. Other people's children have playthings given them, becauſe, forſooth, they whimper for them; but we were never allowed ſo much as a hoop or a top till we gained it by a victory. We knew the difficulty of obtaining the prize, and valued it the more; and thus were fitted for deeds of hardihood, ere other infants had an idea of glory."

"Poor creatures!" ſaid Neſtor's ſecond ſon, ſcornfully.

"*We* could vault upon the ſteeds of the menage before *they* could keep the ſaddle of their wooden ponies. Ripe for practice, we were ſent forth, at an early age, to the field, and both of us entered as volunteers in the ſervice of our country."

"We did ſo," ſaid Neſtor.

"Nature—for which, ſtump as I am, I ſtill thank her—gave us no bad forms; and though we took the field with faces as effeminate as that of our mother — You was reckoned the very model of her, you know, Neſtor—yet the firſt campaign left us no room to bluſh upon that ſcore. Our virgin engagement happened in the hotteſt glow of the ſummer, and we were ſoon rid of a delicacy which is inglorious on the front of a ſoldier. Oh with what pleaſure did we contemplate the alterations at our return!"

"I remember it," ſaid Neſtor, ſmiling.

"The traits of the mother were quite worn out by the weather. In every lineament there was ſeaſoning. The ſun had written *hero* in our countenances, and we rejoiced in the dignity of the tan.

"But mark the joke, ſir; a fantaſtical pair of wenches pretended to love us, in our fair-weather ſuit of features, before we made the firſt ſally; that is, before we were *worth* loving; but took it into their heads to quarrel with our appearance the very moment we returned. They wanted ſtill to ſee the red and white of the *woman*, and ſo took to themſelves new paramours.—The jades gave us up, ſir, for a couple of fellows who would ſhudder at the patter of a hail-ſtorm."

"So much the better (ſaid Neſtor). We have had the ſatisfaction to ſee one of the raſcals hanged for ſheep-ſtealing; and the other, you know, is to be put into the pillory this day ſe'ennight."

"And I will be prepared for him, I warrant ye," exclaimed one of the boys.

"No, child (ſaid Neſtor) he is no mark for the ſon of a ſoldier."

"After this, ſir, we had no lazy periods of peace. Some part or another of Europe was continually beating the drum or ſounding the trumpet in the ear of England. It was our duty to go forth in her defence."

"Father (ſaid the eldeſt of the boys) when is it likely we ſhall have a *war?*"

"My brother, ſir—(continued Carbine, who was not put out by any family remarks)—my brother, ſir, had the honour of the firſt misfortune."

"You do not call it by a right name," ſaid Neſtor.

"*He triumphed* in the firſt teſtimony of the warrior."

"I am an elder brother (ſaid Neſtor) and the firſt blow was my birth-right."

"But I was ſoon even with him; for, towards the cloſe of the campaign, a random ſhot—when I was thinking of nothing leſs, gave the four fingers of my left hand to the enemy. In that condition we entered into winter quarters.

"But no ſooner was my brother cured of the wound in his face——

"You may ſee the mark of it here, ſir," ſaid Neſtor.

"——in his face, than he received one much deeper in his heart!"

"In his *heart?* (cried the youngeſt of the ſix ſons, clapping his hand on his father's ſide)—why, you joke: here it is alive and merry now. I can feel it beat."

"God keep it ſo (anſwered the eldeſt). It will be a ſore day for us when that ſtops, I promiſe thee."

"Give me thy hand, Ferdinand (ſaid Neſtor) and, brother, do you go on with

with your ſtory, for it entertains the gentleman and his little daughter, and I like to hear it. You were always good at a ſtory from a child. Go on."

"——would you believe it, ſir, that a fellow ſo ſliced ſhould have the impudence to attack one of the prettieſt girls in England?"

"In the *world*, you might have ſaid," cried Neſtor, ſhaking his knee.

"——like a brave boy of the blade, he puſhed his point right on, turned his *worſt* ſide to the wench, and inſiſted upon her taking the ſcars as a recommendation."

"Why, they *were* ſo," ſaid Neſtor, holding his knee ſtill while he ſpoke.

"——in this manner he continued to batter the citadel, which trembled in the boſom of the poor girl, and in leſs than a month, no time at all for ſuch a ſiege, he entered the fair caſtle of her affections in triumph."

"By the blood that I have ſhed, ſir (ſaid Neſtor) and by the drops which *yet* flow in my body, Frances was the beſt and braveſt wench that ever lay by the ſide of a ſoldier."

"Neſtor (ſaid Julius) hold your tongue.—His limbs, ſir, were almoſt conſtantly on the move. War carried them away. What of that? His joke was ready. Never mind, Frances, would he ſay to his wife, I am the winner yet. Fear nothing. Were I reduced to my trunk, I ſhould flouriſh ſtill, my girl. A ſoldier, whoſe children have blood in their veins, is invulnerable. He is immortal in his ſons."

"Let us *engage*, father!" ſaid one of the boys eagerly, as he brandiſhed his foil.

"Thus would my brother heal up the wounds of the war; but be that as it may, wounds are but ſorry things in a family. Often has my brother diſputed with me on this ſubject.—Julius, would he ſay, thou art but half a loyal ſubject ſtill—*thou* giveſt to thy country the ſervices only of an individual, while I furniſh it with the force of a whole family. As an *individual*, thou muſt ſoon die; but hadſt thou taken care to *multiply* thyſelf as I have done, thou mighteſt well expect to live, and conquer theſe thouſand years. Brother, brother, it is a falſe notion; a ſoldier ought, of all men in his majeſty's dominions, the ſooneſt to marry: he ought, indeed.—Notwithſtanding this, ſir, I could never be prevailed upon. No, though an honeſt girl offered to ſling my knapſack acroſs her ſhoulder after the loſs of my thigh. To confeſs the plain truth to you, I did not like certain ceremonies betwixt my brother and ſiſter at their partings. Frances, indeed, wept but little; but in my opinion, ſhe *looked* a much deeper ſorrow than is to be expreſſed by a pair of wet eyes."

Neſtor hemmed violently.

"And as to my brother, though he cocked his hat fiercely—pretended to have caught cold—rubbed up his accoutrements, and bluſtered mightily, he never was ſteadily himſelf—and how the devil *ſhould* he be—for a week after. Theſe things, ſir, are againſt the grain. The bruſh of a bullet is nothing at all: it may take off your head, or it may only take off your hat: either way, no great matter—but the cries of a woman—the piercing agonies of a wife to come acroſs one's thoughts in the laſt moments—no, ſir, no, damn it—there is no bearing that—I will live and die a batchelor!

"But this is not the worſt, ſir. *Death* ſometimes comes at the bottom of the account to *unſoldier* a man. He knocked at brother Neſtor's door, and carried Frances away while ſhe was nurſing him of a fever, into which he was thrown by the pain of a wound. 'Zounds! that was a terrible day, Neſtor, was it not?"

"Terrible!" ſaid Neſtor, turning his head from the company.

"She died ſuddenly. Courage, ſaid I, brother. He waved his hand, and ſpoke not. Brother, ſaid I, have courage.—Fool, replied he, in a paſſion—(if he had called me ſo in cold blood, I would have had him out)—Fool (ſaid he, in a way that one could not but forgive him, ſtamping his foot on the ground at the ſame time) am I, thinkeſt thou, before God Almighty, or the enemy? What has courage to do before Him? thou ſhouldeſt tell me to be *patient*—I ſaid no more; for the poor Frances lay dead before his eyes; and there being but one bed of any ſize, the living and the dead lay together."

"Child (ſaid Neſtor to the little girl, his daughter, who was ſobbing at the ſide of the bed, with her apron thrown over her eyes)—come hither. Thou art *like* thy mother—kiſs me."

" Neſtor (continued Julius) tied the crape round his arm, and his ſoul was in mourning. He gave Frances to the earth. Decency———

" *Go no farther*," ſaid Neſtor.

" ———Decency required *my* attendance, ſir. My poor Carbine ſhed then the firſt tears that I ever ſaw upon his cheek. Oh! he was melted down into ſomething ſofter than his mother. He wanted to prevent the man from ſtriking the nails into the coffin.———

" Julius, GO NO FARTHER, I ſay," cried Neſtor, preſſing his daughter cloſe to his breaſt.

" I wiſh my uncle would hold his tongue," ſaid one of the boys.

" He opened the cloſed lid, and peeped in (continued Julius). He caſt a lingering look into the grave. He drew his hand gently over the coffin as the ſexton was beginning to lower it. He kneeled down to ſee that it was put *ſoftly* into the ground. He let it go, and ſaid he was perfectly reſigned; then came away, and then returned; then went off a ſecond time, and ſought the grave again, wringing his hand, and declaring he was perfectly reſigned all the time———

" Wilt *kill* me, Julius? (ſaid Neſtor) ſtop, I ſay!"

" ———in ſhort, ſir, he—he—he—did ſo many things upon that occaſion, that, ſurely, if a man has any love for a woman, he ought to be a batchelor."

[*The fragment is here defaced, and illegible for ſome pages.*]

———after the engagement, the ſolemn thoughts again came on. Julius rubbed his face twice or thrice along the pillow, and declared, that while the wind continued in that quarter, his old achs would twinge him a little.

" And in this hoſpital, ſir, we are now laid up for life," ſaid Julius.

He rubbed his face again upon the pillow. " Well (ſaid he, riſing) every dog has his day!"

Upon this Neſtor began to whiſtle:—not one of thoſe tunes, which ariſe from vacancy, but a whiſtle truely contemplative; it was more ſlow and penſive as he proceeded, and in its cloſing cadence, a tear ſtarted from his eye. Streaming almoſt to the borders of the upper lip, it ſettled there; and though, as he waved his head backwards and forwards, it trembled upon the edge of his cheek, it did not fall.

When he had opened the door, I ſtole an opportunity to put ſomething into his hand.

He took it as money ought to be taken by a brave or worthy man who wants aſſiſtance, and ſees no ſhame in receiving it. A ſober ſmile came into his countenance; but the *tear* continued.

His daughter's hand was ſtill cloſed in his; but ſhe looked at the tear, and was taking out her handkerchief.

" Let it alone, my dear (ſaid Neſtor.) *It is your mother's.*"

How are the Carbines to be envied! ſaid I, when we were ſtepping into the ſtreet.

" You flatter us," replied Neſtor, bowing gently.

I went two paces, and turned back.

The tear had verged off, poſſibly while he was bowing.

It had got upon *my* little girl's face; and there it hung like a dew drop from a roſe bud.

Good God, ſaid I, how rapid an exchange!

In ſaying this, I found it had vaniſhed from the cheek of my daughter, in the time that I was making the exclamation!

Alas, it is quite gone then! ſaid I.

No! upon lifting my hand to my face ſometime after, I found the precious offering of ſympathy had changed a *third* time its reſidence, and was trembling on my *own* cheek. I bleſſed it, and * * *

STATE PAPERS.

Anſwer from the Court of Great Britain to the Declaration of the Empreſs of Ruſſia; ſent to the Britiſh Envoy at Peterſburgh, April 23, 1780.

" DURING the courſe of the war, wherein his Britannick majeſty finds himſelf engaged through the unprovoked aggreſſion of France and Spain, he hath conſtantly manifeſted his ſentiments of juſtice, equity, and moderation, in every part of his conduct. His majeſty hath acted toward friendly and neutral powers according to their own procedure reſpecting Great Britain.

Britain, and conformable to the cleareſt principles generally acknowledged as the law of nations, being the only law between powers where no treaties ſubſiſt, and agreeable to the tenour of his different engagements with other powers; thoſe engagements have altered this primitive law, by mutual ſtipulations, proportioned to the will and convenience of the contracting parties.

"Strongly attached to her majeſty of all the Ruſſias, by the ties of reciprocal friendſhip, and common intereſt, the king, from the commencement of thoſe troubles, gave the moſt preciſe orders reſpecting the flag of her imperial majeſty, and the commerce of her ſubjects, agreeable to the law of nations, and the tenour of the engagements ſtipulated by his treaty of commerce with her, and to which he ſhall adhere with the moſt ſcrupulous exactneſs.

"The orders to this intent have been renewed, and the utmoſt care will be taken for their ſtricteſt execution.

"It may be preſumed, not the leaſt irregularity will happen; but in caſe any infringements, contrary to theſe repeated orders, take place, the Courts of Admiralty, which in this, like all other countries, are eſtabliſhed to take cogniſance of ſuch matters, and in all caſes do judge ſolely by the law of nations, and by the ſpecifick ſtipulations of different treaties, will redreſs every hardſhip in ſo equitable a manner, that her imperial majeſty ſhall be perfectly ſatisfied, and acknowledge a like ſpirit of juſtice which ſhe herſelf poſſeſſes."

Anſwer from the King of France to the Declaration of the Empreſs of Ruſſia.

"THE war in which the king is engaged having no other object than the attachment of his majeſty to the freedom of the ſeas, he could not but with the trueſt ſatisfaction ſee the empreſs of Ruſſia adopt the ſame principle, and reſolve to maintain it. That which her imperial majeſty claims from the belligerent powers is no other than the rules already preſcribed to the French marine, the execution of which is maintained with an exactitude known and applauded by all Europe.

"The liberty of neutral veſſels, reſtrained only in a few caſes, is the direct conſequence of neutral right, the ſafeguard of all nations, and the relief even of thoſe at war. The king has been deſirous, not only to procure a freedom of navigation to the ſubjects of the empreſs of Ruſſia, but to thoſe of all the ſtates who hold their neutrality, and that upon the ſame conditions as are announced in the treaty to which his majeſty this day anſwers.

"His majeſty thought he had taken a great ſtep for the general good, and prepared a glorious epocha for his reign, by fixing by his example, the rights which every belligerent power may, and ought to acknowledge, to be due to neutral veſſels. His hopes have not been deceived, as the empreſs, in avowing the ſtricteſt neutrality, has declared in favour of a ſyſtem which the king is ſupporting at the price of his people's blood, and that her majeſty adopts the ſame rights as he would wiſh to make the baſis of the maritime code.

"If freſh orders were neceſſary to prevent the veſſels of her Imperial majeſty from being diſturbed in their navigation by the ſubjects of the king, his majeſty would immediately give them; but the empreſs will no doubt be ſatisfied with the diſpoſitions made by his majeſty in the regulations he has publiſhed. They do not hold by circumſtances only, but they are founded on the right of nations, and quite ſuitable to a prince who finds the happineſs of his own kingdom in that of general proſperity. The king wiſhes her imperial majeſty would add to the means ſhe has fixed to determine what merchandiſes are reckoned contraband in time of war, preciſe rules in the form of the ſea-papers with which the Ruſſian ſhips will be furniſhed.

"With this precaution, his majeſty is aſſured nothing will happen to make him regret the having put the Ruſſian navigators on as advantageous a footing as can be in time of war. Happy circumſtances have more than once occurred to prove to the courts how important it is for them to explain themſelves freely relative to their reſpective intereſts.

"His majeſty is very happy to have explained his way of thinking to her Imperial majeſty upon ſo intereſting a point for Ruſſia, and the trading powers of Europe. He the more ſincerely applauds the principles and views of the empreſs, as his majeſty partakes of the

ſame

ſame ſentiments which have brought her majeſty to adopt thoſe meaſures which muſt be to the advantage of her own ſubjects, and all other nations."

Verſailles, April 25, 1780.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

ON HOBBY-HORSES.

SIR,

EVERY man, it is ſaid, has his Hobby-horſe. Every age, at leaſt, is not without one; and toaſt and ſack were not more in vogue among our anceſtors, than tea and chocolate have been ſince; nor was *ham pie* and *hippocras* ever reckoned a greater treat at the tables of the wealthy, than turtle and claret are now at the feaſt of every epicurean alderman.

Our mental taſtes too no leſs than our corporeal ones, are perpetually varying in their *ton*. Nor is this variation confined merely to the external garb, headdreſs, or what in any part we put on. The very ſubjects of our more refined reſearches have their viciſſitudes; and ſchool divinity, with the other branches of monkiſh education, never were more the ſubjects of ſerious enquiry than the *black-letter* books, and *printed* heads, have ſince been among the curious and inquiſitive.

The wonder is not ſo much, to ſee how each taſte riſes in turn, flouriſhes and dies away, as to ſee with what eagerneſs, while it continues, the indulgence of it is purſued. This day a black-letter book fetches two or three guineas at an auction, which in a few months goes, perhaps, to the trunk-maker; and the *hundred-guilder print* of *Rembrandt*, which but ten years ago would have been thought cheap in the proof at fifty or ſixty guineas, in the preſent ſatiety of enjoyments of this ſort, would ſcarce produce as many ſhillings.

But beſides theſe objects of connoiſſeurſhip and literary inveſtigation, there are other amuſements, though of an humbler turn, which are purſued with equal warmth and eagerneſs. Your true *pigeon-fanſier* would give for a pair of right Japaneſe or Siam doves, nearly as much as would purchaſe a couple of good Yorkſhire hunters; and the gentlemen of the turf are hardly more extravagant in the breed and rearing of their geldings, than the floriſt *has been* in the choice and nurture of a tulip-root from Holland.

I am obliged, ſir, to make uſe here of the *paſt* tenſe; for alas! (as Poor Robin ſays) *Omnium rerum viciſſitudo*; and this flowery taſte, which heretofore conſtituted at once the wonder and employment of the age, ſeems now dwindled almoſt to nothing. The *Grand Oronoque*, once the glory of gardens, is now fallen to a few ſhillings; and even the *Pomp of Newbery* and *Catafalque* itſelf, would not, in all the beauty of their bloom, fetch at preſent more than ten or twenty guineas!!!—That your readers may ſee how very inadequate theſe prices, great as they may appear to ſome, are to the eſtimation ſet upon tulips, when the true *Authomania* prevailed; I ſhall here preſent them with ſome account of the prices given for flowers in the years 1634, 35, 36, and 37, when the Dutch tulip trade was at its greateſt height.

"In thoſe years (ſaith mine author) people of all ſorts, from the greateſt to the meaneſt, neglected all manner of buſineſs and manufacture, and ſold their utenſils, &c. to engage in the tulip trade. Accordingly, in thoſe days,

	£.
The Viceroy was ſold for	250
Admiral Liefkens -	440
Admiral Van Eyk -	160
Grebber - - -	148
Schilder - - -	160
Semper Auguſtus -	530

"In 1637, a collection of tulips of Wouter Brockholſmenſter was ſold by his executors for 9000l.

"A fine Spaniſh cabinet, valued at 1000l. and 300l. beſides, were given for a *Semper Auguſtus*.

"Another gentleman ſold three *Semper Auguſtus*' for 1000l. each.

"The ſame gentleman was offered for his flower-garden 1500l. a year for *ſeven* years, and every thing to be left as found, only reſerving the *increaſe* during that time for the money.

"One

"One gentleman got in the ſpace of four months 6000l.

"April 1637, by an order of the States, a great check was put to the tulip trade, by invalidating their contracts; ſo that a root was then ſold for 5l. which a few weeks before ſold for 500l.

"It is related by a curious gentleman, that he had remarked, that in one city in Holland, in the ſpace of three years, they had traded for a million ſterling in tulips!!!

"It is further related, that a burgomaſter had procured a place of conſiderable profit for his friend, a native of Holland; when the latter offered to make him any amends in his power, which the former generouſly refuſed, and only deſired to ſee his flower-garden, which was granted. In about two years afterwards, came the gentleman to viſit the burgomaſter, when perceiving in his garden a ſcarce tulip, of great value (which the one had clandeſtinely procured from the other) he flew into a violent paſſion, reſigned his place of 1000l. *per annum*, went home, tore up his flower-garden, and has never been heard of ſince."

I am, ſir, your's, &c.

May 4, 1780. HUDSON, jun.

PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

A Conciſe Hiſtory of the Proceedings of the preſent Seſſion of Parliament, begun and holden at Weſtminſter, *on* Thurſday *the 25th Day of* November, 1779. *Being the SIXTH Seſſion of the Fourteenth Parliament of* Great-Britain.

(Continued from our laſt Magazine, page 225.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tueſday, April 4.

THIS being the firſt day of meeting after the Eaſter receſs, but few members attended; and the following was the only publick buſineſs worthy of notice.

The report from the Committee of Supply, for granting 3,000,000l. to diſcharge Exchequer bills iſſued in conſequence of the votes of the laſt ſeſſion, was agreed to.

Addreſſes to his majeſty were ordered for an account of money iſſued in purſuance of addreſſes from the Houſe. Alſo, for an account of money iſſued to Duncan Campbell, Eſq. for maintaining the convicted felons at Woolwich, on the river Thames.

Wedneſday, April 5.

Three county petitions were preſented to the Houſe, of the ſame tenour as thoſe before brought in from other counties, complaining of the undue influence of the crown, want of œconomy in the expenditure of the publick money, and the ſupport of a great number of uſeleſs and ſinecure places. The firſt was the Denbighſhire petition, preſented by Sir Watkyn Williams Wynne, who ſaid but little upon the occaſion. The ſecond was the Cumberland petition, on which Sir James Lowther, who preſented it, made ſome free and warm remarks. It was ſigned, he ſaid, by more than 3000 reſpectable perſons, men of property and character in the county, unſollicited; and he deſired the miniſtry to conſider, that if their petition was denied, they had conſtitutional means of redreſs in their power, by refuſing to pay the taxes; and he did not imagine they could be compelled, for if proſecuted, he believed no jury would find a verdict againſt them. The third was from Buckinghamſhire, preſented by Lord Verney, who in very ſtrong terms expreſſed his apprehenſions of the conſequences, if the prayers of ſo many thouſands of his majeſty's loyal ſubjects ſhould be rejected.

Mr. Thomas Grenville ſupported Lord Verney, and reminded adminiſtration, that the petitioners are the yeomanry of the county, men totally independent of party, and biaſſed by no motive but the good of their country. Theſe petitions were referred to the committee of the whole Houſe, appointed to ſit the next day on all the county petitions.

Lord Newhaven moved, that the ſeveral publick accomptants be ordered to lay before the Houſe, an account of the balance of publick monies remaining in their hands on the 4th day of this month, to enable the Houſe to conſider of the proper application of ſuch balances to the publick ſervice: amendments were made reſpecting ſome offices which make up their accounts to Lady-Day and Michaelmas, and then the motion was carried.

On a motion being made by the Secretary at War, for referring the eſtimate of the expences of three new-raiſed regiments, viz. Colonel Fullarton's, Colonel Holroyd's, and Colonel Humberſton's, to the Committee of Supply, a very long and warm debate took place.

Sir Philip Jennings Clerke roſe firſt in oppoſition to the motion, and gave his reaſons in a detail of the extraordinary methods uſed to augment the army, which, he ſaid, were not conſiſtent with the principles of honour, equity,

equity, or publick œconomy; there was a deficiency of 11,000 men in the eſtabliſhment of the old regiments; and he inſiſted that it would have been leſs expenſive, and more uſeful to the ſervice, to have employed the old corps, than to raiſe twenty-two new regiments, which had been done with manifeſt partiality in the appointment and promotion of officers. He inſtanced the promotion of Lord North's ſon to the rank of colonel, though not above twenty-one years of age, while veteran officers are refuſed the ſame rank.

Lord North juſtified the appointment of his ſon, by declaring that he had raiſed a regiment of volunteers at his own expence, for the defence of the *Cinque Ports*, which were not included in the new militia act; he had done it at a time when an invaſion was expected; and the principal inhabitants having deſired that one of his family might command it, he had conſented to the appointment of his ſon, on this expreſs condition, that his rank ſhould be only temporary, and not entitle him to rank or half-pay in the army. The Houſe ſeemed thoroughly ſatisfied with this reply.

Mr. Townſhend then ſtrengthened Sir Philip's remarks on the miſmanagement of the army, and in the ſtrongeſt terms condemned the appointment of Mr. Fullarton, as well as the partiality conſtantly ſhown in promoting Scotch officers, while experienced Engliſh officers, ready and capable of undertaking any enterpriſe, however hazardous, were laid aſide, and their ſervices rewarded by inſult and neglect. He ſhould ſooner have expected that Mr. Fullarton would have been made a biſhop, or a judge; and in his opinion, he would have been much better qualified for either, than for a command in the army.

General Burgoyne ſtated to the Houſe the uſual line of conduct obſerved in military promotions, and inſiſted upon it, that every rule and precedent eſtabliſhed in the army had been violated in the appointments now cenſured, as well as ſeveral others.

Mr. Fox was very ſevere upon the Commander in Chief of the army, and the Secretary at War; he called it the extreme of madneſs and folly to give temporary rank and command in time of *war*, to men who had never ſeen the ſervice, who knew nothing of it, and to reſerve men of long experience for a time of *peace*. Veterans in the art of war are to take care of the country in time of peace, and men of no experience at all are to command hazardous expeditions in time of war. What muſt our enemies think of ſuch groſs abſurdities?

The Secretary at War defended the meaſure of giving the preference to new levies; he ſaid the method of augmenting the old corps had been adopted in the laſt war; but the preſent circumſtances of the kingdom, under an immediate apprehenſion of an invaſion, made it neceſſary to give all publick encouragement to the zeal and activity of thoſe gentlemen who offered to raiſe regiments for the defence of their country; they had accordingly been appointed to command the troops they had raiſed, but without any permanent rank or half-pay, therefore it was a plan of publick œconomy. With reſpect to the appointment of officers to high ranks, without going through the gradations of ſervice, this was not unprecedented, many inſtances could be produced in the late reign; one, amongſt others, was the promotion of General Fraſer, who, from political conſideration, was raiſed in the year 1746, from a lieutenant to the rank of colonel.

Lord George Germaine only deſired a ſuſpenſion of the judgement of the Houſe till the particular nature of the ſervice, to which the three new raiſed corps are appointed is known; the event, he ſaid, would juſtify the appointment, and ſhow that no officer in the army could have undertaken it, and that no inſult or injury to the army or any officer in it was intended by this ſpecial promotion.

General Conway, after ſpeaking very handſomely of Mr. Fullarton as a gentleman, and of Majors Humberſtone and Holroyd, as military men, ſtill condemned the appointment of the firſt, as an injuſtice to the officers of the army.

Major Holroyd gave a ſatisfactory account of the pains he had taken in raiſing his regiment, of the diſintereſted motives by which he was actuated, and of his zeal for the defence of his country, in a moſt animated ſpeech.

The queſtion on the eſtimate for Mr. Fullarton's corps was put ſeparate, and occaſioned a diviſion; however, it was carried by 102 votes againſt 66. The eſtimate for the three was then agreed to without a diviſion. The ſums will be found in our annual account of the Supplies and Ways and Means.

Thurſday, April 6.

This was the memorable day, when the members in oppoſition to the miniſtry, uſually termed the *minority*, carried their point by a *majority*; and as this circumſtance was occaſionally mentioned in all the ſucceeding debates throughout the ſeſſion with a degree of triumph, founded upon the abſurdity of receding from their reſolutions agreed to on this day; it is eſſential to give the debate at large, on a ſubject ſo intereſting to the community. More petitions from different counties and bodies corporate were preſented to the Houſe, and read; after which, the order of the day for the Houſe to reſolve itſelf into a Committee of the whole Houſe, to take into conſideration all the ſaid petitions, was read, the Speaker quitted the chair, and the chairman of the committee took his ſeat at the table.

Mr. Dunning opened the buſineſs to the committee with many compliments to the abilities diſplayed by Mr. Burke, in his bill for retrenching publick expences, and leſſening the influence of the crown. That bill, he ſaid, was received with involuntary burſts of applauſe from both ſides of the Houſe; for there were moments when the members of that Houſe were capable of expreſſing their own honeſt feelings, though he regretted that thoſe moments were of ſhort duration. That bill, though it did not extend to every object of the petitions, went far enough, however, to embrace many of them. He ſaw, with pleaſure, the extent and aptitude of the plan; but he ſaw with an equal degree of anguiſh, that it was mutilated in ſuch a manner in the committee, as to be rendered totally inadequate to the end which it was deſigned to attain.

He turned his attention next to the attempt made by Colonel Barré to co-operate ſtill more effectually with the views of the petitioners, by obtaining a Commiſſion of Accounts, by which the paſt abuſes in the expenditure of the publick money might be detected, and the defaulters expoſed, at leaſt, if not puniſhed.

He expreſſed an equal pleaſure at the firſt ſuggeſtion of this plan from his honourable friend, and alſo at the promiſe then given by the noble lord at the head of the Treaſury to aſſiſt in the meaſure; but there again he met a diſappointment no leſs ſevere, at ſeeing a plan likely to produce ſuch happy effects in ſuch able hands, wreſted out of thoſe hands by that noble lord, with a deſign which too clearly indicated a diſpoſition to preſerve, inſtead of aboliſhing, the principal abuſes complained of. To ſupport this opinion, he remarked, that his lordſhip had, in the bill which he had framed upon that buſineſs, omitted a clauſe, which had uniformly been inſerted in every bill that had paſſed that Houſe for a Commiſſion of Accounts. The clauſe was a proviſion, "That in prohibiting an enquiry into the expenditure of money for ſecret ſervice, the Commiſſioners, however, ſhould not be prohibited from enquiring into all ſums paid by way of penſion, or otherwiſe, to members of parliament." He therefore preſumed, that the omiſſion of that proviſion clearly ſhowed it was the intention of government, that parliament ſhould not come at the root of that influence which the people complained of; and conſequently, that the bill was not intended to ſerve, but to deceive the people.

The motion made by Sir George Savile, for the production of the Penſion Liſt, took his attention next. This he conſidered as another very excellent expedient to effect the purpoſes of the petitioners. But this he alſo had the mortification to ſee defeated by the noble lord, who, inſtead of giving the Houſe the ſatisfaction required, took an infinite deal of pains to make comments on that part of the liſt which he thought proper to give them, and which only tended to ſhow, that what was given to them was not properly what ought to be given, nor what it purported to be.

The fourth and laſt great effort that had been made to facilitate the object of the petitions, was the motion of another very honourable member, for an account of additional offices and increaſed ſalaries; but here again every poſſible difficulty was thrown in the way of its ſucceſs; and, as if government were determined to exclude the Houſe from every information that could direct or aſſiſt their efforts to ſatisfy their conſtituents, the accounts delivered in upon that motion were not leſs intelligible than they were voluminous. Even he, who had been uſed to laborious application, would have been unable to make any thing of them, had it not been for the aſſiſtance of a pamphlet, which he then drew out of his pocket, and wherein he found thoſe accounts reduced into ſome ſhape of intelligibility. From this pamphlet he diſcovered, that the office of Searchers to the Port of London had been formerly executed by five perſons, but to thoſe five, ſix more had been ſince added; and that the ſalary annexed to each of thoſe perſons, which had formerly been but 60l. a year, was increaſed to 160l. The third enormous increaſe of offices and ſalaries was to be found (ſaid he) in one caſual page. What then muſt be the amount of ſuch a proportionate increaſe in every other page of that book?—And where the offices and ſalaries were ſo multiplied, how muſt the influence of the crown have been extended and increaſed?

His next object was to ſhow the Houſe, that as every other means had failed of producing any effect adequate to the prayer of the ſeveral petitions, he thought it his duty, and it was the duty of the Houſe, to take ſome determinate meaſure by which the people might know, without equivocation, whether their petitions were adopted or rejected; and he had formed a propoſition for that purpoſe, which would produce, either expreſsly, or by implication, that information. His firſt object which he meant to ſubmit to the Houſe was a propoſition collected from the ſeveral petitions, which would eſtabliſh or deny the grounds of their prayer for redreſs. His ſecond object ſhould include the means of that redreſs. But leſt the Houſe ſhould be diverted from this fixed propoſition of the exiſtence of a grievance, by any argument about the ſufficiency of the remedy, he was determined not to mention a ſyllable about the mode of redreſs, till it was firſt determined by the Houſe that any grievance did, or did not exiſt.

He therefore proceeded to enquire into the reality of the principal complaint of all the petitioners—"The influence of the crown."

He did not mean that influence which aroſe from its virtues, or the juſt right of its prerogative, but that which aroſe from corruption and other undue practices. It was upon this ſingle ground that the petitions were to be tried; ſo if the influence of the crown was not acknowledged to have increaſed, then there was an end of all hopes of redreſs; and he felt it the more neceſſary to have that point diſcuſſed and determined in the firſt inſtance, as he had heard an aſſertion in a very early ſtage of the petitioning buſineſs, in which a noble Earl [Nugent] had denied the increaſe of the royal influence. That aſſertion had made a deep impreſſion upon his mind; and until that was fairly diſcuſſed, it was in vain to attempt any mode of redreſſing the grievances of the people. He paid ſome compliments to Mr. Smelt for his open declaration of his principles at York, declaring, "that he thought the crown had not influence enough." He wiſhed other gentlemen would now ſpeak out their ſentiments on that head, and let the people know what they had to truſt to.

Nothing but an influence of the moſt corrupt and alarming nature could ever induce gentlemen in that Houſe to give a vote which they reprobated out of the Houſe. He had frequently even heard members ſpeak in terms the moſt ſevere of the meaſures which they had voted for. He was not very ſqueamiſh nor over-delicate in giving his opinion upon the meaſures of adminiſtration, but he proteſted that he had never indulged himſelf in throwing upon them ſuch ſevere epithets as had fallen upon them from the mouths of the members who ſupported them within thoſe walls; nor was the number of thoſe perſons very ſmall; for he could, only the taſk would be invidious, mention the names of fifty members who had uſed ſuch language in his preſence.

As inſtances of the means of corruption uſed in that Houſe, he mentioned, beſides bank notes, &c. the partial diſtribution of military promotions, lottery-tickets, and the ſubſcriptions to the loan. In the latter, the means of corruption were enormous; no leſs than one million of this year's loan was avowedly amongſt the members of parliament. He did not charge any man in particular with receiving any bias from ſuch douceurs; but he would venture to ſay, that they had a great and general tendency to corruption. He alſo mentioned the influence drawn from the India Company, in which government had acquired the appointment of the ſupreme council, the judges, and almoſt every important officer; and he concluded, by moving the following reſolution: "That it is the opinion of this committee, that the influence of the crown has increaſed, is increaſing, and ought to be diminiſhed."

Lord Nugent roſe to repeat his former aſſertion, that the influence of the crown had not increaſed: when he ſaid this, he meant a corrupt influence. The juſt and neceſſary influence had not been arraigned, and no man ventured to ſay that it ought to be curtailed; though he was bold to ſay, that the liberties of the people were never in greater danger than under a popular adminiſtration; nor was the influence of the crown ever greater than in the glorious reign of George II. and under the adminiſtration of the great Lord Chatham. If there were any ſuch wretches in the Houſe as the honourable gentleman had mentioned, it was a pity, he ſaid, that they were not expoſed; but he was rather inclined to think that the learned member muſt have miſtaken their expreſſions. If there were men, however, wicked enough and weak enough to act and talk in ſuch a manner, the only atonement they could now make to their country was to confeſs their crime; and indeed an aſſent to the propoſition then before the Houſe was nothing elſe than ſuch a confeſſion, for it would amount to an acquieſcence in the truth of the charge. For his part, it was his pride to have voted with miniſtry upon many queſtions; and he had done ſo upon the American war, even when they were wrong. He had given votes that he would not give again, but his motives were uninfluenced, and he was actuated by the probable appearance of affairs. His lordſhip upon the whole declared himſelf of opinion, that the influence of the crown had not increaſed, and ought not to be diminiſhed.

The Speaker, in his place, as a private member, returned his thanks to the learned member who had made the motion in ſo very able a manner. He gave his opinion freely, that the influence of the crown had increaſed, and was increaſing; it was a propoſition, he ſaid, that every man muſt be convinced of in his own breaſt, who had been a witneſs to what paſſed every day within thoſe walls. It was not a propoſition that admitted of proof or reaſoning; the committee were to decide upon the allegations of the petitioners from the conviction of their own minds; they were the jury to decide upon it. Thoſe who thought it had increaſed, would vote in the affirmative; thoſe who thought otherwiſe, would vote in the negative; and in putting the queſtion ſo deciſively to the Houſe, the people would then know who had aſſumed to decide, that the allegations of ſo many thouſands of their conſtituents were not founded in truth, and who ſhould give their deciſion without any proof of their fallacy. He concluded with a declaration that it was his opinion, the influence of the crown not only had increaſed, and was increaſing, but that it ought to be diminiſhed.

The Lord Advocate for Scotland ſpoke with great reſpect of the authority and character

of Sir Fletcher Norton; but, highly as he reverenced his opinion, he was determined to treat it with as free a diſcuſſion as that of any other member in the Houſe. He then contended, that the motion contained an abſtract propoſition, and was therefore improper for diſcuſſion; he argued, that there was no evidence of the fact before the Houſe, and moved, "That the chairman do now leave the chair, report proceedings, and aſk leave to ſit again."

Mr. Pitt ſpoke after him; and amongſt many warm arguments, aſked, if there was any occaſion to bring evidence of the fact of influence, when the ſame miniſter was ſtill ſeen in office, who had loſt America. As oppoſition to him had increaſed, he had become the more firm in his ſeat; and that alone proved the effect of corrupt influence.

Lord North, rouſed by this, roſe to anſwer, and in the warmth of his reply, ſaid, if he had been kept in place by their efforts, it was becauſe there was ſo much danger to be apprehended from them, that it was thought unſafe for him to retire. That, indeed, had rendered it neceſſary for him to remain in office, that the efforts of a ſet of men might be the better oppoſed, whoſe endeavours had ever been uſed againſt government, and whoſe deſigns were to ruin the conſtitution.

His lordſhip was called to order in a tremenduous tone by *Mr. T. Townſhend*, who ſaid the noble lord had no right to aſcribe improper motives to his conduct, and that of the other gentleman who had acted with him.

The Houſe was in an uproar for ſome ſeconds; as ſoon as he could make himſelf heard, his lordſhip, with ſome energy, ſaid, he had a right to retort on thoſe who dared to charge him perſonally, as the author of the misfortunes of his country.

On this *Mr. Fox* roſe in violent heat, and exclaimed, that he would not ſit ſtill and hear the noble lord put his right to attack his parliamentary conduct and that of his friends, on a footing with their right to attack the noble lord's executive conduct. They attacked the noble lord as a miniſter; in which point of view they had a right to attack him. How dared he then vilify his conduct with that inſolence which——Here he was called to order, and the Houſe continued in a ſecond uproar for ſome time: at length *Lord North* purſued his ſpeech; and after treating Mr. Fox's language with contempt, proceeded to ſtate, that it was hard for him, or for any man to be attacked and unjuſtly accuſed from day to day, and not be ſuffered to defend himſelf. That he had never denied the right of gentlemen to cenſure or canvas his conduct, ſo long as they did it in a parliamentary way, and in gentleman-like language. He had often offered to meet any enquiry that might be inſtituted, conſcious that it would not appear that he merited the imputations ſo frequently thrown out againſt him. He ſaid, he had never pretended to great abilities. All he had claimed was an upright conſcience, and an unfeigned ſincerity in his good wiſhes to his country. He reprobated and deteſted every unconſtitutional ſtretch of the prerogative as much as any man, or any exerciſe of undue influence. Indolent, and fond of eaſe as he was, he proteſted he would rather ſpend his whole life in the buſtle of publick buſineſs, and from day to day undergo the diſagreeable fatigue of political warfare, and ſtand the teſt of parliamentary attack, abuſe, and provocation, than ſit down like the Indian under the manchineel tree, and doſe away his life beneath the baneful influence of arbitrary power.

His lordſhip denied that any members of that Houſe were penſioned, and objected to the motion on the ſame ground as the Lord Advocate had taken. He deſired to know, before he voted for ſuch a propoſition, what other propoſitions were to follow it: he had heard of two, which had been mentioned elſewhere; one, a propoſition to alter the conſtitution of that Houſe, by adding an additional number of repreſentatives to it; the other, by moving for either annual or triennial parliaments. He declared he took that opportunity of publickly expreſſing his diſapprobation of both theſe propoſitions, and deſired the committee to receive what he ſaid, as a notice that he would oppoſe them both, whenever they ſhould be propoſed. The bill for ſeptennial parliaments, no matter by whom ſuggeſted, or on what occaſion, he had ever regarded as a lucky circumſtance for this country, and as the ſalvation of the conſtitution.

The Lord Advocate finding that the ſenſe of the Houſe was, that his motion for the chairman to report the proceedings, and aſk leave to ſit again, would be a mockery, as the chairman could not report any proceeding, for he had not made any, begged leave to withdraw it, and moved the following amendment: "That it is the opinion of this committee, that it is now neceſſary to declare, that the influence of the crown is increaſed, increaſing, and ought to be diminiſhed." This motion he put with an intention to put a negative on it himſelf.

Mr. Fox aſſented to the amendment; but declared, that if ever he ſhould ſet his foot in that Houſe again (which was a matter of doubt with him) he would always oppoſe the ſecond ſitting of that committee, becauſe the ſample already given, ſufficiently ſatisfied him, that it would be no more than a mockery.

The committee at laſt divided, and the *miniſtry* was left in a *minority*, the amendment not having been negatived, as the Lord Advocate expected. There appeared for the amendment, 233; againſt it, 218. Majority for the neceſſity of declaring *now* that

the influence of the crown is increaſed, &c.—15.

Mr. Dunning then made his next motion, which was, "That it is the opinion of this committee, that it is competent to this Houſe to examine into, and to correct abuſes in the expenditure of the Civil Liſt revenues, as well as in every other branch of the publick revenue, whenever it ſhall ſeem expedient to the wiſdom of this Houſe ſo to do."

Mr. Rigby oppoſed the motion, ſaid it was one of the curioſities of the preſent age to ſee a miniſter in a minority. He added, that he intended to have made a motion, which was, "That it was unjuſt in parliament to diminiſh the Civil Liſt revenue, without proof of ſome abuſe of it;" and this ſecond motion of Mr. Dunning's was not at all inconſiſtent with it.

Lord North expreſſed his wiſhes very ſtrongly, that the committee would not go on.

Lord George Gordon complimented Mr. Dunning for his motion, and went into a conſideration of every part of that gentleman's opening ſpeech. In the courſe of what he ſaid, Lord George animadverted on the doctrines laid down by Lord Nugent, and declared the noble lord had taken ſome pains to colour his own conduct in that Houſe for many years; but though he reſpected him as a man, he could not but ſay he had ever conſidered him, from the line he had purſued in parliament, as the *old rat in the conſtitution*.

The queſtion was put and carried without any diviſion.

The Honourable T. Pitt made the third motion in the committee, which was, "That it is the opinion of this committee, that it is the duty of this Houſe to provide, as far as may be, an immediate and effectual redreſs of the abuſes complained of in the petitions preſented to this Houſe, from the different counties, cities, and towns in this kingdom"

Lord North again implored the Houſe not to proceed. No other objection being made, the motion paſſed unanimouſly.

It was then moved by *Mr. Fox*, that the reſolutions be immediately reported to the Houſe, which was oppoſed by *Lord North*, as violent, arbitrary, and unuſual; but was, notwithſtanding, agreed to by the Houſe; and *Mr. Huſſey* reported accordingly, that the committee had come to the ſaid reſolutions ſeverally. It was then reſolved by the Houſe, that this report be now received. The report was then made by Mr. Huſſey, and read the firſt and ſecond time, and agreed to by the Houſe.

Mr. Rigby then moved for the Houſe to adjourn to the next day; but it was carried for Monday, April 10.

Monday, April 10.

Sir William Meredith expreſſed his apprehenſions, that government intended to make an improper uſe of the military power; his alarm aroſe from information, that the third regiment of Guards had been ordered out, and were under arms on Thurſday the 6th, while the inhabitants of Weſtminſter were aſſembled in Weſtminſter-hall, to hear their aſſociation read; and on the day when it was known, that the county petitions were to be taken into conſideration by the Houſe.

Another member ſaid, the Horſe-guards had been doubled that day at Whitehall; but Sir John Griffin Griffin, who was on guard, declared, that ſuch a meaſure could not have been taken without his knowledge, and therefore he flatly denied the fact.

Mr. Byng only replied, that if the fact could be proved, it would be neceſſary for the members of that Houſe to come to parliament armed.

No proof being offered to ſupport the aſſertion, the matter dropped; but it was taken up on a future day.

The Houſe went into a committee again upon the petitions, when *Mr. Dunning*, in continuation of his plan, moved the following reſolution: "That it is the opinion of this committee, that on the firſt day of every ſeſſion of parliament, a liſt ſhall be laid before the Houſe of all the emoluments, either by places or penſions, held under the crown by any member of this Houſe, diſtinguiſhing the perſons by name, and the places, penſions, or emoluments enjoyed by each perſon, with the value thereof."

This reſolution was but faintly oppoſed, the only ground of argument being the ſuppoſed indelicacy of imagining, that men of character and honour would be biaſſed in their opinions and votes by the conſideration of paltry emoluments.

The Attorney General, *The Sollicitor*, *Counſellor Macdonald*, and *Mr. Adam*, were the principal ſpeakers againſt the reſolution, which was carried by a very great majority.

The next propoſition moved by *Mr. Dunning*, revived under another mode, a clauſe in Mr. Burke's bill, which had been rejected in the committee on that bill. *Mr. Burke* propoſed to aboliſh ſeveral offices in the king's houſehold, on the principle of œconomy. *Mr. Dunning* wiſhed to diſqualify the perſons holding them from being members of the Houſe of Commons, which was more agreeable to the prayers of the petitioners, as it tended to leſſen the influence of the crown in that Houſe. The propoſition was as follows:

"Reſolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the perſons holding the offices of Treaſurer, Comptroller, &c. &c. of the king's Houſehold (in all thirteen offices belonging to the court, ſpecified in Mr. Burke's bill) are diſqualified by their reſpective offices from ſitting as members of this Houſe."

In the debate on this reſolution, all the old arguments were repeated for and againſt placemen

placemen being members, and only one new hint was thrown out by the *Attorney General*; he ſaid, if the reſolution paſſed into a law, thoſe places would be given to members of the other Houſe; and the undue influence of the crown, if any ſuch influence exiſted, would only be removed into the Houſe of Lords, to add weight to the ariſtocratical part of the conſtitution.

Upon a diviſion at a late hour, the reſolution was carried by 215 votes againſt 213. Five of the members who intended to have voted againſt the reſolution were out of the Houſe when the doors were locked for the diviſion, which occaſioned the majority of *two* in favour of the queſtion. The committee adjourned, and aſked leave to report their proceedings, and to ſit again, which was granted by the Houſe.

Tueſday, April 11.

Mr. Gregory, member for Rocheſter, preſented a petition, ſigned by 1800 of the principal inhabitants of the city and of its neighbourhood, ſetting forth ſundry inconveniencies ariſing from the repeal of the penal ſtatutes againſt Roman Catholicks, by the act of the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, and praying that the ſame may be repealed. The petition further ſtated, that the privileges now enjoyed by the Roman Catholicks violate the ſpirit of our excellent conſtitution in church and ſtate, and are ſubverſive of thoſe wiſe meaſures which were taken to fix the illuſtrious Houſe of Hanover on the throne, and to ſecure the ſucceſſion in the Proteſtant line.

Lord George Gordon congratulated this country, on the alarm being ſpread throughout England, and the matter being taken up by the laity, when it had been neglected by the prelates, the guardians of the church; and his lordſhip gave the Houſe notice, that ſeveral other petitions on the ſame ſubject would be preſented in a few days.

Mr. Burke very humanely took notice of an act of ſavage cruelty that had happened a few days before, when one of the two men who ſtood on the pillory for an unnatural crime was murthered by the populace; he attributed this accident in a great meaſure to the neglect of the officers attending, and recommended an enquiry into their conduct, a proſecution of the offenders, and the interpoſition of parliament to aboliſh the puniſhment of the pillory, from its being liable to abuſe, an enraged mob having it in their power to exceed the puniſhment intended by law.

The Attorney General promiſed to make all poſſible enquiry into the ſtate of the caſe; and if it could be done, to puniſh the offenders, but he thought it would be difficult to get at the information, where ſo large a mob was concerned, that was neceſſary for proſecuting any individual; but if the officers of juſtice had been remiſs in their duty, they ſhould certainly anſwer for it.

Upon the ſecond reading of the report from the Committee of Supply on the eſtimate for Colonel Fullarton's regiment, a freſh debate aroſe on that ſubject.

Colonel Barré, *General Burgoyne*, and *Mr. Johnſtone*, oppoſed agreeing to the report; they ſaid there were upwards of thirty officers of approved merit out of employment who would have rejoiced at this appointment.

Lord North aſſured the Houſe, that Mr. Fullarton had conſented to reſign his rank as ſoon as the very particular ſervice for which he had been appointed was performed.

General Conway applauded Mr. Fullarton's zeal, but feared the conſequences of ſuch an injury offered to the army; however, the reſolution was agreed to without a diviſion.

Wedneſday, April 12.

Several petitions were preſented to the Houſe from priſoners confined for debt in jails in different parts of the kingdom, complaining of the hardſhips they ſuffer from the bad condition of the ſaid priſons, owing to the want of repairing, white-waſhing, and cleanſing the apartments; and alſo to crowding a number of priſoners together: they implored relief from the wiſdom of parliament.

Sir Joſeph Mawby objected to the motion for appointing a ſpecial committee to take theſe petitions into conſideration, becauſe the law had already provided proper regulations for the management of all publick priſons; but *Lord Beauchamp* replied, that he knew of many grievances, which plainly demonſtrated that the regulations were not properly enforced; the committee was then nominated, and all further proceedings upon Lord Beauchamp's bill for the more effectual relief of inſolvent debtors were poſtponed, until the committee on thoſe petitions ſhould make their report. The concluſion of this buſineſs was, that it fell to the ground this ſeſſion, with the motion to put off the further conſideration of Lord Beauchamp's bill for three months.

Colonel Barré moved, "That the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, their deputies, or officers, ſhould lay before the Houſe accounts of all the monies paid by the Treaſury for law charges, from the 25th of March 1772, to the 25th of March 1780, ſpecifying the names of the perſons, the ſums paid to them, and for what purpoſes." The intention of this motion was to get at the ſums iſſued in particular, remarkable occaſions, ſuch as proſecutions for libels, riots, &c.

Lord North, finding it aimed at the accounts of the late Mr. Nuttal, Sollicitor to the Treaſury, who died about four years ſince, expreſſed his apprehenſions that Mr. Nuttal's accounts might not be ſettled in ſuch a manner as to obtain that ſatisfaction the

Houſe

Houſe might expect from the motion; but ſaid, he would uſe his beſt endeavours to procure them.

Colonel Barré replied, that the Treaſury muſt know what ſums they had iſſued to the late Mr. Nuttal, and for what purpoſes; and as to the expenditure, moſt aſſuredly his executors would account for it; therefore, he ſaw no difficulty in the matter. The queſtion being then put, the motion was carried without further oppoſition.

Lord North brought up the Malt-tax bill, which was read the firſt time, and occaſioned a warm debate, in a very full Houſe, from five till ten o'clock at night.

Sir Charles Bunbury, in a ſtudied oration, which ſoared many degrees above the ſublime and beautiful of Mr. Burke, and which was ſo full of bold metaphors, rich ſimilies, and pompous diction, that no man could poſſibly retain it in his memory, oppoſed the ſecond reading of the bill.

The argumentive part of his very long ſpeech lay in a narrow compaſs, but was ſtrong and almoſt unanſwerable. He objected to the additional tax as too heavy, unequal, and partial: too heavy for the preſent circumſtances of the people, and particularly oppreſſive to the poor labouring people, who would be reduced by it to drink water, for they would not be able to allow themſelves ſmall beer, which they now brew at home in ſmall quantities, to ſave expences.—— It is partial, becauſe cyder, the common drink of the people in ſome counties, remains untaxed; and it is partial, becauſe Scotland does not pay a proportion. On theſe grounds, if no better tax could be found, he wiſhed to amend it, by laying only 3d. inſtead of 6d. on England, and 2d. on Scotland, which he conſidered as the juſt proportion; Scotland being as capable of growing good barley as the North of England and Wales.

Sir Edward Aſtley was nearly of the ſame opinion, and thought great partiality was ſhown in this and many other reſpects to Scotland; he ſaw no reaſon why Wales and the northern counties of England ſhould pay more than Scotland; and upon the whole, condemned the tax as an oppreſſive one.

Sir George Yonge upon the ſame grounds oppoſed it, and added, that it did not much ſignify what proportion Scotland was rated at; for in all probability the money to be raiſed by it would never be paid: for though the Houſe, in conſequence of its orders, had been able to make the receivers of the Land-tax in England pay in their arrears up to Lady-Day 1779, Scotland ſtill remained in arrear in the ſum of 120,000l.

Sir William Guiſe, member for Glouceſterſhire (a cyder county) after objecting to the tax, ſaid he could propoſe many other taxes to the noble lord in the blue ribbon not at all oppreſſive, much wiſhed for by the people, and he would anſwer for it more productive; for if the Malt-tax was not leſſened, he was ſure it would never be productive, as ſo many perſons would be obliged to leave off brewing.

He mentioned a tax on the theatres, on players, on all places of amuſement, and on races; this ſeemed to be a retort on Sir C. Bunbury; and he alſo adviſed him to take care to preſerve the peace of his own county, and not to interfere with that of others, probably alluding to his reviving the idea of a cyder tax.

Sir Adam Ferguſon took up the defence of his country with reſpect to the arrears of the Land-tax: he ſaid both the time and mode of collecting it in Scotland differed greatly from that of England; the accounts being made up at different times of the year, occaſioned the arrears to appear more than they really are; and all the expences of government, and of collecting the tax, being deducted, made the balance remitted to England ſmaller than the amount of the tax; ſo that, in fact, Scotland pays more than the ſum of 48,000l. ſaid to be the ſum annually contributed by that country to the Land-tax.

With reſpect to the additional Malt-tax, he begged gentlemen to conſider, that *threepence* for Scotland would be equal to ſixpence for England, allowing for the difference in the goodneſs of the Engliſh barley compared to Scotland: he was certain, that a buſhel of *big* Scotch malt, would not make ſo much beer, nor ſo good, as half the quantity of Engliſh malt.

The Lord Advocate for Scotland expreſſed his aſtoniſhment at the oppoſition the bill met with from the other ſide of the Houſe; and he laid down this maxim, That after the Houſe had voted the ſupplies, they ſtood bound to find the ways and means of raiſing them; and that if any member oppoſed the taxes brought in by the miniſter, it became incumbent on that member to propoſe a better and more effectual tax.

He then went into what he called a deduction of facts (without argument) to ſhow that the ſoil of great part of Scotland would not produce good barley; and that the Lowlands, the paradiſe he came from, and had the honour to repreſent, were fertile, but that the crops were often deſtroyed by the high winds and long rains in September and October; and the ſpring high winds, ſaid he, which would blow down the new-built Houſes I ſee every day building in London. Here I live ſix months of the year, and ſee no wind, and the Engliſh beer I drink is a vaſt deal better than the Scotch ale. At the time of the Union, Scotland was exempted by the treaty from the Malt-tax, till the end of the war then ſubſiſting; after that, the Malt-tax was extended to Scotland; but occaſioned a ferment in both Houſes, which

had very near overſet the Union, the Earl of Selkirk having moved the diſſolution of the Union; and he hinted, that very bad conſequences might follow, if an attempt was made to lay the tax on Scotland in the proportion mentioned by Sir Charles Bunbury.

Mr. Townſhend denied the Lord Advocate's maxim; he ſaid the repreſentatives of the people are the guardians of their purſes; and it is their duty to ſee that they are not drained by oppreſſive taxes. He added, the tax was too heavy, and that the northern counties of England and Wales ought not to pay more than Scotland.

Mr. Fox, in a maſterly ſpeech, thanked the Lord Advocate of Scotland for laying down his maxim, which he held in a great meaſure to be true; but he applied it to another object. He reminded the Houſe of the reſolutions they had come to in the committee on the petitions, and particularly that of Friday morning, viz. That the influence of the crown ought to be diminiſhed: now, ſays he, the Houſe having voted the ſupply, that is, the grievance complained of in the ſeveral petitions of the people, when my very learned friend, Mr. Dunning, comes to propoſe a remedy to-morrow, the Houſe, according to the Lord Advocate's maxim, is bound in honour to comply with theſe means; for they have promiſed it to the people; or, if that gentleman and his friends object to theſe means, they muſt be ready with better and more effectual means. I am glad to hear it; for I am thankful to any man that does my work for me.

He then enlarged on the glorious majority of the 6th of April, 1780, compared it to the æra of the Revolution, to the votes paſſed then, and at other periods, for the preſervation of our conſtitution; and ſaid, if he died that night, he ſhould think he had lived to a good purpoſe in having contributed to bring about this ſecond revolution.

He warned the Houſe not to agree haſtily to theſe taxes, but to poſtpone them, leſt parliament ſhould be prorogued before the people's grievances were redreſſed; and he hoped he ſhould find another glorious majority this day in favour of his learned friend's means of leſſening the influence of the crown, &c.

Lord North confined himſelf chiefly to the queſtion of the bill. He ſaid, he did not expect any oppoſition to a bill in its firſt ſtage, which he had brought in, in obedience to the command of the Houſe, after the tax had paſſed the Committee of Supply, been reported, and agreed to by the Houſe.

As to any amendments, the uſual way was to propoſe them after the bill had been read the ſecond time, and committed, in the committee; he did not wiſh to hurry it, that gentlemen might have reaſonable time to conſider it; but they would alſo reflect, that the ſum to be raiſed is 300,000l. A great part of the intereſt of the loan abſolutely wanted and voted for the immediate defence of the kingdom, and the credit of that loan muſt be affected by a delay of the tax-bills.

He ſeemed to think there was little cauſe to triumph about the majority on Friday morning laſt, and hoped to find himſelf in a majority again on the ſame ſubject. But if, added his lordſhip, this bill in its preſent ſtate is poſtponed, or put off for five or ſix weeks, or a flat negative put upon it, then indeed it will be a hint, and a pretty plain hint, that I can no longer carry on the buſineſs of the nation.

He added a few words, to ſhow that he had approved the cyder tax; but as it met with ſo much oppoſition, he would not attempt to revive it; for no tax ſo oppoſed could be productive of any good. He concluded with obſerving, that the poor labourers, conſiſtent with œconomy, could not brew their own beer.

This was denied by *Captain Minchin*, who ſaid moſt of them did in his part of the country.

Sir James Lowther came in, in great haſte, and aſked Lord North if the northern counties of England were not to pay threepence, the ſame as Scotland.

Lord North ſaid he was not then prepared to anſwer that queſtion.

The motion for reading the bill the ſecond time was then carried without a diviſion.

A printed bill was handed about in the lobby, with a calculation that the additional ſixpence will be fifteenpence in Wales, on account of the bad quality of their malt.

(To be continued in our next.)

LECTURES ON MODERN HISTORY.

LECTURE VII.

(Continued from our laſt Magazine, page 215.)

SOUND policy, gratitude to the deliverer of his country, and perſonal merit, were the claims which raiſed Capet to the throne of France; but his ſon Robert could only plead hereditary deſcent; and his feeble government added one more to the many inſtances of the falſe policy of adhering to hereditary right, inſtead of elective, in caſes where the lawful heir to the throne does not poſſeſs the exalted virtue and diſtinguiſhed accompliſhments requiſite to form the character of a patriot king.

Gregory

Gregory V. an ambitious pontiff, took advantage of the weak judgement, and extreme bigotry of the new monarch of France, and made his credulity and tame ſubmiſſion to the papal decrees the baſis of aſtoniſhing encroachment on the rights of all the ſovereigns of Europe.

Robert, unfortunately, had incurred the cenſure of the church; for he had married Bertha, his fourth couſin; and all marriages, within the ſeventh degree of conſanguinity, were declared unlawful by the canons. Some biſhops, however, in the reign of his father, had ventured to authoriſe this marriage; and he little expected the ſevere misfortune which fell upon him in the year 998, the ſecond of his reign. The pope, in council, annulled the marriage, and ſummoned the biſhops who had been concerned in it to appear at Rome, and make ſatisfaction to the Holy See for their offence. The king having the warmeſt affection for his queen, refuſed to put her away; and Archambaud, Archbiſhop of Tours, who had ſolemniſed the nuptials, encouraged him; upon which they were both excommunicated, and the reſt of the biſhops went to Rome, ſubmitted to the cenſure of the council, and were pardoned. Such was the ſuperſtition of the time, that Robert was abandoned by his courtiers, and had only menial ſervants left to wait upon him, who purified by fire the plate and other things he had touched; ſo that dreading a general revolt, he tamely gave up his beloved queen, and ſubmitted to marry Conſtance, the daughter of William, Count of Arles and Provence, a proud, inſolent woman, who was totally devoted to the papal intereſt. In compliance with her caprice, and being little more than the mere tool of her furious zeal, he beſtowed immenſe donations on the church, and cauſed a great number of his ſubjects to be burnt at Orleans, becauſe ſhe had condemned them as hereticks. Conſtance ſtood in the porch of a church, while ſome of the unhappy victims were paſſing to the place of execution, and with a twig, ſtruck out one of the eyes of a prieſt who had formerly been her confeſſor.

The queen's conduct was as unnatural in her family as it was turbulent in the ſtate. Upon the death of Hugh, their eldeſt ſon, in 1026, ſhe ſet on foot every intrigue to diſinherit Henry, the ſecond ſon. that the crown might devolve to Robert, the youngeſt; but Henry being a favourite with the people, and the two brothers attached to each other in the moſt cordial manner, her deſigns were defeated.

It is remarkable that Robert, notwithſtanding the imbecility of his character, was offered the kingdom of Italy, and the empire, by the Italians, after the death of the Emperor Henry II. but he preferred the title of Saint to that of Emperor, and his name is conſequently more revered in the annals of the church than in the records of his country. He died in 1031, and Henry, by the title of Henry I. aſcended the throne.

The queen, by her artifices, now prevailed upon Robert to forget his brother and friend, and to take up arms againſt him. The king was at firſt obliged to fly for refuge to Robert, Duke of Normandy, his brother's revolt being powerfully ſupported, not only by the queen mother, but by Eudes, Count of Champagne, and Baldwin, Earl of Flanders. After ſeveral battles, in which the king's party prevailed, the death of Conſtance put an end to the conteſt; the king conſenting to a reconciliation, and ceding to his brother the dutchy of Burgundy.

Henry, while his father was living, had conſented to marry Matilda, the daughter of the Emperor Conrad, and that princeſs was actually betrothed to him; but he refuſed to marry her after he came to the throne; and finding the difficulties raiſed by the court of Rome to marriages on account of conſanguinity, daily multiplying, by which means moſt of the ſovereigns of Europe were expoſed to the thunders of the Vatican, he ſent an embaſſy to Jarodiſlas Czar of Ruſſia, to demand his daughter in marriage, which he readily complied with; and the Princeſs Anne, the firſt Ruſſian lady who had ventured ſo far from her own country, was received with great pomp and ſplendour at Paris, and the nuptials were ſolemniſed with ſuitable magnificence, in the year 1044.

In gratitude for the ſervices of Robert, Duke of Normandy, in ſuppreſſing the rebellion, the king gave him the towns of Giſors, Chaumont, Pontorſe, and the Vexin. Yet, after the duke's death, Eudes, his young ſon, joined with Stephen and Theobald

ſons of the Count of Champagne, who had been ſlain in arms againſt the king, and excited a ſecond revolt; but Henry ſoon got the better of this rebellion; and William, the baſtard ſon of the late Duke of Normandy, returning from the Holy Land, and laying claim to the dukedom by the will of his father, the king aſſiſted him with his victorious army, againſt the efforts of the ungrateful Eudes, and the ſeveral other candidates for the ſucceſſion.

About this, time the vice of duelling became ſo prevalent in France, that a very ſingular exertion of the royal and eccleſiaſtical authority was made, which, however, could only obtain a temporary ſuſpenſion for the murthers that were daily committed, under the pretext of honourable combats. An edict was publiſhed, called, *The Truce of our Lord*, by which all duels were ſtrictly prohibited, between Wedneſday evening and Monday morning, being that portion of the week which our Saviour conſecrated by the laſt myſteries of his life.

Theſe are the principal events of the reign of Henry I. who died in 1060, and left his kingdom to his eldeſt ſon, Philip I. a minor, under the tuition of Baldwin, Earl of Flanders.

Anne, the dowager queen, married again in 1062, to Raoul, Count of Crepi; and ſurviving him, ſhe retired to her own country, where ſhe lived to a very great age.

The revolutions which took place in other nations, prior to, and during the long reign of Philip, make this a proper period for quitting the affairs of France, and taking a general review of the other powerful ſtates of Europe

In Lecture V, we left Athelſtan upon the throne of England, victorious over the Danes, and his own rebellious ſubjects, and allied to France by the marriage of his ſiſter Ethelda with Hugh Capet. We ſhall now continue the hiſtory of our own country, down to the great Revolution, effected by William of Normandy.

The year 941 cloſed the great actions, with the life, of the illuſtrious Athelſtan, who died at Glouceſter, in the forty-ſixth year of his age, and the ſixteenth of his reign. Having no children, he was ſucceeded by his brother, Edmund I, a youth of eighteen; and the Daniſh ſubjects availing themſelves of his inexperience, reſolved to ſhake off the Engliſh yoke; for this purpoſe they ſent an invitation to Anlaff, who was ſtill in Ireland, and promiſed a general inſurrection in his favour, if he would invade England. The intrepid, but prudent Dane, knowing he was too weak to oppoſe the united force of the Engliſh, entered into a treaty with Olaus, king of Norway, who ſupplied him with ſhips and ſoldiers: thus reinforced, he invaded Northumberland, and marching ſouthward, the city of York, by treachery, was delivered up to him. King Edmund, notwithſtanding his tender years, aſſembled a powerful army with amazing expedition, and by forced marches came up with the enemy at Weſt-Cheſter, where a furious battle was fought, which laſted the whole day, yet was totally indeciſive. At length Odo, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, and Wulſtan, Archbiſhop of York, to avoid the further effuſion of blood, effected a peace on the following humiliating conditions. Anlaff was to enjoy quiet poſſeſſion of all that part of England lying to the north of the Roman Way, called Watling Street; and Edmund the territories to the ſouth. Edmund muſt have been betrayed, or compelled to make this ſhameful treaty, and therefore it is no wonder that he violated it in 944, by entering Northumberland at the head of his forces, and driving from that country, not only Anlaff, but Reginald, his nephew, king of the Danes. Northumberland was at this time divided into two factions, one of which had revolted from Anlaff, and crowned Reginald king of the country, at York. Edmund embraced this favourable opportunity of recovering and annexing theſe territories to his crown. He afterwards took poſſeſſion of Cumberland; and as a puniſhment to the inhabitants, for the aſſiſtance they had given to the Danes in Northumberland, he ceded the country to Malcolm, king of Scotland, to hold it as a fief of the crown of England, upon condition that he ſhould furniſh him with ſuccours by land and ſea, if England ſhould be invaded by the Danes.

Peace being reſtored throughout the realm, his ſubjects began to enjoy the fruits of a mild and equitable adminiſtration, when he was taken off in the prime of his youth by a mercileſs aſſaſſin. As he was celebrating the feſtival of St. Auguſtin at Puckleworth,

in Glouceſterſhire, and ſitting at the table with his nobles, he obſerved a man diſputing at the lower end of the hall with the ſteward of his houſehold, and immediately recogniſing him to be one Leoff, a notorious malefactor, whom he had baniſhed; enraged at the inſolence of the wretch, in preſuming to appear before him, he roſe ſuddenly from the table, ſeiſed him by the hair, and flung him to the ground; but while he was holding him down, the villain plunged a ſhort dagger with ſuch force into the king's breaſt, that he killed him upon the ſpot. The honeſt rage of the company was ſuch, that without reflection, they cut the aſſaſſin to pieces, but not till he had wounded ſeveral. This tragedy happened on the ſixth of May, 946.

Edmund left two ſons; but being both infants, and the circumſtances of the times requiring an able prince, Ethred his brother was raiſed to the throne by the advice of the late king's council. The Northumbrians, always prone to change, openly rebelled, upon receiving the news of Edmund's death, and were ſupported by Malcolm, king of Scotland; but by the good conduct of Turketyl, the new king's miniſter, peace was reſtored in the North, and preſerved for three years. In 949, the rebellion broke out again; Wulſtan, Archbiſhop of York, being diſguſted at the promotion of Turketyl to the dignity of chancellor, conferred with ſome other diſcontented nobles, and ſecretly invited Anlaff to return, promiſing to place him on the throne. The Dane accepted the offer, and ſoon found himſelf at the head of an army of Danes and Engliſh, ſtrong enough to bid defiance to Ethred. In 952, the diſcontented Northumbrians depoſed Anlaff, and ſet up Eric, another Dane, to rule over them. The Engliſh monarch, at laſt, had the reſolution to march againſt the rebels; and Eric, upon his approach, fled to Scotland. Ethred too readily pardoned his revolted ſubjects; which he had ſcarce done, when, with uncommon treachery, a body of Northumbrian Danes ſallied out of York, and attacked the rear of the Engliſh army. This flagrant inſtance of ingratitude and perfidy incenſed the king to ſuch a degree, that he immediately turned back, and, contrary to the mildneſs of his nature, laid waſte the whole country; in the height of his indignation, he would certainly have exterminated the whole rebel race, if they had not humbled themſelves in the moſt abject manner, laying the blame on their king Eric, and the Archbiſhop of York, the former they put to death, and the latter they delivered up to Ethred, who confined him in priſon the remainder of his days.

Publick tranquillity being reſtored, the king diſcovered great weakneſs of character, being wholly governed by Dunſtan, Abbot of Glaſtonbury, an ambitious bigot, who plunged his royal maſter into all the follies of ſuperſtition, that he might plunder his ſubjects at eaſe. This overbearing prieſt had ſuch an influence over the king, that he ſubmitted to receive corporal diſcipline from him as a puniſhment for ſuppoſed crimes, and permitted him to diſpoſe of all the benefices in the church, and all the high offices in the ſtate, which he filled with his own creatures. Dunſtan governed the kingdom in ſo arbitrary a manner, that a rebellion muſt have been the conſequence, if Ethred had not been ſeiſed with a quinſey, which put a period to his life, in the year 955.

Edwy, the eldeſt ſon of Edmund I. was elected king by the ſuffrages of the nobility and the clergy, to the excluſion of Ethred's two ſons, who were born before their father aſcended the throne, and this was the pretext for ſetting them aſide. The new king, though but fourteen years of age, was deeply in love with a young lady, named Ethelgiva, and his conduct on his coronation day gave but a bad ſpecimen of his qualifications for royalty. Inſtead of honouring his nobles with his company, he ſtole from table after dinner, and withdrew to Ethelgiva's apartment. The nobility and clergy conſtrued his abſence into manifeſt contempt, and propoſed ſending to him to return. Dunſtan undertook the commiſſion, and entering Ethelgiva's apartment, took him from the arms of the lady and his mother, and after many bitter reproaches, conducted him to the noble. The king ſmothered his reſentment for a time; but knowing that Dunſtan was univerſally deteſted, he took the firſt opportunity of calling him to account for the immenſe ſums that had been entruſted to his care by Ethred, at his fa-

ſame time demanding reſtitution. The artful monk pretended he had diſpoſed of the whole for pious uſes, according to the will of the royal donor; but this excuſe did not prevent his baniſhment.

Unhappily, the ſuperſtition of the times favoured the corruptions of the prieſthood, and Odo, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, knowing how ſerviceable Dunſtan had been to the church, conſidered this ſentence as an attack upon the whole body of the clergy, deſerving the ſevereſt reſentment; and he directed the whole force of it againſt the unfortunate Ethelgiva, who was dragged from the king's palace by a band of ſoldiers to the archbiſhop's houſe, where ſhe was branded in the face with a hot iron, and then baniſhed for life by the privy council. The king in return exiled all the monks, and beſtowed the benefices on ſecular clergy; but his want of reſolution made him afraid to arreſt the principal traitor, the old archbiſhop, who was only Dunſtan's inſtrument of vengeance. In the year 957, Edwy diſcovered his error when it was too late, for the archbiſhop and the other malecontents encouraged Edgar, the king's younger brother, an ambitious prince, to dethrone him; and joining his party, an open rebellion broke out in Mercia and Northumberland. In a ſhort time Edwy was abandoned by all his ſubjects, except the Weſt Saxons, and Edgar was elected king of all the territories on the north ſide of the Thames, except Eſſex. The unfortunate Edwy was ſoon after obliged to ſign a treaty, which left him only the narrow confines of Weſſex. He did not long ſurvive theſe great calamities, either poiſon, or exceſſive grief, put a period to his life in the year 959.

Edgar, by an act of ſucceſſion, made by the privy council in the laſt reign, aſcended the throne of England, and diſcovered great abilities for government. Policy and gratitude obliged him to recall Dunſtan, whom he promoted firſt to the ſee of Worceſter, then to that of London, and finally to the archbiſhoprick of Canterbury. Having reaſon to ſuſpect the rebellious diſpoſition of the Northumbrians from his own experience, he augmented his navy to the number of near 4000 ſail of the ſmall ſhips conſtructed in thoſe days, and he kept them continually cruiſing round the iſland, till the men became able ſeamen.

To keep the Scots quiet, he ceded all the country of Lothian and the city of Edinburgh to their king Kennith III. on the ſame terms of homage and vaſſalage as Malcolm had held Cumberland, which ſecured Kennith as an ally, and in conſequence of this treaty and the growing power of Edgar, rendered formidable by his fleets, the king of Man, and of the Northern Iſles, and the petty princes of Wales, ſubmitted to him as their ſovereign.

Edgar's warm attachment to the monks, who were the hiſtorians of England before, and for a long time after his reign, occaſioned ſuch a partiality in their records of his actions, that very little reliance can be made on their account of his tranſactions.

But of the irregularity of his paſſions, and his arbitrary conduct in the gratification of them, we have ſuch undeniable authorities as are ſufficient to denominate him a tyrant. The ſtory of his ſeducing Elfrida, the heireſs of Orgun, Count of Devonſhire, from Ethelwold her huſband, and aſſaſſinating the unfortunate man with his own hands in Harewood foreſt, that he might make her his queen, is too well atteſted, too well known, and too horrid to bear recital. In ſhort, his unbridled luſt tarniſhed the glory of his reign, and rendered him ſo infamous, that it was not till towards the cloſe of it, after he had undergone numberleſs pennances, that the prieſts would conſent to perform the ceremony of his coronation, it not being deemed lawful to anoint with the holy oil, a man who led ſuch a debauched life. The ceremony was at laſt performed with great ſplendour at Bath, in the year 973, and from this time he behaved with more decency; but his conſtitution was deſtroyed by repeated exceſſes, and he died in the year 975, the thirty-third of his age, and the ſixteenth of his reign.

Edward, the eldeſt ſon of Edgar, by his firſt wife, or as others write, by a concubine named Elfleda, was elected and crowned by Dunſtan: he was but twelve years of age when he ſucceeded his father, conſequently the adminiſtration of government fell into the hands of Dunſtan, whoſe intereſt had procured him the crown, in oppoſition to the intrigues of Elfrida the

queen dowager, who wanted to ſet him aſide as illegitimate, and to place her ſon Ethelred upon the throne. Diſappointed in her deſigns for the preſent, ſhe retired with her ſon to Corſe caſtle, where ſhe formed a party againſt the monks in favour of the ſecular clergy, and ſecretly excited the nobles to humble the pride and reduce the power of the former. The Duke of Mercia ſtruck the firſt blow, by taking from them all the benefices they held in that province, and granting them to ſeveral prieſts. The example being followed in other counties, this ſhort reign was taken up with civil feuds between the monks and the ſeculars, ſo that we have no account of any other tranſactions of his government. His tragical end is the moſt remarkable part of his hiſtory; and it is thus related: as he was returning from his favourite diverſion of hunting, in the neigbourhood of Corſe caſtle, he outrode his attendants, and reſolved to pay a ſhort viſit to the queen dowager and his brother. On his arrival at the caſtle, he was received by Elfrida in the moſt affectionate manner, and preſſed to diſmount; but he refuſed, alledging, that his attendants would be alarmed at his abſence, and being very thirſty, he only deſired a cup of wine, which was inſtantly brought; and while he was drinking, a ruffian, by Elfrida's order, ſtabbed him in the back. The king finding himſelf wounded, ſet ſpurs to his horſe, and rode off in full ſpeed; but fainting with the loſs of blood, he fell from his ſeat, and his foot hanging in the ſtirrup, he was dragged by the horſe till he came to the cottage of a poor man, to which he was traced by the ſervants of Elfrida, and found dead; in order to conceal the murther, they flung the body into a well; but it was ſoon diſcovered, and honourably interred in a monaſtery at Shafteſbury.

His youth, the ſimplicity of his manners, his piety, and his veneration for the monks, all contributed to ſanctify his name; and as Elfrida deteſted the whole order, it is no wonder that he was ſtyled Edward the Martyr by their hiſtorians, who likewiſe added legends of miracles performed at his tomb.

(To be continued in our next.)

POETICAL ESSAYS.

THE REWARD OF MERIT.

A SATIRE.

AH me! what pangs ambition's ſteps await!
What mighty cares imbitter tranſient ſtate!
When Diſappointment whets her galling ſting,
And ſick'ning Envy waves her pallid wing;
When Jealouſy her ſaffron robe diſplays,
And ſquints malign at MERIT's well-earn'd bays;
When great Revenge, that ſtrides the lightning's flaſh,
A prey to conſcience, ſmarts beneath the laſh,
The wholeſome laſh, by honeſt Satire giv'n,
Satire, the ſcourge and miniſter of Heav'n.
Ambition then, by Fate however plac'd,
Chief o'er the rabble, or the realms of Taſte;
Whether ſhe ſlumbers in the City-chair,
The jeſt of dignity—a MODERN MAYOR;
Whether in ſacred lawn *ſhe* nods profound,
For e'en in lawn ſuch vices have been found!
Or link'd with Av'rice, more exalted ſits,
Where DRURY's monarchs move their *puppet-wits.*
Still muſt ſhe tremble, ſtill with ſhame retreat; [ſeat;
Still ſhun the path where Candour boaſts her
Where, undiſguis'd, her poliſh'd ſword ſhe rears, [play's,
O'er monarchs, prelates, magiſtrates, and

Bid Obſervation ope her amber eyes,
Pierce to the center, and explore the ſkies;
Search each cloſe haunt that tyrant pow'r invades,
The peopled palace, and the ſylvan ſhades;
Trace ev'ry action of this world of man,
And build experience but on Reaſon's plan;
Oft ſhall ſhe find, beneath the cloak of pride,
Vile int'reſt lurk, and rankling envy hide.
Oft ſhall ſhe find, and tremble to behold!
A heart of meanneſs in an angel's mold.

Should'ſt thou by juſtice meaſure out thy days,
Correct bold vice, and give to virtue praiſe;
Should'ſt thou, weak man, by thy example ſtrive,
The fire of emulation to revive;
Should all thy actions to one centre tend,
Thyſelf to worth, a patron, father, friend;
Should Science to thy eye unveil her ſtores,
And watchful art unbar her golden doors;
Should thirſt of fame within thy boſom dwell,
Glow in thy ſoul, and prompt thee to excel,
Swift from her cave ſhall pale Detraction ſtart,
Redoubled malice gnawing at her heart,

Shall

Shall on thy efforts caſt a deadly foam,
And pluck thee down from Fame's aſpiring dome;
Shall ſhow how weak, how very weak his claim,
Who thinks on MERIT's baſe to build a name.

Turn to the Church, with eager footſteps run,
Weep, faſt, and pray, and ſtile thyſelf her ſon,
Her loving ſon, by ancient Faith allied,
By duty warm'd, and by affection tied.
Implore her favour with unceaſing care,
With lifted hands, and animated pray'r,
That from her ample cruſe thou may'ſt derive
One little drop, to keep thy ſoul alive;
A ſcanty pittance, that thy ſoul may prove
The fond indulgence of maternal love.
Go huſh the ſeas, the angry billows bind,
Weep to the rocks, and calm the boiſt'rous wind!
Harder than rocks, and as the winds more wild,
The cruel mother ſhall behold her child!
Shall ſee him tott'ring on misfortune's grave,
Nor drop a tear, nor lend a hand to ſave:
Shall ſee him wan, afflicted, and oppreſt!
Yet cloſe her ears, and ſteal her ſtubborn breaſt.

Canſt thou, devoid of manhood, waſte thy prime,
Where e'en exiſtence borders on a crime,
Enſlav'd to Cuſtom's arbitrary rule,
Labour the mill-horſe of a *boarding-ſchool*,
To beat ideas in a dunce's brain?——
To match which, Hell, with her inventive train,
Demands whole ages! Can thy humble mind
Drudge on content, nor caſt one look behind;
One ling'ring look, by ſad reflection lent,
To mourn the time thy folly has miſpent?
Can'ſt thou brave poverty, contempt, and ſhame,
And dead to manhood, be as dead to fame?
Then may'ſt thou—ſuch rewards attend thy care, [*a year*.
Preach, teach, and ſtarve, on *twenty pounds*

Go ſearch the records back of ev'ry age,
Since prelate pride obſcur'd the bluſhing page;
Trace each event with double care and pain,
Then turn the volumes back, and look again.
Find, if thou can'ſt, if ever humble worth,
Unknown to faſhion, unallied to birth,
Without ſmooth Flatt'ry's baſe unmanly wiles, [ſmiles.—
E'er gain'd the ſunſhine of the prieſthood
As well may'ſt thou, frail mortal, think to find
One prevalent and univerſal mind.
As well may'ſt thou ſucceſsfully explore,
Truth in a lie, or virtue in a whore:
For when, thro' ev'ry reign, and ev'ry age,
Thy care has ſearch'd the biographick page;
Then ſhalt thou find, whilſt blockheads blockheads join,
To rule the ſtate, and ſwell the prieſtly line.
Then ſhalt thou find, and curſe thy fruitleſs ſearch, [CHURCH.
MERIT ne'er yet found favour with the

Would'ſt thou from poverty exemption claim,
And mount ſuperiour in the path of fame;
Would'ſt thou, ſecure, on Fortune's ſummit ſtand,
Nor fear her frowns, nor dread her fickle hand,
Fly to the GREAT! be prudent, and be wiſe,
And court the villain, Honour would deſpiſe.
Soften each act of cruelty and whim,
And praiſe whatever vice is found in *him*.
Then ſhall thy *honeſt ſervices* find grace,
Where honeſt *Virtue* dares not ſhow her face.
Then ſhall admiring lords, enraptur'd ſit,
And *well-bred* ladies wonder at thy *wit*.
Then ſhall preferment wait thy ſaintly brow.
"Room for his GRACE!" Merit, ſtand by and *bow!*

Prudence (to cunning very near allied,
Virtue's contempt, and folly's darling pride,
That cunning, which, by mean ſelf-int'reſt taught,
Would ſell the world's ſalvation for a *groat*.
That cunning, which, without the ſhow of art,
Stings as it probes, and feſters in the heart.
That cunning, which, to anſwer ſome *great* end,
The Church adopts, confirms, and ſeals her friend.)
Prudence will tell thee, if thou need'ſt be told,
Soul-ſoothing flatt'ry only yields to *Gold*;
Gold, the grand maſter-key of Church and *State*,
Whoſe mighty power, unlimited, like fate,
Extends o'er all: whoſe influence confeſt,
Reigns in each heart, and triumphs in each breaſt.

MERIT, whoſe curſe it is, like injur'd Truth,
To feel the bite of Envy's ſcorpion tooth:
Like Truth, deſpis'd; from Fortune's favours hurl'd,
And perſecuted by a barb'rous world,
MERIT, the mark of univerſal hate,
Alike rejected by the Church and State.
No art, no ſcience, will her cauſe defend,
No gen'rous patron hail himſelf her friend;
No clime will hide her, or allay her woes,
For ev'ry corner teems with MERIT's foes!
Where ſhall ſhe turn her? Where erect her head? [bed?
Where dwell in ſafety? or, Where lay her
Shall ſhe unto the LAWS her caſe proclaim?
Alas! the Laws ſcarce ever heard her name!
Shall ſhe unto the ARMY bend her feet?
Perchance her due reward ſhe there may meet.
Yes, in the Army once ſhould MERIT come;
MERIT, perhaps—might RISE *to beat a drum*.

Rejected by the *Gown*, the *Robe*, and *Sword*,
Say, what protection will the STAGE afford?
Will it ſhield modeſt Worth, aſſert his cauſe,
And labour only to beſtow applauſe?
Will it, by Juſtice taught, award the bays,
And ſpite of Malice, echo MERIT's praiſe?

Hard

Hard is the taſk, who in theſe nicer days,
Venture's himſelf a candidate for praiſe;
Who on the ſlippery Stage eſſays to tread,
To wreath one humble garland for his head.
Envy, who never knew one moment's ſleep,
Whoſe eyes ſoft Pity never taught to weep,
Shall curl her ſnakes, and ſharpen ev'ry dart,
To ſting the raſh adventr'er to the heart;
Then ſhall he find, as from the ſhaft of Death,
So none is free from Envy's pois'nous breath.

Go rouſe the angry tempeſt from its bed,
And to the pointed light'nings bare thy head,
Snatch from the jealous hand of pow'r its rod,
Libel thy ſovereign, and blaſpheme thy God;
Yet may'ſt thou chance thy ſov'reign's wrath to 'ſcape, [ſleep;
Thy God will pardon, Power's quick eye will
Yet may'ſt thou ſafe the tempeſt's force endure,
And thro' the burning lightnings paſs ſecure;
But not from Envy, her unbounded rage,
No tears can ſooth, no prayers can aſſuage.

(To be concluded in our next.)

THE GRATEFUL LAY.
A PASTORAL.

Inſcribed to the Memory of the celebrated Mr. GAY.

YE ſhepherds attend to my lay,
Which gratefully I do rehearſe,
To the memory of tuneful Gay,
The Shakeſpeare of Paſtoral Verſe.

His manners were gentle and mild,
As his converſe was rural and ſweet;
He was juſtly "Simplicity's child,"
As immortal Pope doth repeat.

His truely Theocritan ſtrains,
Wherever he warbled his reed,
Beſpeak him, of all the gay ſwains,
The ſhepherd of worthieſt meed.

The ſweet eclogues, which Cunningham ſung,
Our ſorrow ſhou'd never abate;
Nor the harmony of Shenſtone's tongue,
His loſs to us e'er compenſate.

For can we ſo quickly forget,
Or e'er it ſo happ'ly repair,
As his Grubbinol and Bumpkinet,
Did that of their Blouzalind' fair *.

"What of Shenſtone (mild Cunningham ſaid) †
I with juſtneſs do humbly deny,
Since with Gay the true paſtoral fled,
And with him too, I fear, it did die.

The Bucolic rivals ‡ diſpute,
About whether deſerved the bays,
Was inſtantly ſilent and mute,
When were ſeen Damon's worthier lays."

So to him the fair laurel was borne
By Genius, as juſtly his own;
Which, whilſt living, his brow did adorn,
And ſince dead, on his tomb's ever grown.

Tho' on each annual eve of his death,
For a ſpace it is whithered ſeen,
Till—from a breeze of his Fame's balmy breath,
It re-bloometh more lovely and green.

Long, ye nymphs and ye lambkins, bewail
The loſs of your favourite ſwain,
Whoſe preſence illumin'd each vale,
And brighten'd the pleaſanteſt plain.

But, why do I try to proclaim,
The praiſe of our Damon, whoſe worth,
Long ere now, on the pinions of Fame,
Has been borne o'er all parts of the earth.

W. S.

ODE *for his* MAJESTY's BIRTH DAY,

As performed before their Majeſties and the Royal Family. Written by William Whitehead, *Eſq. Poet-laureat, and ſet to Muſick by* Mr. Stanley, *Maſter of the King's Band of Muſicians.*

STILL o'er the deep does Britain reign,
Her monarch ſtill the trident bears:
Vain-glorious France, deluded Spain,
Have found their boaſted efforts vain,
Vain as the fleeting ſhades when orient light appears.

As the young eagle to the blaze of day,
Undazzled and undaunted turns his eyes,
So unapall'd, where glory led the way,
'Midſt ſtorms of war, 'midſt mingling ſeas and ſkies,

The genuine offſpring of the Brunſwick name
Prov'd his high birth's hereditary claim,
And the applauding nation hail'd with joy
Their future hero in the intrepid boy:
Prophetick as the flame that ſpread
Round the young Iülus' head
Be that bleſt omen of ſucceſs; the Muſe
Catches thence eſtatick views,
Sees new laurels nobly won
As the circling year rolls on.

Sees that triumphs of his own
Each diſtinguiſh'd month ſhall crown,
And, ere this feſtive day again
Return's to wake the grateful ſtrain,
Sees all that hoſt of foes,
Both to her glory and repoſe,
Bend their proud necks beneath Britannia's yoke,
And court that peace which their injuſtice broke.

Still o'er the deep ſhall Britain reign,
Her monarch ſtill the trident bear;
The warring world is leagu'd in vain
To conquer thoſe who know not fear.

From

* *Read the laſt ſtanza of his fifth Eclogue, yclep'd the Dirge,.*
† *Read the laſt ſtanza of his Corydon, on the death of Shenſtone.*
‡ *Pope and Phillis.*

Grasp'd be the spear by ev'ry hand,
Let ev'ry heart united glow,
Collected, like the Theban band,
Can Britain dread a foe?

No, o'er the deep she still shall reign,
Her monarch still the trident bear;
The warring world is leagu'd in vain
To conquer those who know not fear.

THE RESTORATION.

WHEN rambling Charles came back to town,
No more an exile from the court,
With giedy eyes he view'd the crown,
Because he thought—'twould make him sport.

And sport it made—for Charles himself
Was ancient Frolick's eldest son;
Nor car'd he for a nation's pelf,
But—as it led him on to fun.

Now Frolick, Fun, and Lust, and Sport,
Pervaded our once sober nation,
And all the vices of the court
Mark'd out—the *blessed Restoration!*

ODE, *on the finishing of a Gentleman's Pleasure-ground, in the Vicinity of Birmingham.*

YE bow'rs, where nature sports in artless wiles,
And Fancy frolicks with bewitching smiles;
Whose pow'rs, like those of fairest Beauty, charm,
And Care of its heart-piercing sting disarm;
Such only can the eye of Taste approve,
Such only Peace and Contemplation love.

Hence, mimick Art!—thy stately scenes
Around the Corinth-column'd dome display;
These best become where Grandeur lords its sway,
And Pride, in all her trappings, reigns:
Insulted Nature scorns the specious show,
And wings her flight where humbler flow'rets blow.

Hail, sacred nymph! *thy charms* be *here* display'd,
Oppos'd to them, Art's gaudiest colours fade;
From thy gay lap be all that's pleasing thrown,
Grace, ease, simplicity, are all thy own:
So shall each scene Hesperian beauties wear,
Shall all that ancient bards have sung, declare.

And lo, with modest cheek and roseate bloom
She comes!—her smiles these infant dells illume:—
Now wanders o'er the turfed green,
Now musing in the grove, is seen;
Sports round the lake, or down the shrub-fring'd glade,
And points, delighted, to her own cascade.—
See from their lucid beds the Naiads gaze,
The Driads from the oaklings spring,
While old Silvanus tunes his rustic lays,
And sport the fairies in a ring.

And you, ye guardian deities of hills,
Of woods, and lawns, clear streams, and gushing rills:
Shield, O shield from harm, these peaceful bow'rs, [flow'rs;
The stream protect, the trees, and budding
Bid the curv'd lake in waving silver flow,
The shrubs to blossom, and the trees to grow;
From the rude rock, where Nature taught its way,
In ceaseless murmers bid the water play;
The grove afford a grateful cooling shade,
And birds in tuneful warblings fill the glade.
So shall Taste's fairest blossoms rise,
Where once unhallow'd brambles grew;
Shall each exploring eye surprise,
And point Elysium to the view.—

And hark! methinks I hear
Enchanting musick near—
Sweetly it breathes its notes around,
Still soft—and softer still its sound—
Harmonious chord—now, now it fills the air,
It sounds propitious to the Muse's prayer.

Ah, little dream the sons of pomp and state,
Who, proud, disdain the life that is not great;
What halcyon joys a calm retirement gives,
Where Peace sits smiling, and where Concord lives;
'Tis ye who know to waste the social hour,
Who spurn Ambition, and who court not Pow'r;
Whose hearts with sympathetic Friendship glow;
Who, willing, stretch the hand to hapless Woe;
Who most deserve, yet blush at just applause;
Who fond of Nature, follow Nature's laws—
'Tis ye alone are form'd for rural joys,
To taste that bliss supreme that never cloys—
Nor shall the Muse be mute when truths are clear,
That bliss, reward of Virtue, Worth, *reigns here.*

Verses addressed to a Lady, eminent for her Skill in Musick, on seeing her prune some flowering Shrubs.

'TIS all fable—what dreaming bards advance,
How Orpheus made the nodding trees to dance
His Thracians in their ringlets, thought the grove,
Still as they beat the ground, appear'd to move:
But grant the fable true—your pow'r is more!
You, by your hand—can open Nature's store;
Unbind the glebe—a new creation make—
And bid the sleeping flowers to awake!—
Your all commanding charm!—your finger such!
That by that art—your harpsichord you touch!
The sickly shrubs revive—and prun'd by you,
Forget their seasons—and all bloom anew!

DESCRIPTION OF THE ISLAND OF *SKIE* OR *SKYE*, IN SCOTLAND.

(With an accurate Map.)

THE iſland of *Skye* is comprehended in the ſhire of *Roſs*, and is only divided from the ſhire of *Inverneſs*, by ſo narrow a channel, that at the Ferry a man may be eaſily heard from one ſide to the other, if the wind be favourable. It is one of the principal of the weſtern iſles, which are ſituated between 55 and 59 degrees of northern latitude. The length of *Skye*, reckoning from the ſouthern to the northern extremity, by the lateſt ſurveys is computed at 45 miles, and the breadth from eaſt to weſt at 20. It has ſeveral commodious bays and harbours, with the additional advantage of thirty rivers abounding with ſalmon; the ſea likewiſe ſupplies them with plenty of herrings, cod, turbet, and almoſt every ſpecie of ſhellfiſh.

The air is commonly moiſt and cold, and ſubjects the inhabitants to a variety of diſeaſes, which they endeavour to prevent by drinking ſpirituous liquors. The ſoil in general is a black mould, eſpecially in the marſhes, but in ſome parts clay, and a light red mould is found which being mixed improves their arable land. However, the produce of the iſland conſiſts chiefly in cattle and fiſh, which are the grand articles of their trade. In ſome parts there are likewiſe mines of iron, and quarries of white marble; black and white marcaſites, agate, and variegated ſtones and cryſtals, are found here, and plenty of free-ſtone and lime.

Though the channel which ſeparates it from the continent is navigable by the largeſt men of war, yet the current is ſo violent that no ſhip is able to ſail againſt it, even with a fair wind, ſo that advantage muſt always be taken of the tide. The method of ferrying over cows at the narrow ferry, called the Kyle, where the tide is very rapid, is curious and ſingular. They tie a willow twig about the cows lower jaw, and ſo bind five of them together, after which a man in the end of a boat holds the withy that ties the foremoſt, and ſo rows over, carrying over three or four hundred cows in the ſpace of a few hours at low water. On the coaſt, and almoſt to the centre of the iſland, there are very high mountains which are barren, but the low lands are fertile. The country is populous, and the people comely; it is here, and in ſome other of the weſtern iſlands, that the ſuperſtitious notions about the *ſecond ſight* are moſt prevalent; it is by tradition ſaid to be a divine gift to particular perſons called *Seers*, who by certain viſions foretel the death, or other accidents, that will befal their neighbours; but this ridiculous idea is now turned to ridicule by men of liberal ſentiments, and ſubſiſts only amongſt the vulgar.

The natives dry their herrings upon the iſland, and preſerve them eight or nine months without ſalt, or any other art but gutting them, tying a ruſh round their gills, and hanging them up upon ropes made of heath. There are a great many curious caves all over the iſland, ſome of which, it is ſaid, are many miles long. Alſo forts built of ſtone on riſing ground, ſuppoſed to have been erected by the Danes, and little ſtone houſes under ground, deſigned probably to conceal the perſons and the effects of the natives in time of war. Their fuel is coal, turf, and peat. Their food, beſides the plenty of fiſh already mentioned, is varied by the abundance of black cattle, of ſheep, goats and hogs, and land and water fowl, though many of theſe are devoured by the eagles and hawks. They are ſubject to the bite of ſeveral ſpecies of venemous ſerpents, for which they have an extraordinary cure. The rump of a cock with new cheeſe is applied to the wound, and if poſſible to the head of the ſerpent that has given the ſting; or water in which an adder's tongue has been ſoaked; in general the natives are ſkilful in the cure of diſeaſes, and their remedies conſiſt in ſimples.

The iſland is divided into three parts, belonging to different proprietors; it is the ſeat of a preſbytery, and has ten pariſh churches. The ſouth part, called *Sleat*, belonged formerly to the chief of the Macdonalds, but was forfeited to the crown by their taking up arms in favour of the Pretender. That part which lies north of Sleat is called *Strath*, and was in the poſſeſſion of an ancient tribe called *Mackinnan*, and to the north weſt of this is the country of *Macleods*, who derive their deſcent from the black prince of Man, and were alſo formerly heads of an ancient tribe. The preſent proprietors, and moſt of the inhabitants, are Proteſtants, but a few of the common people are Roman Catholics.

An

Longit.W. from Edinburgh.
The Minch
Fladal
Bord Churn
Trotternish
Tulm I.
Trodda
Dunvulm
Flodigary
Erim I.
St Marys
St Turras
Kilbalcasa
Fladda
Kilbride
Altwick
L.Uge
Uge
Kilmartin
Dunduonald Cas.
Stenscholl
Grenaid
Caulrich
Rowmisdale
Ponton
Glendinna Crook
Toutsin
Assrib Isle
Waterngs Pt
Loch Snisort
Kingsbury
Grisbar
Eig
Mingay Pt
Kingsbury Bay
Isa I.
Loch Eishort
Knock
L.Harry
Holm
Dunvegan Head
Skinadale
Loch Fallart
Rowey
Dunvegan Cas.
Kilvorie
Bernadale
Kilcolmkill
L.Colmkill
Colmkill I.
Fairnum
Borve
Easroch
Glendale
ISLAND
Portray
Portray Loch
Rona I.
Glam
Raasay
Meadon rock
Braca
dale
Nicholsons rock
L.Kilsern
L.Raviach
Kirktoun
Kesto
Mingan
of
Loch Carram
Braharpoint
Peinuale
Ferrenill
Camus Keanvaig
SKYE
Kilmaluack
Pabbay I.
The ISLAND of
SKYE,
Drawn from the latest
Authorities,
By T.Kitchin & J.Barber,
Geog.rs

SKYE
L. Eynort
Kilmarrey
Glenbrittle
Meavaig
Duscary
Craganishillhill
L. Bride
Dunan
Dunan Pt
Sua Uratil I.
L. Nigachan
Scalpa I.
Strait
Kilmarie
Broadford
Marvig
Kyle Re
Downgill
Torrin
Kilbride
Ross Erskine
L. Daal
Tenga
Boreray
Dunskaig
Tirriskerrig
Oskaig Beg
Oral
Slate
Sorn
Dunskaith
L. Fyford
Ardslate
Aramidale
Pt of Slate
Tor
Canay I.
Castle
Sandy ness
Glendalist
RUM
Hiaskir
Haslum
Sand I.
Kenloch
L. Scresar
Bredanach
Humblo
ISLAND
Helscarr
St Donnan
Egg
Isle
Aich I.
Muck I.
British Statute Miles.
3 6 9 12 15
Common Scotch Miles.
3 6 9 12
Rum Island,
and the Isles adjacent,
are part of Slate Parish in SKYE.
Longit. West from London.
6° 57' 42 27 6. 12 5. 57

An Impartial Review of New Publications.

ARTICLE XXX.

COUNTS of the Ruſſian Diſcoveries between Aſia and America. To which are the Conqueſt of Siberia, and the Hiſtory Tranſactions and Commerce between Ruſnd China. By W. Coxe, A. M. 4to. in Boards. Cadell.

HE major part of this curious and integ performance conſiſts of judicious comon, methodically arranged from the beſt tives of the Ruſſian voyages, for the diſy of the communication by ſea between and America. Profeſſor Muller, of the l Academy of Peterſburgh, concludes ccount of the firſt Ruſſian navigators for urpoſe, with the expedition of Beering Tſchirikoff, in 1741, Mr. Coxe, du- long reſidence at Peterſburgh, knowhat this ſubject had more particularly ged the attention of the curious, ſince ccurate account given of the important veries made by the Ruſſians, in Dr. ertſon's Hiſtory of America, directed his iries in ſearch of further and later inſoron. A treatiſe in the German language into his hands, containing a full and t narrative of the Ruſſian voyages from to 1770.

he author not having prefixed his name, Coxe applied to Profeſſor Muller for a racter of the work, who compared it with original journals in the Academy, and remended it to him as an accurate account he iſlands ſituated between Kamtſchatka America, and worthy of being tranſlated Engliſh. This taſk Mr. Coxe accorgly undertook, and it forms a capital part is book.

he additional intelligence procured by author at Peterſburgh, enabled him to vey new information to his readers, parlarly three journals of Krenitzin's and aſheff's voyage to the Fox Iſlands, in 1768 1769, illuſtrated by a chart of the ſame, ich was ſent to Dr. Robertſon, by order the Empreſs of Ruſſia, and by that gentlen politely communicated to Mr. Coxe, to engraved for his work. Alſo the voyage Synd, a Ruſſian lieutenant, to the North ſt of Siberia, where he diſcovered a cluſter iſlands, and a promontory, which he ſupes to belong to the continent of America, ng near the coaſt of the Tſchutſki, a people unconquered by the Ruſſians. This yage was begun in 1764, and completed by nd's return to Ochotſk, from whence he led in 1768. It is accompanied by an auentick chart. There is alſo a ſhort acunt of the voyage of one Shalauroff, a Ruſn navigator, in 1761, from the Lena towards Tſchukotſkoi-Noſs, or Bay, with a chart drawn by a midſhipman, who was on the expedition. Shalauroff made a ſecond attempt, his firſt having failed, to double the bay, in 1764; but it is conjectured he met with the ſame fate, as our much lamented Captain Cook, both he and his crew being killed by the Tchutſki, for they were never heard of, and it was known that the ſavages ſupplied their neighbours, the Koriacs of the Anadyr, with flour, part of the proviſion of Shalauroff's veſſel.

Thoſe ſeveral accounts of the Ruſſian voyages in the Frozen Sea, as far as they relate to a North Eaſt paſſage, together with Captain Cook's laſt voyage, bring down the hiſtory of the unſucceſsful attempts made to accompliſh this paſſage to the year 1779. The ſummary of Cook and Clerke's voyage, together with a new chart of the ſame, will be given in our next.

A conciſe hiſtory of the conqueſts of Kamtſchatka and Siberia by the Ruſſians, together with the preſent ſtate of theſe countries, ſtood connected with the account of the new diſcoveries made by them in the Frozen Sea, and therefore are very properly introduced by Mr. Coxe, and a reduced copy of the general map of the whole empire of Ruſſia, publiſhed by the Academy of Sciences at Peterſburgh, is prefixed,

XXXI. *Philoſophical Tranſactions of the Royal Society of London. Vol. LXIX. Part II. for the Year* 1779. 8vo. 10s. 6d. Lockyer Davis.

THE moſt uſeful paper in this collection is that which we have copied for the benefit of the public: many accidents having happened to perſons ſleeping in chambers, that have been aired by charcoal fires; the remedies proper for recovering them, ought, like all other improvements in the medical art, to be circulated for general good, either free from, or at as little expence as poſſible.

The important diſcoveries on different kinds of air firſt made by Dr. Prieſtley have opened a new field for ſome of the moſt pleaſing and intereſting ſcenes that can exerciſe the contemplation of philoſophers. Amidſt many other objects of admiration, is that of a new aerial fluid, which in purity and fitneſs for reſpiration, ſo far ſurpaſſes the beſt atmoſpherical air, that an animal protracts his life five times as long, or even more, in it, than in common air of the beſt quality! A ſcience ſo novel in its nature, and which leads to uſes ſo beneficial to human life, at the ſame time that it gratifies curioſity, could not fail of attracting the notice, and engaging the cloſe attention of the learned in the different

countries; accordingly, we find that the Abbé Fontana, director of the cabinet of natural History belonging to the Grand Duke of Tuſcany, Mr. Lavoiſier, Dr. John Ingen-Houſz, body phyſician to their Imperial majeſties at Vienna, and ſeveral other ingenious foreigners, members of the Royal Society of London, have communicated to that learned body, the reſult of their labours in the purſuit of this new branch of natural philoſopy, and their communications are ſome of the principal papers in the preſent volume.

Dr. Ingen-Houſz, in one of his letters, article xxvi, of theſe Tranſactions, ſays, "he cannot expreſs the greatneſs of his ſatisfaction as a phyſician, from the important diſcoveries made by Dr. Prieſtley, and purſued by the Abbé Fontana; he flatters himſelf, that ere long an eaſy and cheap method will be diſcovered, by which ſuch quantities of this beneficial air may be obtained, as will ſerve to cure ſeveral diſeaſes which reſiſt the power of all other remedies, and ſo prolong, as it were, human life. We may expect with ſome degree of confidence, that this new element, *dephlogiſticated* air, when it ſhall be uſed for the benefit of reſpiration, will be found more fit than the beſt common air, to free our bodies from that quantity of *phlogiſton* or inflammable principle which ſeems to exiſt ſometimes in too great a quantity in the maſs of our blood; or from which it ſeems ſometimes, as it were, to be let looſe in too great abundance, producing, perhaps, in conſequence, fevers and other ſymptoms, the cauſes of which have not yet been clearly elucidated by the beſt medical writers.

This *dephlogiſticated* air, free from the inflammable particles with which the beſt common air is always infected, will probably be found capable of abſorbing a greater quantity of thoſe *phlogiſtick* particles with which the air coming from our lungs is always found to be pregnant, and thus of ventilating, as it were, much more expeditiouſly the maſs of our blood of that which a conſtant exerciſe of the organs of reſpiration is not always able to free it from in a ſufficient quantity."

We heartily wiſh ſuch utility may be derived from the numerous experiments at this time daily making on all kinds of air; for, independent of the benefit pointed out by Dr. Ingen-Houſz, the whole ſyſtem can only be conſidered as a matter of curious and pleaſing amuſement.

The deſcription of two new micrometers, invented by Mr. Ramſden, optician, is a curious paper, and appear to be a conſiderable improvement in opticks. In an elegant Latin letter, from Dr. Thunberg of Stockholm to Mr. Banks, an account is given of *Sitodium inciſum et macrocarpon, uſuſque fructum qui exinde naſcuntur*. A few authors have given imperfect deſcriptions of this tree, by the name of the bread fruit tree, or mangoſtan. This is the moſt ample and ſatisfactory account yet given of this extraordinary plant. It grows in and about Batavia in great abundance. Several improvements in electricity, and ſome meteorogical journals of the weather in different parts of the world, make up the remainder of the volume; and we are ſorry to obſerve, notwithſtanding the hints thrown out by us from time to time, in reviewing the Philoſophical Tranſactions of the Royal Society, that the ſame inaccuracy and poverty of ſtyle prevails. We want no other proof than the extract we have given in their own words from Dr. Ingen-Houſz's letter. This negligence induces us to put the following queries to any individual ingenious member who may peruſe this article, and who has a regard for the honour of one of the firſt ſocieties in Europe. Do your ſecretaries perfectly underſtand Engliſh? one of them we know is a foreigner by birth. Have you no editor of the papers, ſelected by the committee for publication, entitled to render the language pure and correct? Is it right theſe tranſlations being printed in the Engliſh language, that foreigners, who may make them the criterions of our language as it is written at preſent, ſhould be ſo miſerably deceived?

*** *The remaining Review of leſs important works, intended for this month, is unavoidably poſtponed to the next, on account of the extraordinary length of the Monthly Chronologer.*

THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER.

LONDON.

Particulars of the Proceedings of the Proteſtant Aſſociation, and of the dangerous and alarming Riots in London and Weſtminſter.

FROM the firſt publication of the London Magazine, it has been the invariable rule of thoſe intruſted with the care of it, to record, for the peruſal not only of the preſent, but alſo of future generations, a faithful chronology of memorable events,

The dreadful ſcenes of riot and conflagration, we have now the diſagreeable taſk of recording, commenced on the 2d of June; on the morning of that day, purſuant to an advertiſement from the Proteſtant Aſſociation, a vaſt number of people aſſembled in St. George's Fields, where they were joined, about eleven o'clock, by their Preſident, Lord George Gordon. On his lordſhip's arrival, they formed a ring round him, when his lordſhip addreſſed them in a ſhort ſpeech, ſtrongly recommending a peaceable deportment and behaviour, and in this diſpoſition to proceed to the

the House with their petition. A hand-bill was likewise distributed, inculcating the same pacifick temper, which was urged as the more necessary, there being reason, as the hand-bill expressed, to believe, that a number of Papists would assemble to breed riot and confusion, in order to throw an odium on the cause.

While his lordship was delivering his speech, the crowd, desirous of hearing and seeing, pressed so closely around him, that with the heat of the day, and the concourse of people, his lordship was nearly suffocated. The crowd then opening a little, he marched them in four different bodies, according to their four divisions, of London, Westminster, Southwark, and Scotland, three or four times round the fields, after which his lordship left them, proceeding in his carriage over Westminster Bridge to the House of Commons, in order to be ready to receive and present the petition as soon as it arrived.

The Committee, and several other members of the society, went the same way. The rest, amounting to several thousands, took their route over London Bridge, marching very quietly, and in tolerable order, about six or eight in a rank, through Cornhill, Fleet-Street, and the Strand, towards Westminster, following their respective banners, on which was expressed the name of the division, with the words, "No Popery," and other labels, expressive of the cause of their meeting. Each petitioner also wore a blue cockade in his hat, some of which were ornamented with gold and silver; and many had printed labels affixed to them, of the same tenour with those on the banner. At the head of the Scotch division, a Highlander marched in his country dress, with his drawn sword, while the martial bagpipe spread around its harmonious sounds.

Previous to their march, a tailor was employed, in St. George's Fields, to tack together the different skins, signed by the petitioners, composing a very large roll, which was carried on a man's head.

They marched on in this manner, gathering every were as they proceeded, and, on their approaching Charing-Cross, were joined by fresh numbers of their own body, some on horseback, and others in coaches, who proceeded with them to the House; and, as they passed by the churches, in their way from their first rendezvous, gave three cheers, as they did at the Admiralty. By the time they came to New Palace-Yard, the company which passed over Westminster Bridge having joined them, their numbers were so large, that Old Palace Yard, with Westminster-Hall, and all the avenues about both Houses of Parliament, were entirely filled with this astonishing multitude.

In this situation, they waited the arrival of the members of both Houses, many of whom were severely treated by them in their way to the House. Among these, their principal vengeance seems to have fallen upon the peers, both spiritual and temporal, particularly on the Archbishop of York, whose carriage they stopped, and greatly insulted him; the Lord President, whom they seised, jostled, and kicked on the legs; Lord Mansfield, whom they stopped, and reviled to his face; Lord Stormont, whose carriage they took possession of for near half an hour, getting upon the box and wheels, taking great liberties with his lordship's person, and might not perhaps have then parted with his lordship, had not a gentleman jumped into the carriage, and prevailed on the populace to desist. The Duke of Northumberland and Lord Boston were both pretty roughly handled, and the former lost his gold watch. The Archbishop of Canterbury, with the Bishops of Lincoln and Litchfield, met with nearly the like treatment, the former having the wheels of his carriage torn off, and with difficulty escaping himself. The Archbishop's wig was pulled about, and his canonicals torn. Besides these, the Lords Hillsborough and Townshend (who went together in the same carriage) with Lord Willoughby de Broke, and Lord Ashburnham, were very roughly handled, the two former losing their bags, and the two latter being buffeted about for some time. Lord St. John and Lord Dudley received likewise strong marks of the disapprobation of the rioters.

Among the members of the House of Commons, Welbore Ellis, Esq. experienced a good deal of very rough treatment: he was pursued to the Guildhall, Westminster, the windows of which the populace broke in their fury, and then getting at the object of their pursuit, treated him with great freedom. Lord Trentham likewise received a considerable degree of insult, and had the front glass of his vis-à-vis broken.

The mob twice attempted to force their way into the House of Commons, and it was with difficulty the members got either in or out. They attempted also the House of Lords; but by the excellent management of Sir Francis Molyneux, the Usher of the Black Rod, and the exertions of the door-keepers, they were kept out.

When Lord North made his appearance, it was with difficulty he found his way to the Commons, being stopped on the stair-case by several of the members of the Association, and obliged to pledge his word, that he would support the Protestant cause as conducted by Lord George Gordon. Lord George Germain too, on his arrival, was much hissed and groaned, and porter thrown into his face. Many other members were sworn to support the cause, particularly Lord Stormont.

Lord George Gordon came several times to the top of the gallery-stairs, from which station he let the people know the bad success

of their petition. He told them firſt, that it was propoſed to take it into conſideration on a future day, but that, for his part, he did not like delays. He came a ſecond time to inform them of the ill reception of their petition; and on coming to them the third time, comforted them with the hopes, that his majeſty, who was a gracious prince, and whoſe eyes would be opened by the reſpectable appearance which they had this day made in the eyes of the nation, would interpoſe his authority and influence for granting the prayer of the petition. His lordſhip was heard, or rather interrupted, with repeated burſts of applauſe from the people in the lobby. General Grant, who is related to his lordſhip, endeavoured to draw his attention from the people, and to call him back to his duty in the Houſe, but with little effect. Several members came into the lobby, and endeavoured by fair words to perſuade the people to depart. Mr. Sawbridge aſſured them, that their petition was well received, and favoured; but it could not be decided upon in the courſe of one day. The alderman was well received by the populace. Mr. Charles Turner addreſſed them alſo. He was at firſt huzzaed; but ſome perſon unluckily calling out, "That is the very fellow who talks moſt in the newſpapers (in the debates of parliament) againſt Lord George Gordon," a hiſs enſued, and Mr. Turner was obliged to retreat. About nine o'clock, different members conjured the people, in the moſt earneſt manner, to diſperſe, and warned them of their danger, a reſolution being formed, if they did not retire immediately, to ſend for the Guards. The young aſſiſtant to the Chaplain of the Houſe of Commons came then to the head of the gallery, and, in a pathetic manner, exhorted the people to ſave themſelves and their families from deſtruction, and to reflect that they were injuring a good cauſe by their irregular behaviour. This ſpeech was but badly received, voices being heard wiſhing curſes on his conſecrated head.

The guards were then ſent for, and they took their ſtations in ſeparate diviſions, ſome in the Court of Requeſts, ſome on the ſtairs, and others at the different doors. They ſuffered no perſon to come in, while the officers of the troops, joined with the members of parliament in exhorting the people to go home, which they at laſt did; and thus, by their prudent and gentle method, this matter ended here for the preſent, contrary to the expectation of every one, without bloodſhed. What paſſed in the Houſe during theſe tranſactions without, will be ſeen in its proper place in our Hiſtory of Parliament.

Though every thing was now perfectly quiet at Weſtminſter, yet what had paſſed in the day was only a prologue to the following tragedy which began that night, and ended not till the Thurſday morning following: a tragedy of ſo deep a nature as perhaps was never before exhibited on the theatre of the publick. Popular fury is a demon of the moſt outrageous kind, which, like other ſpirits of an evil nature, is much ſooner raiſed than allayed. It is much to be lamented, that in the cauſe of Religion, which ſhould ever be conducted with meekneſs and lenity, ſuch extreme acts of violence as thoſe we are going to record, ſhould have been committed. Though the appearance of the aſſociators in general was ſuch as beſpoke them to be only mechanicks and working people, yet was their behaviour at firſt, and during their march through the city, ſuch as would have done any cauſe or rank the higheſt honour. Indeed, there is great reaſon to believe, that they had no ſhare in the horrid ſcenes that were afterwards exhibited, as the principal actors in them ſeemed to be deluded boys, or vagabonds and thieves, who embraced ſo favourable an opportunity to plunder on the publick diſtreſſes.

Soon after the aſſociators had departed from Weſtminſter, the Sardinian Romiſh Chapel, in Duke-Street, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, was forcibly entered, the benches and other moveables carried out into the ſtreet and burnt, and the inſide, with the fine organ, and a picture which coſt 2000l. were all deſtroyed. The like was done to another Chapel in Warwick-Street, and to two others in different parts of the town.

Thirteen young men were taken at or near the Sardinian Chapel that evening, and were the next day examined before Juſtice Fielding and others, at the Publick Office in Bow-Street. Moſt of them were ſworn to by the conſtables and ſoldiers of being found within the Chapel. One only was proved to be in any degree guilty in aiding or aſſiſting to the damages done. This unfortunate youth, who was only an apprentice, was detected in throwing one of the Chapel books and a cuſhion into the fire. The conſtable who detected him had a long ſcuffle, and many attempts were made to reſcue him, but in vain; during which, another conſtable, in order to identify his perſon, whoſe behaviour was ſo daring, cut a piece of cloth from the ſkirt of his coat, which was ſhown to the magiſtrates in court. Juſtice Wright ordered one of the peace officers to examine the young man's coat, which he did, and it was ſome minutes before the diſcovery was made, owing to the ingenuity of the unfortunate youth, who, we ſuppoſe, on perceiving the piece cut out, had judged the intention of the perſon, and ſagaciouſly, though not completely, made the whole of that ſkirt even as before, but left the others as they were, which was the cauſe of his being ſo cloſely identified. Juſtice Wright very humanely adviſed this miſguided youth to keep his defence till the day of trial; for, as matters then ſtood, his defence might at this time be of great prejudice to him, and rather tend

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to condemn than exculpate. Another, a gentleman's ſervant, was proved, by a grenadier, to have committed a very mean, as well as diſhoneſt action: after the grenadier had taken him, in the inſide of the chapel, obſerving his pockets to be rather bulky, he ſearched him, and found them to be full of wax tapers belonging to the chapel. Another of the priſoners was pricked in the breaſt by a bayonet, which, had it gone half an inch farther than it did, muſt have inevitably killed him. What is no leſs ſurpriſing than true, all the priſoners ſeemed to have been at work all day; ſome of them even got out of bed to help to extinguiſh the fire, according to their own ſtory; others had been at work till eleven o'clock that night, and were priſoners in an hour afterwards. A foreigner, by appearance a gentleman, was taken into cuſtody by the ſoldiers, but eſcaped. He was obſerved to be very active in inſtigating the deluded populace to demoliſh the Chapel. He was, however, afterwards taken, and ſafe lodged. It is but juſtice to remark, that none of the Proteſtant Aſſociators were among the priſoners. Two were acquitted, and the other eleven were conducted back to priſon, under the care of the peace officers and a party of the guards.

Saturday, ſecond Night's Riot. This evening paſſed without any material depredations being committed, though not without great diſorder and tumults, the rioters ſeeming to increaſe in their numbers.

Sunday, third Night's Riot. This evening a large body of the rioters aſſembled in Little Moorfields, where they broke into a Popiſh Chapel, demoliſhed the inſide, then brought out the altar, images, and pictures, with every other moveable, and committted them to the flames. About nine o'clock, a party of the Guards arrived, on which the populace diſperſed, but not without ſeveral accidents, occaſioned by the greatneſs of the crowd. The Lord Mayor, with Alderman Pecham and Clarke, and Sheriff Pugh, attended with the peace officers, in order to ſtop the riot, but to no purpoſe; for the people would not diſperſe till they had demoliſhed the building. The Lord Mayor and his officers, on the diſperſion of the mob, retired to the Manſion-houſe, leaving the Guards to prevent future outrages. Theſe matters, however, were but trifling, when compared with the melancholy ſcenes that followed.

Monday, fourth Night's Riot. This evening the populace aſſembled again in Rope-Maker's Alley, Moorfields, where they attacked the ſchool-houſe, and three dwelling-houſes, belonging to the Roman Catholicks, which they ſoon demoliſhed, deſtroying every thing moveable, and burning the very floors and timbers. The dexterity the mob ſhowed on this occaſion, and the expedition they uſed in diſplacing ſtones and timber, very ſufficiently indicated, that the perſons employed in this buſineſs were no ſtrangers to the ſame kind of work in a more regular line. A woman, who very imprudently teſtified her deteſtation of the Proteſtants, and who might, had it not been for that, have eſcaped uninjured, was very ſeverely treated, and her houſe and furniture burnt. Immediately on notice of the above riot, the Lord Mayor and his officers attended; and, though they were ſupported by a party of horſe and foot, the rioters were ſuffered to effect their purpoſe. It is not our province to caſt reflexions on the city magiſtrates who attended on this occaſion; but we cannot help thinking, that if a proper and reſolute ſpirit had been ſhown here, the dreadful evils that followed might probably have been prevented. The loſs of a life or two here might have put a ſtop to an evil, which afterwards proved the deſtruction of many, and ended in the ruin of both publick and private edifices.

From hence they adjourned to Charles-Square, Hoxton, and approached Mr. Bridgewater's Academy. They charged him with being a Papiſt; he anſwered, he was a Proteſtant, and not a Papiſt. "But you teach the children committed to your care the popiſh tenets?". He anſwered, "I teach the children the Old and New Teſtament, agreeably to the principles of the Church of England, as by law eſtabliſhed." They then aſked Mr. Bridgewater, if he was willing, that ſix or ſeven of them ſhould go through his houſe in a peaceable manner? He anſwered, yes. Seven men did go into every room in the houſe; they committed no outrage; and, being ſatisfied he was not a Papiſt, departed in a peaceable manner, without being guilty of the leaſt outrage.

A ſecond party withdrew to the Hermitage, where they committed many outrages, and a third party did the ſame in the Borough. At the cloſe of the evening, a large party of them aſſembled before the houſe of Mr. Rainsforth, a tallow-chandler, near Clare-Market, who had fallen under their diſpleaſure, for giving evidence againſt ſome of the rioters, on their examination before Sir John Fielding. After demoliſhing the windows, they entered the houſe, the inſide of which they deſtroyed, and then brought out the fat and candles, with whatever elſe was combuſtible, into the ſtreet, where they ſet them on fire, floating the air and kennels with particles of the melted tallow. On the firſt account of their being aſſembled, ſome ſoldiers, both horſe and foot, attended; but neither in ſufficient number, nor were they ſeemingly much diſpoſed to impede the proceedings of the mob. Thirty boxes of candles, beſides fat and tallow, were deſtroyed on this occaſion.

About half paſt ten, another party collected before the houſe of Mr. Maberley, coach-painter in Little-Queen-Street, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, which they demoliſhed both before

fore and behind, in like manner deſtroying a fine new front erected to his ſhop.

Between eleven and twelve, they aſſembled before the houſe of Sir George Savile, in Leiceſter-Fields, where they deſtroyed the windows and iron rails in front, brought out the fine furniture into the ſquare, and ſet them on fire; but on the appearance of a party of horſe and foot, they diſperſed. Sir George was happily conſidered by them as the author of the bill; and Mr. Maberley, as well as Mr. Rainsforth, had been very active in ſeiſing the perſons apprehended at the Popiſh Chapel in Duke-Street.

To prevent any further miſchief, eſpecially as hand-bills had been circulated the day before for another meeting of the Proteſtants this day in St. George's Fields, detachments of light-horſe were early marched from different parts of Surrey, towards the avenues leading into St. George's Fields, to diſperſe any they might there find collected. Other parties of horſe and foot were marched from the Savoy, Whitehall, &c. to different parts of the town, for the ſame purpoſe. The avenues about the Palace, Weſtminſter-Hall, and both Houſes of Parliament, were in particular ſtrongly guarded with troops, to prevent any repetition of the inſults offered on the firſt day of the riot to the members.

The Aſſociation, on their part, with a view alſo of contributing to the prevention of the peace, diſperſed a hand-bill, and publiſhed an advertiſement, in which appeared the following: "Reſolved unanimouſly, that all true Proteſtants be requeſted to ſhow their attachment to their beſt intereſt by a legal and peaceable deportment, as all unconſtitutional proceedings, in ſo good a cauſe, can only tend to prevent the members of the legiſlature from paying due attention to the united prayers of the Proteſtant petition."

Tueſday, fifth Night's Riot. The feeble and inadequate meaſures taken, if any may be ſaid to have been taken by the City magiſtrates to quell the rioters, and the appearance of the ſoldiers, who acted only as tame ſpectators, the magiſtrates being ſtruck with ſuch a panick as not daring to order the military to make uſe of their arms, ſo encouraged the rabble, that they concluded they ſhould be permitted to proceed to the moſt horrid outrages with impunity. Inſpired with this deſtructive idea, about ſeven o'clock this evening, the Old Bailey, and all the avenues to Newgate, were crowded by the mob, who called upon Mr. Akerman, to releaſe the five priſoners, who were taken in the Sardinian ambaſſadour's chapel, and confined in that priſon, in order to take their tryals for the offences alledged againſt them. On his refuſal, they immediately forced their way into his houſe, and, in a few minutes, numbers of the rabble were ſeen at different windows, throwing out beds, tables, carpets, wearing apparel, furniture, and every article they could lay their hands on, into the ſtreet, where it was immediately ſet on fire, and from this pile innumerable firebrands were thrown into the houſe, which, by the activity of thoſe within, was ſoon on fire in three places. In leſs than half an hour, columns of flame were ſeen iſſuing from the chimnies, and from every widow of the houſe, the fire burning with inconceivable fury, ſo as to endanger the houſes on the oppoſite ſide of the way, though the ſtreet is there of conſiderable width. Firemen and engines came from different quarters, and were ſuffered to play upon the oppoſite houſes, but not one of them dared to interfere with the priſon itſelf. As night came on, the conflagration became truely aweful: the majeſtick appearance of the building, the brightneſs and intenſeneſs of the flames, and the roar of a mob conſiſting at leaſt of twenty thouſand, all concurred to afford a more tremendous ſcene than was perhaps ever before exhibited in this country. An old man, who, by his converſation, ſeemed to have a taſte for ſcenes of this ſort, declared, that he had not miſſed a capital fire for theſe fifty years, but had never before ſeen ſo fine a ſight as this. From Mr. Akerman's houſe, the flames ſoon ſpread to the chapel; and about nine o'clock, the mob having procured ladders, ſledge-hammers, and other implements, a number of perſons were ſeen climbing the walls of the priſon, while others forced their way into it through the little gate at the end of Newgate-Street. All the different apartments and cells were broke open, and the priſoners of every denomination ſet at liberty. Four of the convicts were to have been executed on the Thurſday following. The fetters of all the felons were knocked off at a ſmith's ſhop in the neighbourhood; ſome of them were put into hackney-coaches, others were ſuffered to walk away, and the mob, after eſcorting them to a little diſtance, took their leave, and would not ſuffer any perſon to follow them. One of the priſoners, a young woman, fainted the moment ſhe got into the ſtreet; and ſome of the fellows, who had been the moſt active in deſtroying the priſon, were now buſied in relieving this female in diſtreſs. Some of them kept off the crowd with their bludgeons, while others took her in their arms, and conveyed her into Smithfield, where they put her into a coach. One of the party was appointed to accompany her, and the reſt ſtopped a few minutes to ſee that nobody followed the carriage. About eleven o'clock, an ill-looking fellow came out of the priſon, with a large bunch of keys in his hand, and ſwore that he had been into every cell, and that not a ſingle priſoner was left. About twelve, a ſailor, who was huzzaing cloſe to the flames on the top of Newgate, called out with an oath to the mob below, "Four fire-ſhips in ſight;" by which we ſuppoſe he meant the four houſes he ſaw burning

burning in different parts of the town. Long before this, the prison was in flames from one end to the other, and at last we had the melancholy prospect of seeing this fine building reduced to a pile of ruins. It cost 140,000l. building, was fourteen years completing, and the damage done to it is computed at 70,000l. The outer walls are indeed standing, but much damaged by the heat of the flames. The Session-House escaped the flames, but the windows of it were entirely demolished.

The mob now separating into different parties, went different ways, to commit further depredations in various parts of the town. They attempted to enter Lord North's house in Downing-Sreet, but were prevented by a strong party of horse. They went likewise to Mr. Mahon's, in Russel-Street, Covent-Garden; but being assured by the neighbourhood, that Mr. Mahon had by no means merited their resentment, they then proceeded to Sir John Fielding's, where they wreaked their vengeance, by destroying the inside of the house, and tumbling the furniture into the street, where it was burnt in three separate fires. Lord Petre's house, near Grosvenor-Square, was another intended object of their vengeance; but the arrival of a party of the Guards a few minutes before the mob, prevented any attempt there. The Ship alehouse, in Duke-Street, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, was entirely demolished; as was also the house of Mr. Woodhouse, a popish schoolmaster, in Little Russel-Street, Bloomsbury.

The mob, not contented with these devastations, repaired to the house of Lord Mansfield, in Bloomsbury-Square. A detachment of Guards being sent for, the civil magistrate gave directions to fire on the rioters, by which some were killed, and others wounded, but not till they had destroyed by fire, his lordship's furniture, mortgages, books, and most valuable manuscripts; after which they got at the liquors, and intoxicated themselves with them to the highest degree. They then set fire to the house, and entirely destroyed it. By the firing of the military, several bullets passed through the parlour window of one Mrs. Dubois, where some company were sitting, but happily hurt none of them. A poor servant maid, however, who happened unluckily to be going to the door, was killed by a ball, which passed through it into the passage. A large body of the mob then set off to destroy his lordship's fine seat at Cane-Wood; but happily, on their arrival there, they found a large body of the military had got possession of it, about half an hour before them, on which they retired, without making any attempt. The destruction of Lord Mansfield's papers may be considered as a publick loss: a great number of manuscript volumes of notes, and other valuable professional papers, collected with unremitted assiduity, and written with his own hand, being burnt. One of them was a large quarto, on the distinct Privileges of both Houses of Parliament, which, after the utmost persuasion of the Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, and some other friends, his lordship had consented to give to the world immediately, and for this purpose had just transcribed it himself into the above volume.

Another part of the mob entered a pawnbroker's in Golden-Lane; the house they gutted, destroyed the furniture, and brought all the goods into the street, where they burnt them. The house of Mr. Lyon, in Bunhil-Row, shared the same fate. In Clerkenwell, the two prisons were set open, and all the prisoners released. In Great Queen-Street, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, the house of Justice Coxe was destroyed; these, and many other outrages committed in various parts of the town, closed the horrible scene of this night's riot.

Wednesday, sixth Night's Riot. The violence of the populace, instead of diminishing, or being glutted with the destruction, horrour, and consternation, they had already spread, seemed to be considerably increased this day, which is not so much to be wondered at, when we consider, that all the prisoners in Newgate, Clerkenwell Bridewell, and New-Prison, were let loose on the terrified inhabitants of the thunder-struck metropolis. Some even had the audacity to go into publick-houses, and call for what provisions and drink they thought proper, without paying for any; nor dared the affrighted publicans ask for payment; on the contrary, they thought themselves happy that they had not their houses pulled down. Others, still more daring, even knocked at the doors of private houses at noon-day, and extorted contributions from the inhabitants.

Numbers of the mob paraded early in the morning with blue cockades in their hats, all the hackney-coachmen were obliged to wear the same token, and "No Popery" was written upon several parts of almost every house in the City; in some streets they were even obliged to hang blue flags and ribbons out of their windows.

About one in the morning, they went to the Fleet prison, the gates of which they insisted should be thrown open, which being complied with, they were proceeding to set fire to it; but the prisoners requesting them to suspend their intentions, till they could remove their goods, the request was agreed to, and the prison was cleared of the debtors. Their business was conducted in the same manner at the King's Bench in St. George's Fields, and also at Bridewell in New Bridge-Street, Black-Friars. Every cart in the City was now employed in removing goods, either from the prisons or the private houses of individuals, who apprehended themselves in danger.

Early

Early in the evening the mob returned, when the King's Bench prison, the New Bridewell, and the Fleet prison, were all seen in flames at once, and burnt most furiously, till the whole was totally consumed. Blackfriars Bridewell was however saved by the judicious arguments of its inhabitants; but the prisoners were all let out, as they were at the Marshalsea and the Borough Clink.

They then went to the house of Mr. Langdale the distiller (a Roman Catholick) near Holborn-Bridge, to which they set fire, though he had distributed great quantities of liquor among the mob the preceding evening, and that day, and had offered a large sum of money if they would spare his house and effects. The flames of this house, with those of the Fleet and Borough prisons, which were all blazing at the same time; of another house, higher up in Holborn, belonging to the same gentleman, and lastly of the Turnpike and Toll-houses on Blackfriars Bridge, with the consternation of the inhabitants in those parts where the fire raged, the removal of their goods, the confusion of the streets, and the numbers of women and children, in the greatest distress, pouring out from every court and alley, furnished a scene of the most dreadful horrour and despair. The general consternation was not a little heightened by the firing of the military, by which several of the people fell, and numbers more lay on the ground, in a state little better than death, from the immoderate use of liquors. At the Royal Exchange, and about the Mansion-house, the conflict between the soldiers and the mob was very severe, and particularly at the Bank, on which the rioters had the audacity to make an attempt, though it was very strongly guarded by a large body of the military. The gentlemen of the London armed Association, both horse and foot, were under arms on this occasion. They made a very respectable and military appearance, and were very instrumental in keeping off the mob from the Bank, some of the rioters being killed by them.

In consequence of these terrible proceedings, the Privy Council issued an order for putting the Cities of London and Westminster under *martial law*; and Lord Amherst, as Commander in Chief, received orders to make such a disposition of the military, as seemed most conducive to put an end to this alarming insurrection. Fifteen thousand men were immediately put under arms, and sent into every part of the City, each man being ordered thirty-six rounds of powder and ball.

Friday, June 9. By these prudent precautions, which undoubtedly saved this great City from a general and universal conflagration, every thing remained perfectly quiet all this day, and from this time publick tranquillity has been restored. Great numbers of the rioters have since been taken up, and secured in the few remaining prisons, among which are several notorious characters, and some of the principal authors of these calamities, who are all to be tried at the next session to be holden at the Old Bailey.

The same morning, a council was held at Lord Stormont's Office in Cleveland-Row: it broke up at one o'clock, when the lords in Administration went to St. James's, where his majesty had a levee. Soon after two, his majesty retired to the closet, where a Cabinet Council was convened, to take into serious consideration the most effectual means of securing the promoters of the late alarming commotions. In consequence of the above council, a warrant was issued by his majesty's principal Secretaries of State, directed to Mann and Staley, two of his majesty's messengers in ordinary, for the apprehending, and taking into safe custody, *The Right Honourable Lord George Gordon*. The messengers, on receiving their warrants, instantly repaired to his house in Welbeck-Street, and getting admittance, were introduced to his lordship, whom they made instantly acquainted with the nature of their visit. Lord George only replied, "If you are sure it is me you want, I am ready to attend you." Upon which, a hackney-coach being previously got ready, and a party of the light horse having received orders to attend in an adjacent street, his lordship was conducted safely, about six o'clock, to the Horse-Guards. A long examination took place in the War-Office, before the Lord President, Lord North, Lord Amherst, the Secretaries of State, and several other lords of the Privy Council.

The circumstance that first induced the members of administration to turn their thoughts on taking the noble patron of the Protestant Association into custody, was this. Lord George had written a letter, which he sent for insertion to the conductor of a morning publication, addressed to his religious associates, wherein he recommended them to nourish the noble spirit that had so laudably taken possession of them; and told them that he did not, in the smallest degree, doubt, that an unlimited compliance with all their requisitions would be the natural consequence of their perseverance. He at the same time annexed an exhortation for the preservation of peace and good order. The printer deemed it the best step he could take, to send the copy of this letter to government, which he accordingly did, in a note addressed to Lord Hilsborough. His lordship, immediately on the receipt of the letter, caused a council to be convened, before whom he produced it. Their unanimous opinion of it was, that it was of a very inflammatory tendency, and that the author was undoubtedly amenable to the laws. As a further sanction, however, for the measures they intended to adopt towards him, an order was immediately issued

iſſued to the Poſt-Office, enjoining all letters franked *G. Gordon*, to what ever quarter they might be addreſſed, to be from that time detained, and tranſmitted to the office of one of the Secretaries of State. In conſequence of this mandate, ſeveral letters, written by this young nobleman, were ſtopped, and afterwards laid before the cabinet. Moſt of theſe were directed to Scotland.

His lordſhip, on his examination, diſclaimed all intentions of violating the publick peace, and expreſſed the warmeſt attachment for the love of his country; but at the ſame time vindicated his adherence to the cauſe he was concerned in with aſtoniſhing ability and reſolution. To the queſtion, however, which was frequently and forcibly put by different members of the cabinet, how he could ſo far degrade his dignity, as an immediate deſcendant of one of the firſt families of his country and alſo a member of the legiſlature of England, as to unite with a ſet of the loweſt men in the kingdom, and to be inſtrumental in producing the moſt ſhocking diſorders, and irreparable injuries which had taken place, he only replied, That he had not foreſeen theſe effects in all the degrees to which they had extended, did not mean them, and was ſorry for them.

After he had undergone a long examination, at half an hour after nine he was committed a cloſe priſoner to the Tower. The guards that attended him were by far the greateſt in number ever remembered to have attended a ſtate priſoner. A large party of infantry preceded in front, his lordſhip following in a coach, in which were two officers. Two ſoldiers rode behind the coach, and immediately followed General Carpenters regiment of dragoons; after which came a colonel's guard of foot guards, beſides a party of militia, which marched on each ſide of the coach. The cavalcade paſſed over Weſtminſter Bridge, through St. George's Fields, the Borough, and ſo on to the Tower, where his lordſhip alighted, ſeemingly in good ſpirits, about ten o'clock. When we conſider the ſtrong guard that attended his lordſhip, it was no wonder, that the populace, who attended on this occaſion, conducted themſelves with ſingular decorum.

Two of his lordſhip's ſervants were at the ſame time apprehended, and committed to the care of the meſſengers, his lordſhip's looſe papers ſeiſed, and his eſcrutores, and ſuch other depoſitaries as were locked, were ſealed up.

The following is a circulating letter from the Proteſtant Aſſociation ſigned by Mr. Fiſher, ſecretary of that ſociety (who had been taken into cuſtody and afterwards releaſed) which received Lord North's approbation, and was diſtributed about London and Weſtminſter, by order of the committee of the above ſociety.

"Sir. *London June* 11, 1780.

"As citizens, as peaceable members of civil ſociety, and as loyal ſubjects, we think it our bounden duty to acquaint you, and to beg that you will, to the utmoſt of your power, acquaint every one, that the petitions of his majeſty's Proteſtant ſubjects would have been conſidered before now, but for the unhappy diſtractions occaſioned by an unruly and tumultuous mob, who, under pretence of oppoſing popery, have been guilty of many moſt heinous offenſes. The Proteſtant Aſſociation has no connection, directly or indirectly, with theſe lawleſs rioters.

"The military power which has been called in, was not to reſiſt the Proteſtants of London, &c. but to quell the riots, and prevent a continuance of that havock and deva-ſtation, which theſe unhappy cities have experienced for theſe many days paſt.

"We have the happineſs to acquaint you, that the dreadful confuſion is, by the vigilance of government, in a great meaſure ſubſided; and we moſt earneſtly wiſh and pray peace may be completely reſtored."

FRIDAY, 9.

A court of common-council was held late on Wedneſday night, when the lord-mayor acquainted them, that the cauſe of calling them together was the tumults that exiſted in the city, deſiring to have their advice therein. The king's proclamation and ſeverallet ters from the Secretaries of State were read. The court unanimouſly came to the following reſolutions: that the ſheriffs of London be deſired to raiſe the poſſe comitatus immediately, and to purſue, with the lord-mayor and other magiſtrates of this city, the moſt effectual legal means for reſtoring the publick peace. That the thanks of the court be given to the military aſſociation, for the offer of their ſervices to reſtore the peace of this city, and that it be recommended to the ſheriffs of this city to accept their offer. That the ſheriffs of London be requeſted to take the military force under their command, and endeavour particularly to protect the Manſion-Houſe, Guildhall, Bank of England, or any other place that is in danger. That the thanks of this court be given to the officers of the militia of the city of London, for the voluntary offer of their ſervices, and that they be requeſted to put themſelves under the direction of the ſheriffs of London.

TUESDAY, 13.

On Friday night laſt a great riot happened at Bath. Its beginning, we hear, was quite accidental, and aroſe from the ſlighteſt cauſe. About eight o'clock in the evening ſome boys were at play in St. James's Parade, near the Romiſh chapel, when one of them threw a ſtone and broke one of the windows. A man who lived in an adjoining houſe, coming out, and reprimanding the boy, a number of people gathered together, took the boy's

part, and threw the man over a wall into St. James's church-yard. They then proceeded to demoliſhing the windows and doors, and entering the chapel, threw every thing that was moveable into the ſtreet, and burnt them. While this was tranſacting, a party of the Bath voluntiers came armed, and endeavoured to diſperſe the mob; one of them fired, and killed an oſtler. This inſtead of having the deſired effect, ſerved only to enrage them ſtill more. They immediately ſet fire to the chapel, which in a ſhort time was burnt down, together with ſix or ſeven new-built houſes adjoining, the property of Roman Catholicks. Their numbers by this time were encreaſed to 8000 or 10,000. We do not hear that they committed any further miſchief.

WEDNESDAY, 14.

Yeſterday judgement was moved for in the Court of King's Bench againſt the perſons concerned in obſtructing the workmen employed by the city of London in making a horſe towing-path at Richmond. Some objections were made in point of law to the indictment, and over-ruled by the unanimous opinion of the court, which ſet the right of the corporation to improve the navigation of the river in the cleareſt light; for the court ſaid, that the city was authoriſed by act of parliament to complete the navigation by all ways and means in their diſcretion; but as the city of London meant merely to eſtabliſh their right, and not to inſiſt on exemplary puniſhment, a nominal fine only was inflicted of 6s. 8d.

THURSDAY, 15.

At a court of aldermen held on Tueſday at Guildhall, the Lord-Mayor laid before the court a letter he had received from the preſident of the privy council, acknowledging the zeal and attention the court had ſhown in their reſolutions of Saturday laſt, to ſuppreſs and prevent tumultuous aſſemblies in the city.

On Tueſday the Lord-Mayor received the following orders:

Adjutant-General-Office, June 7, 1780.

"In obedience to an order of the king in council the military to act without waiting for directions from the civil magiſtrates, and to uſe force for diſperſing the illegal and tumultuous aſſemblies of the people.

WM. AMHERST, Adjutant-gen."

On Tueſday night, at 10 o'clock, the Lord-Mayor was waited on by the commanding officer of the troops in this city, with a letter from a general officer, ſetting forth, that the military and militia, under the direction of the court of lieutenancy, might guard the city; whereupon the Lord-Mayor ſummoned a court of aldermen, alſo the recorder and city counſel, and yeſterday they met at Guildhall, where ſome debates enſued, when the recorder and counſel gave their opinions that every houſekeeper was a militia-man, and had a right to bear arms, and the court being of the ſame opinion, it was reſolved to ſend a polite anſwer to the general officer's letter, ſignifying the ſame.

FRIDAY, 16.

On Tueſday night, at ten o'clock, the Lord Mayor was waited on by the commanding officer of the troops in this city, with the following letter:

Copy of a letter from Lord Amherſt to Colonel Twiſleton, a copy of which was on the ſame day officially ſent to the ſeveral aldermen of the city of London.

Whitehall, June 13, 1780.

"SIR,

"I received the favour of your letter of this date, on the ſubject of the inhabitants of this city being permitted to carry arms, and I cannot ſay more on the general ſubject than I mentioned in my letter to you of yeſterday's date, which was a clear diſapprobation of that part of the Lord-Mayor's plan which regards the arms.

"If, therefore, any arms are found in the hands of perſons, except they are of the city militia, or are perſons authoriſed by the king to be armed, you will pleaſe to order the arms to be delivered up to you to be ſafely kept until further orders. I am, Sir, &c. AMHERST."

Lieutenant-Colonel Twiſleton.

In clearing away the rubbiſh from the houſes burnt down at Holborn-Bridge, dead bodies are daily found, ſuppoſed to be perſons who were ſo ſtupidly drunk, that they had not power to get away when the buildings were on fire.

MONDAY, 19.

A letter from Hull, dated Monday, June 12, ſays, "That on Sunday night laſt a riot happened at that place; it began by a parcel of boys, ſet on by ſome riotous people; they began by deſtroying the popiſh Chapel by fire, and breaking the ſhutters, windows, and effects of Mr. Williams, druggiſt, a Catholick; they continued till twelve o'clock at night, when Lord Euſton, Colonel of the Suffolk militia, by order of the civil power, poſted guards at every place that appeared in danger, and by proper care they are diſperſed at preſent.

TUESDAY, 20.

The following is the anſwer of the lord preſident of the council to a letter received from the lord-mayor on Wedneſday laſt:

Whitehall, Council-chamber, June 15.

MY LORD,

"I have been honoured with your lordſhip's letter of yeſterday's date, and have laid the ſame before the lords of the privy-council, and am to inform your lordſhip, that we apprehend Lord Amherſt's letter to your lordſhip of the 13th inſtant has not been properly underſtood; for when he ſpeaks of the arms in the hands of the city militia, or other perſons authoriſed by the king to be armed, he certainly includes the arms in

in the hands of the citizens and houſekeepers, who, by virtue of an order of the court of lieutenancy, are required to keep them in their houſes; and Colonel Twiſleton has put the proper conſtruction on thoſe letters, by only taking arms from ſuſpected perſons, or thoſe who could not give a good account of themſelves. While the military, neceſſary for the preſervation of the publick peace, remain in the city, it will, no doubt, be proper that the order of the adjutant general for their acting without waiting for the direction of the civil magiſtrate ſhould continue in force. The attention paid by the inhabitants in preſerving the peace of the ſeveral wards is extremely commendable; yet the greateſt care ſhould be taken that any armed houſekeepers do not expoſe themſelves to the military, who in a tumult might not be able to diſtinguiſh them from the rioters. I have the honour to be, my lord, your lordſhip's moſt obedient humble ſervant, BATHURST, P.

THURSDAY, 22.

Certain advice is received from Macoa, a ſettlement of the Portugueſe in the river Canton, of the arrival of the Reſolution and Diſcovery in great diſtreſs, and in want of proviſions. Upon the death of Capt. Cook, Capt. Clerke ſucceeded in the command of the two ſhips, and Lieutenant Gore to be captain of the Diſcovery; but on the death of Captain Clerke, a fatal misfortune to the world in general, and his friends in particular, Lieutenant King ſucceeded to his place.

SATURDAY, 24.

The diſpatches of the late circumnavigators, Cook and Clerke, brought by the laſt ſhips from China, were carried to the king on Thurſday laſt, with a complete journal of the procedure of both the captains in their purſuit of diſcoveries, down to Captain Clerke's death, which is ſaid to have been in conſequence of a conſumptive complaint.

MONDAY 26.

On Saturday at one o'clock came on at Guildhall the annual election for the city officers. The buſineſs was opened by the recorder, who told the livery that much depended on their choice at this critical time, and therefore deſired them to be very particular in their men. The following were the names put up for ſheriffs, viz. Meſſ. Kirkman, Wooldridge, Sainſbury, Aldermen; Meſſ. Mackreth, Taylor, and Bloxam, commoners; when the aldermen Kirkman and Sainſbury were choſen by a great majority. Mr. Bloxam had a good ſhow of hands, Mr. Wilkes was then put up for chamberlain, when much hiſſing enſued, and ſome perſons cried out "off, off, no popiſh chamberlain."

Mr. Wilkes repeatedly attempted, but in vain, to addreſs the livery at large: the ſpeech which he at length made was only heard, and that imperfectly, by the few individuals around him. The purport of it was, that as he had hitherto, ſince his election to the office of chamberlain, ſo he now promiſed in future to devote every hour of his life to the duties of that office, and the welfare of his fellow-citizens.

Mr. Pinhorn mounted the huſtings, and demanded of Mr. Wilkes why he did not reſign his alderman's gown?

Mr. Wilkes with ſome difficulty was at laſt permitted to ſay, "that as he had declared his reſolution three years ago of retaining his gown for the ſole purpoſe of protecting the rights and privileges of the city againſt the arbitrary warrants of the lords and commons; ſo he was determined now, whether he was permitted to retain the chamberlainſhip or not (as ſimilar occaſions for his ſervices might probably again occur) he never would lay down his gown but with his life."

He then proceeded: "If any gentleman will ſtand forth, and accuſe me of any abuſe in my power, or neglect of my duty in any of the various publick offices with which I have been honoured, I am ready and willing here to anſwer ſuch accuſations, even if they ſhould detain me till tomorrow morning."

A gentleman then ſaid he nominated Mr. James as a candidate for the chamberlainſhip. This occaſioned a new tumult; at the cloſe of which Mr. Wilkes's name was announced for the office of chamberlain, received with great ſhouts, and a very large ſhow of hands; and no other name being put up, the ſheriffs declared him duely elected chamberlain for the enſuing year.

The thanks of the hall were afterwards voted to Mr. Bull, for his upright and uniform conduct in parliament, as one of the repreſentatives of this city, on the motion of Mr. John Reynolds, attorney, and the town clerk was ordered to wait on Mr. Bull with them.

On Saturday morning all the guards were drawn off, on account of the common-hall being held that day, from Guildhall, and were placed in the Royal-Exchange.

On Thurſday the city remembrancer waited on Mr. Juſtice Gould, at his houſe in Lincon's Inn Fields, with the thanks of the common council, when we hear the learned judge declined accepting the freedom, which was voted him in a gold box.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Birmingham, June 5.

On Monday laſt in the afternoon, about five o'clock, there was a terrible ſtorm of hail, attended with thunder and lightning, at Loughborough, which did conſiderable damage. Some hail ſtones were meaſured, and found to be three inches in circumference. The hail broke a number of win-

dows in the town and deſtroyed all the produce of the gardens.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE *Extraordinary*
Whitehall, June 15, 1780.

THIS morning the Earl of Lincoln, Aid de Camp to his excellency General Sir Henry Clinton, knight of the Bath, arrived at this office with the following diſpatch for the Right Hon Lord George Germain.

Charles-Town, May 15, 1780.

MY LORD.

I WILL not trouble your lordſhip with a repetition of the delays and difficulties which protracted ſerious operation until the 29th of March, on which day the landing on Charles Town neck was effected.

By this time a depot was formed; the admiral had paſſed the bar, and I had the eſſential aſſiſtance of the officers and ſeamen of the royal navy for my operations. I was alſo ſtrengthened with the corps from Georgia under Brigadier-General Paterſon, which through a country interſected with rivers, and rendered more difficult by heavy rains, had advanced, not unoppoſed, in the ſpace of 12 days, from Savannah to Aſhley river.

The paſſage of Aſhley, under the conduct of Capt. Elphinſtone, and by the good ſervice of the officers and ſailors of the fleet, was accompliſhed with order and expedition, and without reſiſtance on the part of the enemy.

The day ſucceeding it the army moved towards Charles-Town, and on the night of the 1ſt of April broke ground within 800 yards of the rebel works.

By the 8th our guns were mounted in battery, and I had the ſatisfaction to ſee the admiral paſs into Charles-Town harbour, with the ſucceſs his conduct deſerved, though under a very heavy fire from Sullivan's iſland.

At this period we judged it adviſeable to ſend the encloſed ſummons to the place, which returned the anſwer I have the honour to tranſmit with it.

The batteries were opened the next day. From their effect we ſoon obſerved the fire of the enemy's advanced works to abate conſiderably; the attention of the engineers, and diligence of the troops but increaſing as they proceeded. A ſecond parallel was completed on the 19th of April, and ſecure approaches opened to it. We were now within 450 yards of the place.

My communications had hitherto required the greateſt attention. They had been choſen from Perreneau's landing in Stono river acroſs the Wappoo, and by ſmall inlets leaving only a mile of land carriage into the part of Aſhley river oppoſite our camp.

Works for the protection of the ſtores and ſhipping in Stono, others on the communication, and ſeveral redoubts and batteries on Aſhley, were the labours neceſſary to give ſecurity on ſo important a point.

The preſence of the fleet in the harbour relieving me from apprehenſion on that part, and the admiral taking to himſelf the defence of Fort Johnſon, I was able to detach 1400 men under Lieutenant Colonel Webſter, of the 33d regiment, to break in upon the enemy's remaining communication with the country.

Our ſucceſs but for this meaſure would have been incomplete, as I had reaſon to fear a naval force could not be got into Cooper's river, nor conſequently the place be totally inveſted.

Your lordſhip will obſerve that Colonel Webſter had, in the execution of his orders rivers to croſs, and other difficult operations to effect, in preſence of a very ſuperior cavalry, which might harraſs him much. It was therefore of the utmoſt importance to ſtrike at this corps, and, as ſuddenly as poſſible, to ſeiſe the principal paſſes in the country.

The ſurpriſe and defeat of the collected cavalry and militia of the rebels, and the poſſeſſing Biggin's bridge over Cooper by Lieutenant Colonel Tarleton with the horſe, the Legion, and Major Ferguſon's detachment, gave the command of the country to Col. Webſter, threw into his hands great ſupplies of proviſions and enabled him to take a poſt near the head of Wandoo river, forbidding by land all further acceſs to the town from Cooper to the inland navigation. An armed naval force which the admiral ſent into Servee bay, and another ſtationed in Spencer's inlet, completed the inveſtiture to the ſea.

A conſiderable re-inforcement joining me from New-York the 18th of April, I immediately ſtrengthened the corps beyond Cooper river, which, thus augmented, I requeſted Lieutenant General Earl Cornwallis to take under his command.

On the 6th of May the third parallel was completed cloſe to the edge of the rebel canal, and a ſap carried to the dam, which contained its water on the right, by which means a great part was drained to the bottom.

We could now form juſter opinions of the defences of the town towards the land, which extended in a chain of redoubts, lines, and batteries, from Aſhley to Cooper. In front of either flank of the works, Swamps, which the Canal connects, ooze to each river; betwixt theſe impediments and the place are two rows of abbatis, various other obſtructions, and a double picketed ditch; a horn-work of maſonry, which, during the ſiege the enemy cloſed as a kind of citadel, ſtrengthened the center of the line and gate, where the ſame natural defences were not found as nearer the water; 80 pieces of canon and mortars were mounted in the extent of theſe lines.

On

On the 6th of May our batteries were ready in a third parallel.

New and very forcible motives now prevailed to induce the place to capitulate. Admiral Arbuthnot had landed a force of ſeamen and marines on Sullivan's iſland, under Capt. Hudſon, to whom, on the threat that ſhips ſhould batter the fort, the garriſon delivered themſelves up on terms.

Lieutenant General Earl Cornwallis had been no leſs ſucceſsful in the country. The cavalry under Lieutenant Colonel Tarleton had again the good fortune which conduct and gallantry deſerve, and overtook at the Santee a body of horſe the enemy had with infinite difficulty collected together. They were moſt ſpiritedly charged and defeated. Moſt of the riders fled to the moraſſes, or threw themſelves into the river, from whence few can have extricated themſelves. Fifty or 60 men were killed or taken, and every horſe of the corps, with the arms and appointments, fell into our hands.

Although, in a ſecond correſpondence which the enemy ſollicited, they had ſhown in their propoſals for a ſurrender far too extenſive pretenſions, the admiral and myſelf could not refrain from attempting once more to avert the cruel extremity of a ſtorm. In this renewal of treaty however we did not find their indiſcretion much abated.

The batteries of the third parallel were therefore opened, and a manifeſt ſuperiority of fire ſoon obtained; the corps of Yagers acting as marksmen were on this occaſion extremely uſeful.

Under this fire we gained the counterſcarp of the outwork which flanked the canal, the canal itſelf was paſſed, and works carried on towards the ditch of the place.

The 11th General Lincoln ſent to us his acquieſcence to the terms he had two days before objected to. Whatever ſevere juſtice might dictate on ſuch an occaſion, we reſolved not to preſs to unconditional ſubmiſſion a reduced army, whom we hoped clemency might yet reconcile to us. The articles of capitulation were therefore ſigned, ſuch as I have the honour to encloſe them.

On the 12th Major General Leſlie took poſſeſſion of the town.

There were taken, ſeven general officers, a commodore, 10 continental regiments, and three battalions of artillery, together with town and country militia, French and ſeamen, making about 6000 men in arms. The titular deputy governor, council, and civil officers, are alſo priſoners.

Four frigates and ſeveral armed veſſels, with a great number of boats, have likewiſe fallen into our poſſeſſion, and about 400 pieces of cannon.

I have yet, my lord, to add to this letter the expreſſions of gratitude I owe to the army, whoſe courage and toil have given me ſucceſs.

I have moſt warmly to thank Lieutenant General Earl Cornwallis, Major Generals Leſlie, Huyne, and Koſboth, and Brigadier General Paterſon, for their animated aſſiſtance.

I have the honour to ſend your lordſhip returns of our loſs. I have the honour to be, &c. H. CLINTON.

Return of the killed and wounded of the troops under the command of his excellency general Sir Henry Clinton, from their debarkation in South Carolina the 11th of February, to the ſurrender of Charles Town the 12th of May. 1780.

Total Britiſh, German, and Provincial. 2 enſigns, 1 Serjeant, 73 Rank and file killed; 1 captain, 7 lieutenants, 2 ſerjeants 179 rank and file wounded.

Officers killed. 71ſt reg. enſign M'Gregor, enſign Cameron

Officers wounded. 22d Reg grenadier company. Lieutenant White. 33d ditto, Lieutenant Bevor. 42d ditto, Lieutenant Grant. 64th ditto, light infantry. Lieutenant Freeman. 71ſt ditto, Capt. M'Leod, Lieutenant Wilſon. Graff's grenadiers, Lieutenant Fretſch, Lieutenant Oethanſs.

H. CLINTON.

Admiral-office, June 15, 1780. His majeſty's ſhip the Perſeus, commanded by the Hon. Keith Elphinſtone, arrived late laſt night at Spithead from Chales Town in South Carolina, from whence he ſailed the 17th of laſt month, having on board Sir Andrew Hammond, who came to this office this forenoon, with a letter from Vice-Admiral Arburthnot to Mr Stephens, of which the following is a copy.

SIR, *Roebuck, off Charles-Town. May*, 14, 1780.

I Have the ſatisfaction, to acquaint you, for the information of my lords commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that Charles-Town, with all its dependencies, the ſhipping in the harbour, and the army under Gen. Lincoln, has ſurrendered to his Majeſty's arms.

My laſt letter, by a Dutch ſhip bound to Amſterdam, which ſailed the 16th of February, will have informed you of my departure from New York, and my arrival off Savannah, with a ſquadron of his majeſty's ſhips, eſcorting a conſiderable body of troops under the command of Sir Henry Clinton.

Moſt of the miſſing ſhips having arrived, no time was loſt in proſecuting the intended expedition. I ſhifted my flag from the Europe to this ſhip, and the tranſports having repaired their damages ſuſtained on the paſſage, I proceeded with the fleet on the 10th of February to North Ediſto, the place of debarkation previouſly agreed upon. Our paſſage thither was favourable and ſpeedy, and although it required time to have the bar explored, and the channel marked,

marked, the tranſports all entered the harbour the next day, and the army took poſſeſſion of John's iſland without oppoſition.

The general having made a requiſition for heavy cannon, and a detachment of ſeamen from the fleet, the latter were put under the command of Capt. Elphinſtone and Capt. Evans, and the guns forwarded to the army as ſoon as they could be collected from the line of battle ſhips, which the bad weather had forced from their anchors.

Preparations were next made for paſſing the ſquadron over Charles-Town bar, where at high water ſpring tide there are only 19 feet water. The guns, proviſion, and water, were taken out of the Renown, Roebuck, and Romulus, to lighten them, and we lay in that ſituation on the open in coaſt the winter ſeaſon of the year, expoſed to the inſults of the enemy, for 16 days before an opportunity offered of going into the harbour, which was effected without any accident on the 20th of March, notwithſtanding the enemy's galleys continually attempted to prevent our boats from ſounding the channel.

I incloſe a liſt of the naval force, which, at this time made an appearance of diſputing the paſſage up the river, at the narrow paſs between Sullivan's iſland and the middle ground, having moored their ſhips and galleys in a poſition to make a raking fire as we approached Fort Moultrie; but on the ſquadron arriving near the bar, and anchoring on the inſide, they abandoned that idea, retired to the town, and changed their plan of defence. The Bricole, Notre Dame, Queen of France, Truite, and General Moultrie frigates, with ſeveral merchant ſhips, fitted with chevaux de frize on their decks, were ſunk in the channel between the town and Shute's Folly; a boom was extended acroſs, compoſed of cables, chains, and ſpars, ſecured by the ſhips maſts, and defended from the town by ſtrong batteries of pimento logs, on which were mounted upwards of 40 pieces of heavy cannon.

Every thing being in readineſs for croſſing the army over Aſhley river, the boats of the fleet, with the flat boats, under the command of Capt. Elphinſtone and Capt. Evans, of the Raiſonable, the whole army, with the artillery and ſtores neceſſary for the ſiege, were landed under cover of the galleys on the town-ſide with aſtoniſhing expedition.

As ſoon as the army began to erect their batteries againſt the town, I took the firſt favourable opportunity to paſs Sullivan's iſland, upon which there was a ſtrong fort and batteries, the chief defence of the harbour; accordingly I weighed at one o'clock on the 9th ult. with the Roebuck, Richmond, Romulus, Blonde, Virginia, Raleigh, and Sandwich armed ſhip, the Renown bringing up the rear; and, paſſing through a ſevere fire, anchored in about two hours under James iſland, with the loſs of 27 ſeamen killed and wounded. The Richmond's foremaſt was ſhot away, and the ſhips in general ſuſtained damage in their maſts and rigging, however, not materially in their hulls, but the Acetus tranſport, having on board few navel ſtores, grounded within gunſhot of Sullivan's iſland, and received ſo much damage that ſhe was obliged to be abandoned and burnt.

Having ſtationed the ſhips and armed veſſels off the different inlets upon the coaſt, and the town being now nearly inveſted. Attempts were made to paſs a naval force into Cooper river by Hog iſland (the main channel being rendered impracticable,) and ſmall veſſels to carry heavy guns were fitted for that ſervice; but it being found the enemy had alſo ſunk veſſels in that channel, and its entrance was defended by the works on Sullivan's iſland and Mount Pleaſant, it was reſolved to diſpoſſeſs them of the latter by the ſeamen of the fleet; and, in the mean time to arm the ſmall veſſels that had been taken by Lord Cornwallis in the Wandoo river.

For this purpoſe a brigade of 500 ſeamen and marines was formed from the ſquadron under the command of the Captains Hudſon, Orde, and Gambier, landed at day-break on the 29th at Mount Pleaſant, where, receiving information that the rebels were abandoning their redoubt at Lempres point (an advantageous poſt on Cooper river) they marched with a view of cutting off the rear, but, on a near approach found the garriſon had eſcaped in veſſels to Charles-Town; but their ſudden appearance prevented the rebels from carrying off the cannon and ſtores, or from deſtroying the works. About the ſame time a major, captain, and ſome other commiſſioned and non-commiſſioned officers, with 80 privates were made priſoners by the guard boats of the fleet in retiring to the town.

Captain Hudſon being relieved in his poſt by Colonel Ferguſon, returned to the fleet at Mount-Pleaſant, which, being in the neighbourhood of Fort Sullivan, brought us in deſerters daily, from whom I learnt very favourable accounts of its garriſon and I therefore formed a plan to attack it which could not interfere with the important operations the army were carrying on and which now became every day more and more critical.

The attention of the rebels I found had been chiefly directed to the ſouth and eaſt ſides of the fort, which were moſtly open to attack; but the Weſt face and north weſt baſtion, I diſcovered, had been neg-

lect-

ected. I therefore determined to carry the rt by ſtorm, under cover of the fire from e ſhips of the ſquadron. The Captains udſon and Gambier, and Capt. Knowles, ent for tranſports, with 200 ſeamen nd marines, embarked, in the boats of he ſquadron, in the night of the 4th inſtant, nd paſſing by the fort unobſerved landed efore day-light, and took poſſeſſion of a edoubt on the eaſt end of the iſland; whilſt ther boats were preparing to carry over the ame number of ſeamen and marines from Mount-Pleaſant, under the command of Captain Ord. On the whole being ready, nd the ſhips only waiting for a tide to begin he attack, the fort was ſummoned by Captain Hudſon, when, after a little conideration, the garriſon ſurrendered themſelves priſoners of war.

The reduction of the city followed four days after; for the preparations to ſtorm it in every part being in great forwardneſs, and the ſhips ready to move to the aſſault, the town was ſummoned on the 9th, by his excellency Sir Henry Clinton, to ſurrender; terms were in conſequence propoſed, and the incloſed capitulation ſigned by the general and myſelf the 20th inſt.

I have commiſſioned the rebel and French frigates in the king's ſervice, and have given the command of them to officers of long ſervice and acknowledged merit.

The conduct of Sir Andrew Hammond of the Roebuck, who bears this diſpatch to you, deſerves particular mention: whether in the great line of ſervice, or in the detail of duty, he has been ever ready, forward, and animated. The Captains Hudſon, Orde, Gambier, Elphinſtone, and Evans, have diſtinguiſhed themſelves particularly on ſhore; and the officers and ſeamen, who have ſerved with them on this occaſion, have obſerved the moſt perfect diſcipline.

Our whole loſs in the ſhips and galleys, and in the batteries on ſhore, is 23 ſeamen killed, and 28 wounded: among the latter is Lieut. Bowers of the Europe, but in a fair way of recovery.

The fleet has endeavoured moſt heartily and effectually to co-operate with the army in every poſſible inſtance; and the moſt perfect harmony has ſubſiſted between us.

I juſt had, that rebel privateering has recently received a ſevere check; the Iris and Galatea having lately, in the ſpace of ten days, taken nine privateers (two of which were ſhips of 20 guns, and none leſs than 16) and 800 ſeamen. I have the honour to be Sir, your moſt humble ſervant.

M. ARBUTHNOT.

A liſt of the rebel ſhip of war taken or deſtroyed in the harbour of Charles-Town.

The Bricole, pierced for 60, mounting 44 guns, twenty four and eighteen poundets, ſunk, her captain, officers, and company priſoners.—The Truite, 26 twelve pounders ſunk, her captain, &c. priſoners.—Queen of France, 28 nine pounders, ſunk, ditto.—Gen. Moultrie, 20 ſix pounders, ſunk, ditto.—Notre Dame (brig) 16 ditto, ſunk, ditto.—Providence, 32 Guns, eighteen and twelve pounders, taken, captain, officers, and company priſoners.—Boſton, of the ſame force, taken, ditto.—Ranger, 20 ſix pounders, taken, ditto.

FRENCH SHIPS.

L'Avanture, 26 nine and ſix pounders, commanded by the Sieur de Brulot, Lieutenant de vaiſſeaux, taken, ditto.—Polacre, 16 ſix pounders, taken. Some empty Brigs, lying at the wharfs, with other ſmall veſſels, were alſo taken, and four armed galleys.

M. ARBUTHNOT.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

ARTICLES of capitulation between their excellencies Sir Henry Clinton, general and commander in chief of his majeſty's forces in the ſeveral provinces and colonies on the Atlantick, Mariot Arbuthnot, Eſq. Vice Admiral of the blue, and commander in chief of all his majeſty's ſhips and veſſels in North America, and Major-General Benjamin Lincoln, commanding in chief in Charles-Town.

Article I. That all acts of hoſtility and work ſhall ceaſe between the beſiegers and beſieged, until the articles of capitulation ſhall be agreed on and executed, or collectively rejected.—Anſwer. All acts of hoſtility and work ſhall ceaſe, until the articles of capitulation are finally agreed to or rejected.

II. The town and fortifications ſhall be ſurrendered to the commander in chief of the Britiſh forces, ſuch as they now ſtand.—Anſwer. The town and fortifications, with the ſhipping at the warfs, artillery, and all publick ſtores whatſoever, ſhall be ſurrendered in their preſent ſtate, to the commander of the inveſting forces; proper officers ſhall attend from the reſpective departments to receive them.

III. The continental troops and ſailors, with their baggage, ſhall be conducted to a place to be agreed on, where they will remain priſoners of war until exchanged. While priſoners they ſhall be ſupplied with good and wholeſome proviſions in ſuch Quantity as is ſerved out to the troops of his Britannick majeſty.— Anſwer. Granted.

IV. The militia now in garriſon ſhall be permitted to return to their reſpective homes, and be ſecured in their perſons and property.—Anſwer. The militia now in garriſon ſhall be permitted to return to their reſpective homes as priſoners on parole; which parole, as long as they obſerve, ſhall ſecure them from being moleſted in their property by the Britiſh troops.

V.

V. The ſick and wounded ſhall be continued under the care of their own ſurgeons, and be ſupplied with medicines and ſuch neceſſaries as are allowed to the Britiſh hoſpitals.—Anſwer. Granted.

VI. The officers of the army and navy ſhall keep their horſes, ſwords, piſtols, and baggage, which ſhall not be ſearched, and retain their ſervants.—Anſwer. Granted, except with reſpect to the horſes, which will not be allowed to go out of town, but may be diſpoſed by a perſon left from each corps for that purpoſe.

VII. The garriſon ſhall, at an hour appointed, march out with ſhouldered arms, drums beating, and colours flying, to a place to be agreed on, where they will pile their arms.—Anſwer. The whole garriſon ſhall, at an hour to be appointed, march out of the town to the ground between the works of the place and the canal, where they will depoſit their arms. The drums are not to beat a Britiſh march, or colours to be uncaſed.

VIII. That the French conſul, his houſe, papers, and other moveable property, ſhall be protected and untouched, and a proper time granted to him for retiring to any place that may afterwards be agreed upon between him and the commander in chief of the Britiſh forces.—Anſwer. Agreed with this reſtriction, that he is to conſider himſelf as a priſoner on parole.

IX. That the citizens ſhall be protected in their perſons and properties.—Anſwer. All civil officers, and the citizens who have borne arms during the ſiege, muſt be priſoners on parole; and, with reſpect to their property in the city, ſhall have the ſame terms as are granted to the militia; and all other perſons now in the town, not deſcribed in this or other articles, are notwithſtanding underſtood to be priſoners on parole.

X. That a twelvemonth's time be allowed all ſuch as do not chooſe to continue under the britiſh government to diſpoſe of their effects in the ſtate without any moleſtation whatever, or to remove ſuch part thereof as they chooſe, as well as themſelves and families, and that during that time they, or any of them, may have it at their option to reſide occaſionally in town or country.—Anſwer. The diſcuſſion of this article of courſe cannot poſſible be entered into at preſent.

XI. That the ſame protection to their perſons and properties, and the ſame time for the removal of their effects, be given to the ſubjects of France and Spain, as are required for the citizens in the preceding article.—Anſwered. The ſubjects of France and Spain ſhall have the ſame terms as are granted to the French conſul.

XII. That a veſſel be permitted to go to Philadelphia with the general's diſpatches, which are not to be opened—Anſwer, Granted; and a proper veſſel with a flag will be provided for that purpoſe.

All publick papers and records muſt be carefully preſerved, and faithfully delivered to ſuch perſons as ſhall be appointed to receive them.

Done in Charles-Town, May 12, 1780.
(ſigned) B. LINCOLN.

Done in camp before Charles-Town, May 12, 1780.
(ſigned) H. CLINTON.
M. ARBUTHNOT.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE great attention and labour beſtowed on the map that is to accompany the papers of our correſpondent Periplus, made it impoſſible for the engraver to deliver it in time: the plate is finiſhed, but it muſt have been worked off wet, if it had been given this month. The manuſcript is printed, and conſequently the whole will appear in next month's Magazine.

The poetry from our friend W. S. is come to hand.

The letter from Bern in Switzerland is under conſideration.

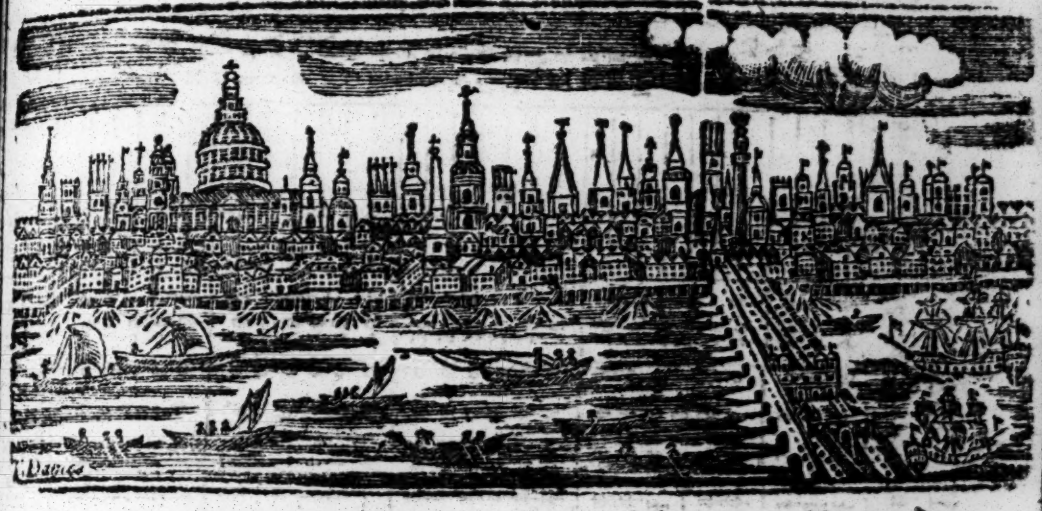
J. Delafield's printed incloſure is inadmiſſible.

The ſong and epitaph from T. E. in our next.

Alſo the Rural Proſpect, by J. A. if we can poſſibly find room.

All our other correſpondents will find their favours either inſerted or acknowledged in our next; but the great length of the account of the late diſturbances in London has neceſſarily obliged us to poſtpone many articles.

THE LONDON MAGAZINE:



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Day	Bank Stock.	3 per C. reduced	3 per C. conſols	3½ per C. 1758	Lon. A.	Short An. 1778.	India Stock	India Ann.	India Bonds.	South Sea Stock	South Sea New An.	Navy B. Diſc.	Lottery Tick.	Scrip.	Omni. Prem.	Exchеq Bills.	Wind. at Deal	Weath. London
29	—	—	63 7/8	—	17 1/8	13 7/8	—	—	26	—	—	11 1/4	13 5 6	75 3/4	—	—	N E	Fair
30	113½	60 1/4	63 7/8	—	17 1/4	13 1/8	—	—	26	—	—	10 7/8 7/8	13 5 6	76	—	—	E	—
1	—	—	63 1/8	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	11 7/8	13 5 6	76 1/8	—	—	S W	—
2	Sunday																S W	—
3	—	91 1/8 1/8	63 5/8 7/8	—	—	—	—	—	27	—	—	11 1/2 1/8	13 6 0	76 1/4	9	—	S W	—
4	—	61 1/8 1/8	63 7/8	—	—	—	—	—	27	—	—	11	13 5 0	76	—	—	S W	—
5	—	61 1/8 1/8	63 1/4	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	13 3 6	75 7/8	—	—	S W	—
6	114½	61 1/4 1/8	63 1/4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11 1/4	13 3 0	76 3/4	—	—	S W	—
7	—	61 —	63 1/4 1/8	—	16 7/8	—	—	—	24	—	—	11 3/4	13 4 0	76 7/8	—	—	N W	—
8	—	—	63 1/8	—	16 7/8	12 1/4	—	—	24	—	—	11 3/4	13 4 6	79 1/8	—	—	S E	—
9	Sunday																S E	—
10	—	—	61 5/8	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	11 1/4 3/4	13 4 0	76 1/4	—	—	N E	—
11	—	61 5/8	61 5/8 3/4	—	—	12 3/4	—	—	22	—	—	11	13 4 0	76 1/8	—	—	N	—
12	—	62	61 3/4	—	16 7/8	12 3/4	148½	—	22	—	—	11 1/8	13 3 6	76 1/2	—	—	N W	Rain
13	116¼	62 1/8	62	—	16 5/8	12 3/4	148½	—	21	—	—	11 3/4	13 3 0	76 3/8	—	—	N W	Fair
14	116¼	62 7/8	62 7/8	—	16 5/8	12 3/4	—	59 1/8	19	—	—	11 7/8	13 4 0	76 1/2	—	—	N W	—
15	—	—	62	—	16 7/8	12 3/4	—	—	18	—	—	11 3/4	13 4 0	76 1/2	—	—	S W	Rain
16	Sunday																S E	Fair
17	—	62 1/4 1/8	61 7/8	—	16 7/8	12 3/4	—	—	—	—	—	—	13 4 0	76 5/8	—	—	S E	—
18	116¼	62 1/8	62 1/4	—	17	12	—	—	16	—	—	11 3/4	13 3 6	77	—	—	S W	Rain
19	—	62 7/8	62 1/4	—	17	12	—	—	16	—	—	11 1/2 7/8	13 3 0	76 7/8	—	—	S W	—
20	116¼	62 1/4 3/8	62	—	17	12	—	—	19	—	—	11	13 2 6	76 3/4	—	—	S W	—
21	—	62 —	62 3/8	—	17	12	—	—	20	—	—	—	13 3 0	—	—	—	S W	—
22	—	—	62 1/2	—	16 5/8	12 3/4	—	—	24	—	—	11 1/8	13 3 0	76 5/8	—	—	S W	—
23	Sunday																N W	Fair
24	—	—	62 1/8	—	16 5/8	12 5/8	—	—	24	—	—	11 1/8	13 3 0	76 1/2	—	—	N E	—
25	—	—	62	—	16 7/8	12	—	—	22	—	—	11	13 3 6	76 1/8	—	—	N W	—
26	—	62 —	62	—	16 7/8	12	—	—	22	—	—	11	13 4 0	76 1/4	—	—	S W	—
27	116¼	62 —	62	—	—	12	—	—	22	—	—	11	13 4 6	76 1/8	—	—	N	Rain
28	—	62 —	62	—	16 7/8	12	—	59 1/4	20	—	—	11	13 4 5	76 5/8	—	—	S W	Fair

AVERAGE PRICES of GRAIN, by the Standard WINCHESTER Buſhel.

Wheat. s. d.	Rye. s. d.	Barley. s. d.	Oats. s. d.	Beans. s. d.	Wheat. s. d.	Rye. s. d.	Barley. s. d.	Oats. s. d.	Beans. s. d.	Wheat. s. d.	Rye. s. d.	Barley. s. d.	Oats. s. d.	Beans. s. d.

THE LONDON MAGAZINE, FOR JULY, 1780.

THE HYPOCHONDRIACK. No. XXXIV.

Diſputantem contra ſe magis docere quam vincere. ST. JEROME.

"In diſputing with any one, he wiſhed rather to inſtruct than to overcome."

IT is the faſhion with ſome people to talk with diſreſpect of the ancient Fathers of the church. But this muſt be owing either to ignorance or want of candour; or, to expreſs myſelf in milder terms, to their not being acquainted with the writings of theſe holy ſages, or having a prejudice againſt them becauſe they are holy.

When a man has duely conſidered any propoſition, and feels his mind firmly ſettled with regard to it, he may pronounce his opinion with a decent confidence; nay, I think it is his duty to do ſo; for to borrow one of the ſentences of our copy-books at the writing-ſchool, "Zeal in a good cauſe is commendable;" and that cauſe is good to a man, which appears to him to be good, after a fair enquiry. Truth would not be eſtabliſhed upon a ſolid baſis were men indifferent in maintaining their opinions.

I therefore avow myſelf to be one who venerates the Fathers, in whom, though they are to be ſure peculiarities, and even ſometimes what ſeem to be weakneſſes, I find an elevation of thought, and a mild propriety, which cannot fail to edify every one who is willing to be improved. *Pere Bonhours*, the French critick, has collected and publiſhed a pocket volume of their aphoriſms, under the title of *Penſées Ingenieuſes des Peres de L'Egliſe.*

The motto of this paper is a part of the excellent character which *St Jerome* has drawn of *Nepotien*, nephew of *Heliodorus* the Biſhop. It is indeed a panegyrick preſented to an uncle of high dignity after the death of a nephew in holy orders, who is repreſented as having attained to an uncommon degree of perfection. I am however inclined to receive it as juſt. Perhaps one is in ſome meaſure influenced by the ſtriking and ſolemn views which the painters have upon every occaſion given us of St. Jerome. But the ſanctity of his manners, and the weight of his writings, muſt ever give authority to every thing which we are ſure has come from his pen.

The habit of diſputing with good temper, and a wiſh rather to inſtruct than overcome, which St. Jerome aſcribes to Nepotien, is perhaps as rare a quality as is to be found; and for want of this there can be no doubt that mankind do not make near ſo good a progreſs in knowledge and virtue as they otherwiſe might do.

Pride and vanity, open or diſguiſed, have ſuch a predominance in almoſt every human being, that a diſpute is for the moſt part a conteſt for ſuperiority, which ends in reſentment. Without making allowance for different opportunities of acquiring information, and different degrees of application to particular ſtudies, which may be accidental, and imply no advantage in one man over another, people who view a ſubject in different lights are apt to take an inſtant alarm, as if their judgement and underſtanding were called in queſtion.

Inſtances of this are ſo frequent, that I am perſuaded none of my readers will deny the juſtice of the remark; for, indeed the violence of diſputation is not confined to thoſe who have knowledge or judgement to decide upon ſubjects or conſequences; but it is to be found amongſt the moſt ignorant and ſtupid. Accordingly, the phraſe for ſcolding is taken from thoſe whom I had almoſt called brutiſh animals in human ſhape, the fiſhwomen; and ſo we talk of *Billinſgate language.*

Where ſubjects have been treated in the form of dialogue, as in Dialogues of the Dead, or in dialogues between imaginary perſons, we find that calm-

neſs of temper, which would be ſo admirable in diſputants.

For in theſe performances one perſon dictates all that is ſaid, and as he takes care that his own opinion ſhall prevail, he is only pleaſed with his own ingenuity, while he raiſes arguments againſt it. We cannot to be ſure expect altogether ſuch a calmneſs where different perſons are really concerned; yet I ſhould think there might be a great deal more, if people were ſufficiently attentive.

An acquieſcent diſpoſition, which makes people from that politeneſs which is calculated merely for eaſe, be willing to allow whatever is ſaid in company to paſs without any enquiry or animadverſion whatever, is not a diſpoſition which will lead to much intellectual improvement. But the *manner* of enquiring and animadverting is what I am now conſidering.

A certain degree of pride and vanity, or ſuch an opinion of one's ſelf as produces an unwillingneſs to be inſulted even by acknowledged ſuperiority, is a laudable ſpirit; and there is therefore no reaſon to blame thoſe who cannot bear to have their opinions treated with contempt. There is a lawful reſiſtance in the mind of man againſt the tyranny of his fellow creatures in every way, though he may be willing to yield to authority, as is humourouſly ſaid in the play, we do not like to do any thing "upon *compulſion*." An appearance of haughty force will make us refuſe even what is agreeable. There is a good ſtory told of a gentleman, who, without any happineſs of temper had unluckily much of it in his voice and tone, and manner. One day at dinner, with a ſtern look, and brandiſhing his knife and fork, he called out, "*Who* won't eat roaſt beef?" Another worthy gentleman who was one of the company, and took this to be a defiance and threatening, anſwered with a determined ſelf-ſatisfaction, "*I* won't."—"Well then, ſir (ſaid the other) will you pleaſe to have ſome mutton?"

It is thus in opinions. A man may be exceedingly well inclined to learn and very open to conviction. But he will not have a propoſition crammed down his throat; and therefore, thoſe who have it ſincerely at heart, that their opinions ſhould be received by others would do well to conſider how neceſſary it is to ſtudy the art of conciliation, and like that eminent divine whom St. Jerome celebrates, to wiſh to inſtruct rather than to overcome.

The deſire of overcoming is not only an obſtruction to the propagation of truth, but contributes to diſſeminate errour. A Goliah in argument will take the wrong ſide merely to diſplay his proweſs, and though he may not warp his own underſtanding, which is ſometimes the caſe, he will probably confound that of weaker men. It has been ſaid of ſome of the moſt pernicious perverters of human opinion, that their motive was to ſhow their talents in ſophiſtry. They might with leſs guilt have ſhown their dexterity in ſtealing.

How agreeable and improving would the converſation of well-informed and thinking perſons be, if their conſtant wiſh were the benevolent purpoſe of inſtructing. If inſtead of rudely or cunningly endeavouring to extinguiſh one another's lights, they would fairly join them, and thus at once illuminate themſelves, and diffuſe knowledge to all around them.

ERRATUM.—In the Hypochondriack, No. XXXIII. p. 246, col. 1. l. 37, for *omit*, r. *admit*.

LECTURES ON MODERN HISTORY.

LECTURE VIII.

(Continued from our laſt Magazine, page 276.)

THE death of Edward the Martyr was a fatal blow, which almoſt overſet the monks, to whom he was blindly attached. Dunſtan their great patron, endeavoured to parry it, by offering the crown to Edgitha, a natural daughter of Edgar; but that princeſs dreading the vengeance of the ambitious and cruel Elfrida, prudently refuſed the proferred dignity; upon which, the crafty prelate, with oſtenſible loyalty, but ſecret reluctance, placed the crown on the head of Ethelred, by the ſtyle and title of King Ethelred II. This ceremony was performed at Kingſton, on the 14th of April, in the year 979, the young monarch being then only in the thirteenth year of his age. It does not appear that his mother, who had perpetrated ſo horrid a crime, to place him on the throne, had any ſhare in the government; on the contrary, it is ſaid, that

hat the pious ſorrow of Ethelred for he fate of Edward, at firſt highly in-enſed Elfrida, but in the end awaken-d in her the feelings of remorſe and he pangs of conſcious guilt, inſomuch hat ſhe retired from the world, and nded her days in a convent ſhe had ounded at Wherwell, near Andover, n Hampſhire.

Ethelred's character was early diſ-overed to be that of a weak, indolent, uxurious prince, ſuſceptible of flat-ery, and at the ſame time prone to re-entment. The inſolence of Dunſtan, nd the prelates of the monkiſh party, oon embroiled him in domeſtick quar-els; and the rapacious Danes, who or ſixty years paſt had not made any ttempt upon England, found this a avourable opportunity to renew their iratical hoſtilities. Numbers of their ountrymen being ſettled in different arts of the kingdom, ſecretly encou-aged an invaſion, intending to ſubvert he Britiſh government, and to ſubject he kingdom to the dominion of their wn ſovereign. In the mean time, Ethelred came to an open rupture with Dunſtan, for taking part with the Biſhop of Rocheſter, who had offended the ing; and having fined him in the ſum of one hundred pounds, an immenſe ſum in thoſe days, it was ſtrongly ſuſ-pected that he held a traiterous cor-reſpondence with the Danes, and en-couraged their depredations, in order to bring upon the king and the nation thoſe calamities which he had openly foretold ſhould ſpeedily overtake them. Death put a period to the turbulent life of this ſeditious prelate in the year 988, and with him expired the conteſt for ſu-periority between the monks and the ſecular clergy.

As for the Danes, owing to the in-activity of Ethelred, they plundered the coaſts in ſeparate parties, upwards of ten years with impunity. He had even the weakneſs to pay them a ſum of mo-ney to deſiſt from their piracies for two years. However, ſeeing that no trea-ties could bind them, and that they aimed at the conqueſt of the whole kingdom, he was at laſt rouſed from his lethargy; and having ſummoned a general council of the principal nobi-lity, clergy, and gentry, it was re-ſolved to fit out a fleet with all poſſible expedition, of ſufficient ſtrength to block up the Danes in any of the harbours where they ſhould attempt to renew their invaſions. The naval force col-lected upon this occaſion was much ſtronger than the Daniſh fleet; but un-fortunately the command was placed in the hands of Ælfrith, Duke of Mercia, who deteſted the king, for having ba-niſhed him in the early part of his reign, and traiterouſly went over to the Danes with part of the Britiſh fleet, when he might have deſtroyed them.

In 993, Swein, king of Denmark, and Anlaff, king of Norway, united their land and ſea forces for the invaſion of England, in which they ſucceeded, and entering the Humber, they laid waſte great part of Yorkſhire; the army ſent to repel them, making little or no reſiſtance, for the command was given to three noblemen who were of Daniſh extraction. The victorious Danes then ſailed up the river Thames, and laid ſiege to London; but being bravely re-pulſed, they ravaged the counties of Kent, Eſſex, and Suſſex, committing the moſt horrid cruelties. In this de-plorable ſituation of affairs, Ethelred again ſubmitted to the miſerable expe-dient of purchaſing a precarious truce, which was effected for the ſum of 16,000l. and an agreement to pay an annual tribute. Anlaff and Swein re-turned home, and the former being con-verted to Chriſtianity while he was in England, made a vow never to take up arms againſt Ethelred; but Swein re-newed the war in 997, and met with ſuch ſucceſs, that in the year 1002, a tax was impoſed on all the lands in England, by the name of *Dane-gelt*, in order to raiſe the ſum of 24,000l. to be paid to the invader for another truce. The repetitions of theſe ſhameful trea-ties, and the violation of them, would almoſt fill a volume; and the conſe-quence was, as might well be expected, that the Danes in the end ſubdued the kingdom, obliging Ethelred to abdi-cate the throne. In 1013, Swein was proclaimed king of England, no per-ſon daring to diſpute his title; and the firſt act of ſovereignty he exerciſed was to lay an inſupportable tax upon his new ſubjects; but he did not live to ſee it enforced, for he died ſix weeks after he had been acknowledged king, and Canute his ſon was raiſed to the throne by the Daniſh party; but the Engliſh, tired out with the oppreſſions of a fo-reign government, ſent deputations to Ethelred, who had fortified himſelf in the Iſle of Wight, inviting him to re-

turn;

turn; in conſequence of theſe meaſures, Canute was declared an out-law, and finding himſelf too weak to make head againſt a numerous army, which the Engliſh had raiſed, for the ſervice of their recalled monarch, he quitted the kingdom; and on his arrival in Denmark, he found employment for ſome time in quieting the troubles in that kingdom, a party having been formed in favour of his younger brother Harold, whom they had placed upon the throne.

Ethelred was no ſooner freed from the Danes, than he relaxed into his former indolence and love of pleaſure, and joining now the vice of covetouſneſs to his other defects, he alienated the affections of his ſubjects by loading them with taxes; and to add to their misfortunes, he placed his confidence in a favourite named Edric, who was univerſally deteſted.

Canute, who had recovered his crown, and totally ſubdued his brother's party, being informed by his emiſſaries of the diſaffection of the greateſt part of Ethelred's ſubjects, returned to England with a powerful fleet and army, and landed at Sandwich; having ſecured his fleet in that port, and meeting with no oppoſition, he ſent bodies of troops into Wiltſhire, Dorſetſhire, and Somerſetſhire.

Prince Edmund, Ethelred's eldeſt ſon, flew to the north, and by his intereſt levied a conſiderable force, and Edric commanded the king's troops in the ſouth. When the two Britiſh armies were in ſight of the Danes, and preparing for action, Edmund received intelligence that Edric meant to betray him, upon which he drew off his forces, and retired to a place of ſafety; while the traitor, after ſeducing a part of the Engliſh fleet from their allegiance, went over with them and the troops under his command to the Danes. At length Ethelred took the field, and the Engliſh flocked to his ſtandard; but ſuch was his credulity and weakneſs, that when he had joined the army under the command of his valiant ſon, and they were on the point of giving battle to the Danes, he was perſuaded to believe that a conſpiracy was formed againſt his life, and he retired with great precipitation to London; upon which the Mercians refuſed to fight without him, and Edmund thus found himſelf deſerted at a moſt critical juncture. He followed his father to London, in order to perſuade him once more to put himſelf at the head of his armies, and to ſtrike a deciſive blow, but it was too late, grief and deſpondency had taken poſſeſſion of his ſoul, and hurried him to his grave; he expired on the 23d of April, 1016, in the fiftieth year of his age, and the thirty-fifth of his reign.

Edmund had given ſuch undoubted proofs of his valour and abilities for government, that the nobility and the citizens of London unanimouſly proclaimed him, though Canute, with a victorious army, was then laying ſiege to the city; and he was ſoon after crowned by Livignus, Archbiſhop of Canterbury; but the prelates and nobility in other parts of the kingdom, upon receiving a ſummons from Canute to meet him at Southampton, declared for him, and ſolemnly renounced all allegiance to the family of Ethelred. But Edmund bravely ſupported his right to the crown, and fought ſeveral battles with various ſucceſs againſt Canute; at length both armies being exhauſted and weary of ſlaughter, it was reſolved on both ſides, that the two kings ſhould decide their claim by ſingle combat. Accordingly, on a day appointed, the two armies were drawn up in the Iſle of Alney, on oppoſite banks of the river Severn, and remained inactive ſpectators of the combat. The gallant princes having broken their ſpears, engaged with their ſwords, and fought for ſome time with equal ſkill and valour; at length Canute, finding his antagoniſt was too ſtrong for him, artfully propoſed a partition of the kingdom, which the generous Edmund readily agreed to, and inſtantly they embraced each other in the moſt cordial manner, to the great ſurpriſe and inexpreſſible joy of the two armies. They then made mutual exchanges of their armour, in token of friendſhip, and the treaty was formally concluded in the preſence of the nobility, and the principal officers of both nations.

Peace being thus reſtored, Edmund returned to London, and was preparing to enjoy the fruits of his valour and generoſity, when the traitor Edric, who foreſaw his own downfall in this union of the two monarchs, which would give Edmund time to ſearch into the bottom of all his treaſonable practices, and to bring him to condign puniſhment, reſolved to prevent it, by an aſ-

ſinat

ſinating the king. By immenſe rewards, he prevailed on two ruffians, who took an opportunity to perpetrate this horrid deed. Thus fell Edmund II. commonly called Edmund *Ironſide*, from his great bodily ſtrength, and in him ended the race of the Saxon kings, after a dynaſty of one hundred and ninety years, from the acceſſion of Egbert

Canute was informed of the death of Edmund by the very traitor who had compaſſed it, and ſtifling his deteſtation of the villain, though it is probable he was happy to be rid of ſuch a rival, he only wrote to him in ambiguous terms—"For ſo good a turn, I will exalt thee above all the nobles in England," and he kept his word, by putting him to death, and ordering his head to be ſtuck upon a pole, on the higheſt gate in the city. In a general aſſembly of the ſtates of the nation convened by the Dane to meet him at London, he made a ſpeech calculated to ſecure to him the entire poſſeſſion of the throne; for he reminded them, that no ſtipulation whatever had been made by the late king in the treaty of partition, for his ſons or his brothers to ſucceed to his ſhare of the kingdom; and he appealed to the nobles who had ſigned the treaty as witneſſes. Some of the aſſembly expreſſed their opinion, that Canute could only be the regent for Edmund's ſons during their minority; but they were over-ruled by his creatures, and compelled to ſwear allegiance to him as ſole king of England, at the ſame time abjuring the Saxon line of ſucceſſion. Having carried this point, he divided the kingdom into four governments, three of which he gave to his chief miniſters, and the other he adminiſtered in perſon. In order to ingratiate himſelf with his Engliſh ſubjects, he began his reign with ſome popular acts: ſuch as declaring that he would make no diſtinction between the Danes and the Engliſh, but hold them equally intitled, according to their merits, to favour and promotion; and publiſhing an edict for eſtabliſhing the old Saxon laws in the adminiſtration of juſtice, except in the north, which, being moſtly inhabited by Danes, was to be ſubject to the Daniſh laws. His next ſtep was to ſend the two princes, Edward and Edmund, to the court of Sweden, with ſecret requiſitions to the Swediſh monarch, to put them to death But inſtead of complying with this inhuman requeſt, he ſent them to Solomon, king of Hungary, a powerful and benevolent prince, who was not afraid to grant them an aſylum, and his royal protection. As for the king of Sweden, being in a great meaſure dependent on Canute, he durſt not harbour them. Edmund died at the court of Hungary, but Edward married the queen's ſiſter, who was the daughter of Henry II. Emperor of Germany. By this lady Edward had a ſon, Edgar Atheling, who laid claim to the crown of England, after the death of Harold II. and a daughter named Margaret, who became queen of Scotland.

The other princes of the royal blood, who ſtill gave Canute ſome uneaſineſs, were Edwy, a natural ſon of the late king, who was a favourite with the people; this youth he ſent into exile on a falſe accuſation of a conſpiracy againſt his perſon and government. But it was not ſo eaſy to get rid of the claims of Alfred and Edward, the ſons of king Ethelred by his queen Emma, ſiſter to Richard II. Duke of Normandy.

Theſe princes reſided at the court of Normandy, and their uncle ſeemed to favour their pretenſions to the throne of England. The policy of Canute however ſuggeſted a pleaſing expedient to ſilence their claims; he ſent a ſolemn embaſſy to Richard, to demand the mother of the young princes in marriage, and at the ſame time offering his own ſiſter to the Norman prince. Richard, flattered by ſo powerful an alliance, and Emma, dazzled with the ſplendour of royalty, readily accepted the propoſal, and the double nuptials were celebrated with great pomp in the month of July, 1017, to the great mortification of the two Britiſh princes.

Being now delivered from all apprehenſion of rivals, he committed ſome acts of cruelty, to ſecure his government from inteſtine commotions. Edric the traitor, having the inſolence to reproach him publickly, for neglect of his great ſervices, and alluding to the aſſaſſination of the late king Edmund, as if that atrocious act had been countenanced by Canute, he was reſolved to cruſh the power of the Engliſh nobility by one extenſive tragedy; and therefore, upon accuſations of treaſon, with very ſummary and arbitrary trials, he condemned

condemned and beheaded Edric with his three ſons; alſo, Norman, Ethelred, and Brightric, ſons of the firſt nobles in England, the friends and adherents of Edric. He then laid a very heavy tax, amounting to 82,000l. on the whole kingdom, to pay off the debt due to his Daniſh fleet. Oppreſſive as it was, the Engliſh patiently ſubmitted to it, and their compliance had ſuch a good effect on the king's mind, that from this time he entertained a generous affection for his new ſubjects, and reſolved to govern them with equity and moderation. Accordingly, we find the reſt of his reign employed in acts of publick utility, and his ſubjects happy under his adminiſtration. He ſwayed the Britiſh ſceptre nineteen years, and died at Shafteſbury, in the year 1035.

He left two ſons by his firſt wife, Elfwina, daughter of Elſhem, Earl of Northampton. Swein, the eldeſt, he had placed upon the throne of Norway, having conquered that kingdom. Haroid, the youngeſt, ſucceeded him on the throne of England. By his ſecond wife Emma, he had a ſecond ſon, named Hardicanute, and a daughter, named Gunhilda. Hardicanute was ſeated upon the throne of Denmark by his father, about a year before his death. Gunhilda was married to the Emperor Henry III. Canute left the ſucceſſion to the crown of England open, and the kingdom was thereby divided into three parties. The principal, conſiſting of the Danes and the citizens of London, declared for Harold. The ſecond, compoſed chiefly of Weſt Saxons, ſupported the pretenſions of Hardi Canute; and the third, influenced by the queen dowager, who too late felt a remorſe of conſcience for depriving her children by Ethelred of the ſucceſſion, reſolved to reſtore them to the throne. Thus was the nation threatened with a civil war, which, however, by the powerful intereſt of Earl Godwin, was prevented, and an agreement was made to divide the kingdom between Harold and Hardicanute; but the latter continuing in Denmark, Harold was crowned, and ſoon got poſſeſſion of the whole, by means of Earl Godwin, whom he gained over to his intereſt. Queen Emma remained at Windſor, where ſhe was allowed to keep a ſeparate court, and tempted to invite over her ſons by Ethelred to England on a viſit to her. Alfred, the eldeſt, and the moſt enterpriſing, fatally accepted the invitation and was received on his landing with great tokens of friendſhip by Earl Godwin, who was ſecretly devoted to Harold, and had promiſed to cut him off. He was accordingly murthered in the dead of night, with moſt of his followers, and the unfortunate Emma dreading the ſame fate, fled to the court of Baldwin, Earl of Flanders.

The reign of Harold I. was ſhort, tyrannical, and inglorious. He impoſed grievous taxes on his ſubjects, and was ſo deteſted by them, that he would certainly have fallen a victim to their reſentment, if a natural death had not delivered them from his cruelty. This event happened in 1040, and Hardi Canute being then on a viſit to his mother in Flanders, the ſtates of England apprehenſive that he would demand the crown, and ſupport his claim by the ſword, reſolved to prevent it, by inviting him to aſcend the vacant throne.

The new king landed at Sandwich and was received with the moſt extravagant demonſtrations of joy, Earl Godwin being the firſt to pay him homage. His character, by his adherents had been repreſented to the Engliſh in a moſt favourable light; but they ſoon found themſelves groſsly deceived, for he proved a worſe tyrant to them than Harold, for his partiality to the Danes was carried to ſuch a length, that his Engliſh ſubjects were little better than ſlaves to them. Fortunately, however, for the deliverance of the country from the race of Daniſh kings, he was perſuaded by the queen mother, who had accompanied him to England on his acceſſion, to invite his half-brother Edward to his court. That prince quitted Normandy with great reluctance, being juſtly apprehenſive of ſome ſecret treachery; but he was kindly received by Hardicanute, and by his mother; he brought over ſeveral Norman gentlemen in his train, and in a ſhort time they ingratiated themſelves with the Engliſh by their ſocial manners, which were a ſtriking contraſt to the ferocity of the Danes. In ſhort, the nation was ripe for a revolution, when the ſudden death of Hardicanute, in conſequence of a debauch, preſented a favourite opportunity to reſtore the crown to a prince of the Saxon line.

(To be continued in our next.)

ERRATUM.—In the next page but one (p. 306.) the firſt line of the ſecond column ſhould begin the page.

An Account of the Manner in which the Ruſſians *treat Perſons affected by the Fumes of burning Charcoal, and other Effluvia of the ſame Nature. In a Letter from* Matthew Guthrie, *M. D. to* Joſeph Prieſtley, *LL. D. F. R. S. From* the Philoſophical Tranſactions of the Royal Society, *Part II.* 1779.

DEAR SIR,

St. Peterſburgh, Oct. 12, 1778.

I Shall endeavour to recollect, according to your deſire, the particulars of that part of my former letter which related to the mode of recovering people in Ruſſia, who are apparently deprived of life by the principle emitted from burning charcoal, or by the incruſtation formed upon the inſides of the Boors huts when it thaws.

People of condition in this country have double windows to their houſes in winter; but the commoner ſort have only ſingle ones, which is the reaſon that, during a ſevere froſt, there is an incruſtation formed upon the inſides of the glaſs windows. This ſeems to be compoſed of condenſed breath, perſpiration, &c. as a number of the people live and ſleep in the ſame ſmall room, eſpecially in great cities. This excrementitious cruſt is further impregnated with the phlogiſton of candles, and of the oven with which the chamber is heated.

When a thaw ſucceeds a hard froſt of a long duration, and this plate of ice is converted into water, there is a principle ſet looſe, which produces all the terrible effects upon the human body which the principle emitted from charcoal is ſo well known to do in this country, where people every day ſuffer from it. However, the Ruſſians conſtantly lay the blame upon the oven, when they are affected by the thawing of the cruſt, as the effects are perfectly ſimilar, and they cannot bring themſelves to believe, that the diſſolving of ſo ſmall a portion of ice can be attended with any bad conſequence, when they daily melt larger maſſes without danger; yet the oven does not at all account for the complaints brought on at this period; for, upon examination, they generally find every thing right there, and ſtill the ugar, or hurtful vapour, remaining in the room.

As the effects of both are ſimilar, as I have ſaid above, and likewiſe the mode of recovery, I ſhall only give you an account of the operation of the principle emitted by burning charcoal, and of the method of bringing thoſe people to life who have been ſuffocated by it (as I think it is erroneouſly termed): this will ſuperſede the neceſſity of giving the hiſtory of both, or rather it will be giving both at the ſame time.

Ruſſian houſes are heated by the means of ovens, and the manner of heating them is as follows: a number of billets of wood are placed in the peech or ſtove, and allowed to burn till they fall in a maſs of bright red cinders; then the vent above is ſhut up, and likewiſe the door of the peech, which opens into the room, in order to concentrate the heat; this makes the tiles, of which the peech is compoſed, as hot as you deſire, and ſufficiently warms the apartment; but ſometimes a ſervant is ſo negligent as to ſhut up the peech or oven before the wood is ſufficiently burnt, for the red cinders ſhould be turned over from time to time, to ſee that no bit of wood remains of a blackiſh colour, but that the whole maſs is of an uniform glare (as if almoſt tranſparent) before the openings are ſhut, elſe the ugar or vapour is ſure to ſucceed to miſmanagement of this ſort, and its effects are as follows:

If a perſon lays himſelf down to ſleep in the room, expoſed to the influence of this vapour, he falls into ſo ſound a ſleep, that it is difficult to awake him, but he feels (or is inſenſible of) nothing. There is no ſpaſm excited in the *trachea arteria*, or lungs, to rouſe him, nor does the breathing, by all accounts, ſeem to be particularly affected; in ſhort, there is no one ſymptom of ſuffocation, but towards the end of the cataſtrophe, a ſort of groaning is heard by the people in the next room, which brings them ſometimes to the relief of the ſufferer. If a perſon only ſits down in the room, without intention to ſleep, he is after ſome time ſeiſed with a drowſineſs and inclination to vomit. However, this laſt ſymptom ſeldom affects a Ruſſian,

to their dangers by a naufea; but the natives, in common with ſtrangers, perceive a dull pain in their heads, and if they do not remove directly, which they are often too ſleepy to do, are ſoon deprived of their ſenſe and power of motion, inſomuch, that if no perſon fortunately diſcovers them within an hour, after this worſt ſtage, they are irrecoverably loſt; for the Ruſſians ſay, that they do not ſucceed in reſtoring to life thoſe who have lain more than an hour in a ſtate of inſenſibility.

The recovery is always attempted, and often effected, in this manner: they carry the patient immediately out of doors, and lay him upon the ſnow, with nothing on him but a ſhirt and linen drawers. His ſtomach and temples are then well rubbed with ſnow, and cold water or milk is poured down his throat. This friction is continued with freſh ſnow until the livid hue, which the body had when brought out, is changed to its natural colour, and life renewed; then they cure the violent headach, which remains, by binding on the forehead a cataplaſm of black rye bread and vinegar.

In this manner the unfortunate man is perfectly reſtored, without blowing up the lungs, as is neceſſary in the caſe of drowned perſons; on the contrary, they begin to play of themſelves as ſoon as the ſurcharge of phlogiſton makes its eſcape from the body. It is well worthy of obſervation, how diametrically oppoſite the modes are of reſtoring to life thoſe who are deprived of it by water, and thoſe who have loſt it by the fumes of charcoal, the one conſiſting in the internal and external application of heat, and the other in that of cold. It may be alledged, that the ſtimulus of the cold produces heat, and the fact ſeems to be confirmed by the Ruſſian method of reſtoring circulation in a frozen limb by means of friction with ſnow. But what is moſt ſingular in the caſe of people apparently deprived of life in the manner treated of, is, that the body is much warmer when brought it is chiefly foreigners, who are awaked out of the room than at the inſtant life is reſtored, and that they awake cold and ſhivering. The colour of the body is alſo changed from a livid red to its natural complexion, which, together with ſome other circumſtances, would almoſt lead me to ſuſpect, that they are reſtored to life by the ſnow and cold water ſomehow or other, freeing them from the load of phlogiſton with which the ſyſtem ſeems to be replete; for although the firſt application of cold water to the human body produces heat, yet, if often repeated in a very cold atmoſphere, it then cools inſtead of continuing to heat, juſt as the cold bath does when a perſon remains too long in it.

In ſhort, I think it is altogether a curious ſubject, whether you take into conſideration the mode of action of the principle emitted by burning charcoal, and our phlogiſticated cruſt, or the operation of the ſnow and cold water. However, I ſhall by no means take upon me to decide, whether the dangerous ſymptoms related above are produced by the air in the room being ſo ſaturated with the phlogiſton as to be unable to take up the proper quantity from the lungs, which occaſions a ſurcharge in the ſyſtem, according to your theory, or whether ſo ſubtle a fluid may ſomehow find its way into the circulation, and thereby arreſt the vital powers; nor ſhall I determine, whether the livid hue of the body, when brought out, is changed into a paler colour by the atmoſphere ſomehow or other, abſorbing and freeing the blood from the colouring principle, as you have ſhown to be the caſe with blood out of the body: theſe are curious enquiries, that I ſhall leave to your inveſtigation, I have only endeavoured to collect facts from a number of natives, who have met with this accident themſelves, or have aſſiſted in reſtoring others to life. It is ſo common a caſe here, that it is perfectly familiar to them, and they never call in medical aſſiſtance.

I am, &c.

FOR

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

A ſummary Account of the ſtill unfiniſhed Voyage, undertaken by Order of the Government, in his Majeſty's Ships the Reſolution *and* Diſcovery. *Compiled from all the authentick Papers hitherto extant, and illuſtrated by a new, accurate, and extenſive Chart of the ſaid Voyage, pointing out the Diſcoveries made in the Courſe of it.*

CAPTAIN James Cook was appointed a poſt captain in the navy on the 9th of Auguſt, 1775, immediately after his arrival from his ſecond voyage round the world; and in July, 1776, he ſailed again from Plymouth in command of the Reſolution, a frigate of guns, accompanied by Captain Charles Clerke, maſter and commander of the Diſcovery, of 20 guns. The object of this expedition was avowedly the examination of the north-weſt coaſt of *America*, with the relative ſituation of that continent to the eaſtern coaſt of *Aſia*, and the exploring of a paſſage from that quarter into *Europe*, either by the North-Eaſt or North-Weſt.

After a favourable paſſage, the two ſhips arrived at the Cape of Good Hope, in the month of October. At this place they made only the ſhort ſtay neceſſary for refreſhment, having taken their departure thence in the courſe of the ſame month.

Upon leaving the Cape of Good-Hope, Captain Cook ſteered for thoſe iſlands to the eaſtward of that place, diſcovered in January 1772, by the French, under Meſſrs. De Kerguelen and De St. Alouarn. Our navigator had, in his former voyage, attempted to make them, but was diſappointed by means of tempeſtuous weather. But upon this occaſion he was more ſucceſsful, and found them to conſiſt of ſome ſmall low iſlands, uninhabited, and without either ſhrub or tree, producing nothing but a few plants, and the turtle. Their northern extremity is laid down in S. Lat. 48°, and E. Long. * 69° 20′. Leaving theſe iſlands, he directed his courſe to the coaſt of New Holland. This coaſt made and ſurveyed for the ſpace of 400 leagues, aſcertaining exactly that part, hitherto unexplored, which lies between the land diſcovered by *Nuyt*, in 1627, and that of Van Diemen, viſited by Captain Furneau in the Adventure. From thence, he proceeded to New Zealand, where nothing material occurred. It is probable that the examination of the weſt coaſt of New Caledonia was the principal object of our navigators, as we learn that they directed their courſe to the iſland of New Guinea, by which means they muſt have paſſed New Caledonia in their route. However that may be, it is clear that Captain Cook beſtowed ſome time upon the ſurvey of New Guinea, exploring its ſouthern coaſt, before unknown to Europeans, and fully aſcertaining the ſize, the ſituation, and the form of the whole of that extenſive, and, in all probability, valuable iſland. Upon this occaſion, he made many important diſcoveries, which cannot yet be ſatisfactorily known. One, however, has been mentioned, and that is a ſmall iſland producing abundance of the true nutmeg, of which he brought away but a trifling quantity; but with that attention which characteriſed all his actions, he cauſed twelve of the young trees to be carefully taken up, which he carried to Otaheite, where he ſuppoſed they might be introduced with a proſpect of ſucceſs.

We are not informed of the particulars of the courſe purſued by Captain Cook from New Guinea to Otaheite. We know, however, that he arrived at this laſt iſland in the month of Auguſt, 1777; and when it is conſidered, that he had now employed nearly the ſpace of ten months from his leaving the Cape of Good-Hope, we may reaſonably conclude, that his ſurveys and diſcoveries have been numerous; as it is certain, that by following a direct courſe to Otaheite, he might, without ſome intervening accident, have accompliſhed the paſſage in half the time. There is no reaſon to doubt, but Captain Cook met with a reception agreeable to his wiſhes at his favourite iſland of Otaheite, as it muſt be remembered, that he had now in his power to preſent to them their countryman *Omiah* in perfect health and contentment. We may ſuppoſe that our navigator enjoyed the higheſt ſatisfaction in having an opportunity of affording the iſlanders that proof of European faith which had no doubt been ſomewhat called in queſtion, by the untimely fate of two of their countrymen, who on former occaſions had ventured to accompany their European viſitors: *Auteroo*, the companion of Bougainville, had fallen a ſacrifice to the ſmall-pox at the Cape of Good-Hope, in his return from France to his native country; and *Tupia*, the follower of Captain Cook in his firſt voyage, was cut off by the malignant fever of Batavia, before he reached England. They were now, however, made happy in the

* *The longitude throughout the whole of this account is calculated to the Eaſt of the Meridian of Greenwich.*

ſight of the travelled, accompliſhed Omiah, who was received with ſuch mingled expreſſions of joy and ſurpriſe, as plainly denoted their ſlender expectations of his return. But their ſatisfaction was not limited to his return. The load of preſents which accompanied him had alſo its effect. Their aſtoniſhment is ſaid to have ſurpaſſed all deſcription, when they beheld a horſe and a mare, a bull, a cow, and ſeveral other animals, which Captain Cook delivered to them; nor can this be wondered at, when we reflect, that the hog, the dog, and the rat, were all the native quadrupeds of the iſland. Neither is it to be doubted, but their pleaſure muſt have been increaſed by hearing the explanation of their nature and uſes from their countryman. This it is ſaid he did to their full ſatisfaction, and without exciting the ſmalleſt appearance of jealouſy on account of his ſuperiour riches or inſtruction; neither of which on his part prevented his diſcovering the higheſt delight at the ſight of his native land. Since the laſt voyage of Captain Cook, the Spaniards had viſited this iſland at two different times. They had ſailed from *Callao*, the ſea-port of *Lima*; and thoſe who arrived firſt had made a conſiderable ſtay, until they were joined by a ſecond expedition, when they altogether took their departure, a ſhort time before the appearance of the Engliſh ſhips. It is affirmed, that they remained expreſsly to fall in with Captain Cook, but whether from hoſtile or liberal views as navigators, it does not appear. Our commander is ſuppoſed to have had ſome degree of partiality for this iſland; but we cannot think that it was ſuch as would have induced him to make it his reſidence ſo long as he did, had not the ſeaſon of the year pointed out its neceſſity. He remained here until the month of December, earlier than which, it is certain he could not have attempted to proſecute diſcoveries in the northern hemiſphere beyond the tropick.

Before Captain Cook left Otaheite, he took care to have planted thoſe nutmeg trees which he had brought from his new diſcovery on the coaſt of New Guinea, and which were at this time in perfect preſervation. He at the ſame time enjoined ſuch directions for their cultivation as may be productive of future advantages. We learn, that during his ſtay at the iſland, Captain Cook employed himſelf in the inveſtigation of ſeveral matters of the higheſt importance, particularly the mode practiſed by the natives in navigating their *ivahahs* or veſſels. This may be conſidered by many as a matter of utility as well as of curioſity, leading to the determination of the great ſpeculative point of the population of iſlands far removed from continents. And if we can give credit to what has been made publick, the reſult of his reſearches muſt have been highly ſatisfactory. We are told that he found the Otaheiteans had the moſt accurate idea of the motion of the heavenly bodies that could be deſired from natural obſervation, and ſuch as enabled them to regulate their courſes at ſea as well in the night as in the day. If we add to this circumſtance, the radical ſimilarity of their language to the other iſlands in the South Seas, there will remain little doubt of the *poſſibility* of their having all iſſued from one common origin.

Having taken leave of Otaheite, the grand object of this expedition came immediately in view. Captain Cook therefore directed his courſe to the northward; but as the ſeaſon was yet early, it ſeems he thought proper to employ ſome time within the tropicks before he proceeded directly to the coaſt of America. We accordingly find, that in E. Long. 200, and about the latitude of the tropick, he diſcovered an iſland, to which he gave the name of *Sandwich*. This he conceived to make only one of a cluſter of others; but judging it then more expedient to avoid the delay neceſſary for exploring them, he purſued a courſe by which he reached the continent of America in the month of March, 1778, about the 49½th degree of Northern Latitude. This ſituation being upwards of 8½ degrees to the ſouthward of the laſt diſcoveries of the Spaniards with which we are acquainted, it is from thence evident that no part of that extenſive coaſt remains undiſcovered, although it is to be feared, not perfectly explored. This muſt appear more clearly upon a compariſon of the laſt voyages of the Spaniards with the preſent one of the Engliſh navigators. It is undoubted that our information with reſpect to the diſcoveries of the former nation is very imperfect; however, as holding immediate connexion with the ſubject of this ſketch, they may, as far as known, be here pointed out in brief.

The firſt of the Spaniſh expeditions to the northward which we can give any credit to, was in 1769, when two veſſels ſailed from Loretto, in the Gulf of California; but they advanced no farther than to the point of the *Monte-Rey*, in Lat. 36. In a ſubſequent one, it ſeems they reached as far as Porto Trinidade, in Lat. 41° 7″. But their principal expedition was undertaken by order of *Don François Bucarelly-e-Urſova*, and the command given to *Don Bruno de Heceta*, in the frigate *San Carlos*, accompanied by the ſloop *Senbora* and packet-boat *Mexicana*. They ſailed from St. Blas in New Gallicia, Lat. 21° 34″, Long 248° 51″, on the 13th of March, 1775. After ſurveying the iſlands of *Socorro* and *Tres Marias*, they, on the 10th of June following, made *Porto Trinidade*. From thence they advanced to *Cape San Auguſtin*, in Lat. 55°, where they obſerved large bays and great openings in the continent, which they were prevented from

reconnoitring

reconnoitring by the violence of the currents; but where they found the return of the flood to take place once in every six hours and twelve minutes. After this, in Lat. 55° 7″, Long. 216° 40″, they discovered an excellent port, which they named *San Bucarelly*. At this place they were presented with an extensive view of the interior parts of the country, which they found to abound in large volcanos. One might now pause to reflect on the surmise of the learned Dr. Robertson, with respect to the separation of the two continents by means of some extraordinary convulsion of nature. But it will be more consistent with this relation to rest satisfied with observing, that the facts and appearances from whence such an inference could be drawn are corroborated by every new discovery made in that quarter of the globe. The opposite continent of Asia has long been remarkable for its volcanos; the intervening islands, discovered by the Russians, do, one and all contain more or less of them; and we now find that the coast of America, particularly at Porto San Bucarelly and Cape St. Elias presents the like appearances. It has been said likewise, that the Spaniards found the country in this neighbourhood, and in several other places on the coast, well inhabited, and by a people not only docile and humanised, but even in some degree polished. To the southward of *Porto San Bucarelly*, at the distance of six leagues, three small islands were seen, to which they gave the name of *San Carlos*. The land made by *Ischirikow* in 1741, is generally laid down in Lat. 56°. This part the Spanish voyagers made and examined. Proceeding still northward, they, on the 16th of August, discovered *Cape Engagno*; and the day following, about three leagues to the north of the Cape, *Porto Guadalupe*, situated in Lat. 57° 12″, Long. 214°, 38″. This port they found rather indifferent, having but one opening, which is to the south, and no anchorage in less than 50 fathom water. They were however more fortunate in their next day's discovery, which was *Porto dos Remedios*. It is about two leagues to the northward of the former, has an exceedingly good bottom, and is otherwise convenient. Having left this place immediately, they pursued their northern course, until the 20th of the same month, when they had sight of a cape land, in Lat. 58° 3″, which they concluded to be that of St. Elias, seen by *Beering*, in 1741, and near to which he found a port, where he anchored for some time. This cape terminated the progress of the Spaniards, who now returned towards St. Blas, where they arrived on the 20th of October, 1775, after a voyage of seven months and seven days. In their return, they made but few discoveries. These were principally *Cape Mezars*, in Lat. 45° 50″, Long. 228° 45″; and *Porto de la Bodega*, situated in Lat. 38° 18″, Long. 229° 44″. This harbour, which was named after the commander of the *Senbora*, agrees so exactly in character and latitude with that of New Albion, visited by Sir Francis Drake, in 1578, that there can remain little doubt of its being the same. It was found to be in every respect good and commodious. Although the Spaniards studiously conceal their transactions in the quarter now described, it is said to be known that they have already established several missions, and attempted to form some settlements to the north of California. It is further said, that these discoveries are capable of some immediate and considerable benefits by the whale and other fisheries, which they would admit of to a great extent. Having thus enumerated the most material discoveries of the Spanish nation, we may be allowed to return to the supposition, that they, as well as Captain Cook, have left much unexplored to the Southward of that point in which he made the coast. We have particularly to regret, that neither the bay discovered by *D'Aguilar*, in 1603, supposed to be in Lat. 43°, nor the opening said to be found in 1592, by *Juan de Fuca*, in Lat. 47°, have come under their examination. The former is unquestionably an object of very considerable importance, as it is generally believed, that into it is emptied the *Oregon*, or great river of the west, which, before passing into the South Sea by the entrance of D'Aguilar, is laid down by the German charts as forming an immense bay of several degrees of extent.

We now return to our British navigator, who having suffered considerably in his masts and rigging, and sprung a leak in the Resolution, was under the necessity of making for a port to repair. This it seems he was fortunate enough to fall in with. He accordingly moored his ship, and soon rendered her fit for the prosecution of the voyage. This harbour may, from Captain Cook's situation, be supposed to have been in some of those openings seen by the Spaniards near Cape Augustin. Upon his departure from this place it appears that he was attacked with such violent storms as totally prevented his usual accuracy in the examination of the coast. This will not indeed be considered as surprising when we recollect that it must now have been only the latter end of March or beginning of April, a season of the year in which tempestuous weather may naturally be looked for in that northern latitude. Such, certainly, he was unfortunate enough to encounter, insomuch, that he was again under the necessity of betaking himself to a port, which he discovered about Lat 58° 28″, and which agrees in every respect

with that given by *Muller* to the harbour in which Beering anchored, immediately to the North of Cape St. Elias. Having made ſome repairs at this place, he ſailed along the coaſt, and ſurveyed it with accuracy. On this occaſion it is ſaid, that he detected innumerable errors in the charts of the Ruſſians, which had very often miſled, and might have proved fatal to him. Continuing his courſe to the northward, along an uninterrupted coaſt, he at length reached that point which had ſo long been the object of ſpeculation and reſearch, the extremes of the continents of Aſia and America. Theſe, it was diſcovered, were ſeparated by a narrow ſtrait only, in which, and ſomewhat to the northward, he found the ſea to be of no conſiderable depth. The particular latitude and longitude of theſe extreme points have not yet been communicated to the publick; but if a conjecture may be allowed from his ſubſequent courſe, and the latitude in which his progreſs to the Eaſt was interrupted, we may be ſuppoſed to be nearly accurate, in laying it down from the 65th to the 67th degree of latitude, and about the 20th degree of Eaſtern longitude from Greenwich, in which ſituation the *Stachtan Nitada*, or great continent of America, is laid down by Dr. Maty, but not in the general chart of the Ruſſian dominions, publiſhed by *Engel*, who aſſigns to the extremity of America a poſition conſiderably farther to the weſtward and ſouthward. The two oppoſite continents where they ſo nearly approximated, preſented to the eye nothing but a low and barren land. Having paſſed the ſtrait, therefore, he diſcovered the American coaſt extending in ſuch a manner to the north eaſt, as induced him to ſuppoſe, that by continuing its direction, he might effectuate that paſſage towards Hudſon's or Baffin's Bay, which had been ſo eagerly and unſucceſsfully ſought after. But it would appear that our adventurer had been doomed to deſtroy the futility of ſuch ſuppoſitions in this quarter, as he had in his former voyages put an end to all ideas of a continent to the ſouthward. He perſevered in his purſuit until the middle of Auguſt, 1778, when in Lat. 70° 45″, and E. Long. 198°, he was ſo obſtructed by impenetrable ice, as to be totally prevented from advancing, and obliged to form the reſolution of returning. It is ſaid, that Captain Cook applied upon this occaſion the opinion which he has all along conceived of the neceſſary proximity of a continent of land for the production of thoſe large ice fields which, now in the Arctick, as formerly in the Antarctick region, interrupted his progreſs. But as that opinion has been combated by his philoſophical companion, Mr. George Forſter, we ſhall leave it to a future deciſion. It appears that it was not without conſiderable trouble and danger that he was enabled to diſentangle himſelf, owing to the ſuddenneſs with which he was beſet with the ice. He nevertheleſs accompliſhed it, and immediately took a weſtern direction, in order to diſcover the practicability of a paſſage to Europe by the coaſt of Siberia, which he accordingly made, in Lat. 68° 55″, Long. 180° 30″. Although this is not ſo far to the northward as the ſuppoſed promontory of the country of the *Tſchutki*, it is yet higher than Beering, or any Ruſſian navigator has hitherto reached, perhaps, excepting *Kreniczin*, who undertook a voyage of diſcovery in the year 1769, the account of which Coxe has juſt made publick. As far as we have carried our information, the Ruſſians have never gone beyond Lat. 67° 18″, which is at leaſt ſeven degrees to the ſouthward of that promontory called *Iſchukotiſkoi*, or *Szlaginſki-noſs*, round which no Ruſſian veſſel has ever yet ſailed. Nor is it probable that even Captain Cook has been able to reach it, as we find that the ſame obſtacles interrupted his advance to the weſt as he had experienced on the coaſt of America. He accordingly entered upon his return to the ſouthward, and ſoon regained the ſtrait, which he paſſed, and proceeded to a port in the iſland of *Unalaſhka*, in the northern Archipelago, laid down by him in Lat. 53° 55″, Long. 192° 30″, where he anchored, in the month of October, 1778. He ſoon found that this iſland, as alſo *Umanak*, and ſeveral others in its neighbourhood, had for ſeveral years held an intercourſe with the continent of America, as well as of Aſia. At this very time Captain Cook met with ſome Ruſſian traders from *Kamtchatka*, to whom he conſigned a letter to the Admiralty in England, which has been ſince received. The iſlands in this new Archipelago have been deſcribed by the Ruſſians as inhabited by an ignorant and jealous people, unknown to Europeans before their diſcoveries. They are without government or religion. Their clothing conſiſts entirely of furs. Their food, which they eat perfectly raw, is principally fiſh. This they go to ſea for in *baidars* or boats, made of ſea-dog's ſkin. They allow of polygamy, and practice the exchange of their wives. They live in *jurts* or cellars, and uſe dried graſs for their firing as well as for their bedding. Their weapons are bows, and arrows pointed with bone. Theſe iſlands produce a variety of berries, with the alder, the birch, and the willow trees. It is not probable that ſuch company could be very grateful to our adventurers. Captain Cook, therefore, who was ever indefatigable in his purſuit of diſcovery, finding the inclemency of the winter approach in this northern climate, embraced the reſolution of employing that ſeaſon in a more temperate latitude. He accordingly propoſed to aſcertain the nature

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of the land that he conceived to lie in the neighbourhood of Sandwich iſland, which had been diſcovered in his route from Otaheite to the coaſt of America. In this conjecture he was not diſappointed. He actually diſcovered ſeveral other iſlands, in one of which, called by the natives *O-why-hee*, he found an exceeding good port, where he anchored, about the beginning of December, 1778. The harbour has the name of *Karakakooa*, and is ſituated in Lat. 22 degrees, and about the longitude of Sandwich iſland, which lies in 200 degrees Eaſt. From the ſituation of theſe iſlands, it is highly probable, that they are the ſame with that land generally laid down in our maps as ſeen in 1567 by *Mendana*, in his return from the Solomon iſlands to America. We learn that theſe new diſcoveries of Captain Cook were found to be inhabited by a very numerous and warlike people; that they ſeemed to be of the ſame kind and offspring as thoſe of Otaheite, but in their manners approaching more nearly to the ſavages in the iſlands of the northern Archipelago, or to the natives of Kamchatka: that in common with the latter, their covering conſiſts only in the ſkins of large fiſh, and that their food they eat always raw, and for the moſt part in a ſtate of putridity. We muſt however ſuppoſe, that this account is not ſtrictly correct, as we find that they poſſeſs a fertility of ſoil, to which the Kamchatkans are ſtrangers, and ſuch as ſupplied our navigators with the greateſt abundance of plantains, greens, and other refreſhments, of the vegetable kind. They had, beſide, ſuch a quantity of hogs, as enabled them to aſſiſt the ſhips with that article of proviſion. Neither do we think that the above compariſon will hold good, when we learn that they have arrived at a certain ſtate of government. It ſeems that in this reſpect, they are pretty much on a footing with the Society Iſles, having a chief or king to whom all appeals for juſtice are made. Their diſpoſition for war may perhaps be ſomewhat ſtronger, as they were found to carry their means of defence ſo far as to have ſtrong-holds upon the eminences of their country, much in the manner of the *Hippahs* of the New Zealanders.

Upon the firſt arrival of our navigators, the inhabitants received them with great friendſhip and cordiality; nay, it is ſaid, ſhowed them a reſpect bordering upon adoration. They readily furniſhed them with the ſupplies they ſtood in need of, and rendered their ſituation perfectly comfortable for the ſpace of two months that they took up their reſidence among them. About the beginning of February, 1779, Captain Cook being deſirous of returning to the northward, took his leave of this place accordingly; but he had ſcarce left the harbour, when a violent gale of wind ſplit his foremaſt, in ſuch a manner as forced him back to repair it. It is probable that this unexpected return excited ſome jealouſy in the natives, as it appears that their conduct was now totally different towards their viſitors; ſuſpicion ſeemed to take place of hoſpitality, and diſhoneſty of their former fidelity. Notwithſtanding this change in their manner, Capt. Cook did not as yet entertain any apprehenſions of them, and landed his carpenters and obſervatory as uſual. But their diſpoſition for theft now manifeſted itſelf upon every occaſion; and at length, on the 13th of February, in the evening, the cutter of the Diſcovery was cut looſe from her cable, and carried away. The day following, Captain Cook landed with his lieutenant and nine marines, and proceeded immediately to the reſidence of the chief, to demand juſtice, and a reſtitution of the boat. He was received by him with the uſual cordiality; but perceived that the natives aſſembled upon the occaſion were far more numerous than uſual. They at the ſame time diſcovered ſuch inſufferable marks of inſolence as induced him at laſt to diſcharge his fowling-piece at one of them. This neither did, or was meant to do any miſchief. Nevertheleſs, a general commotion and attack enſued; in which, notwithſtanding the fire and execution of the marines, Captain Cook and four of his people were unhappily killed! Thus ended the life of a man, highly reſpectable in private as in publick life, and one to whom, perhaps, the geographical world owe greater obligations than to any other who ever preceded him. It was with difficulty that the lieutenant and the remaining marines, almoſt all wounded, reached their ſhips, to tranſmit the accounts of this melancholy event.

Captain Clerke now took command of the Reſolution, while that of the Diſcovery devolved on Lieutenant James Burney. Theſe gentlemen not ſeeing the ſmalleſt probability of revenging the death of their much regretted countryman without great ſlaughter, on account of the numbers and defences of the natives, deemed it more judicious to take advantage of the diſpoſition of the latter for a reconciliation, and to act upon the defenſive until their repairs were compleated. Theſe they accompliſhed about the middle of March, when they took a ſecond leave of this fatal iſland, and bent their courſe once more to the northward. Captain Clerke's attention was now directed to the examination of the iſlands in the northern Archipelago; but it was not long before his progreſs was interrupted by ſuch violent weather, as greatly damaged his ſhips, and rendered him under the neceſſity, towards the end of April, of making for the Ruſſian port of *Awatſha* or St. Peter and St. Paul. This place is ſituated on the eaſtern coaſt of *Kamchatka*, in Lat. 51° 30″, Long. 159°.

1590. Upon his arrival, he was received by the governor, *Major Behm*, with that politeneſs, urbanity, and friendſhip, which do honour to himſelf and to his country. He afforded him every aſſiſtance of proviſion and refreſhment in his power; and ſuch indeed ſeems to have been their ſtate, with reſpect to health and ſupplies, that on the 8th of June, 1779, the date of the laſt diſpatches to the Admiralty, he was preparing to make another attempt to explore a northern paſſage into Europe. This it is probable he will ſearch for on the American coaſt, in a latitude to the ſouthward of *Cape Elias*, as its impracticability to the north of that point ſeems fully demonſtrated by their route of the former year, when in the height of the ſummer ſeaſon they could neither proceed to the eaſt or to the weſt in any latitude beyond the ſtrait that ſeparates the two continents. What courſe he may afterwards purſue, in caſe of his failure in the attempt he had in view, we know not. It has however been ſaid, that he then means once more to viſit the iſland of Otaheite, and bring Omiah from thence to England, ſhould he be diſpoſed to accompany him. It is worthy of remark, that when the diſpatches were tranſmitted from *Kamchatka*, the two ſhips had only loſt by ſickneſs two perſons, one of whom was the ſurgeon of the Reſolution: one had been drowned from the Diſcovery, and five had loſt their lives at *O-why-bee*. It is certain, that the fate of ſo worthy and celebrated a character as Captain Cook, muſt be truely lamented by every feeling mind, and every lover of ſcience; but it is ſome conſolation that merit, experience, and ability, were not in this expedition confined to him alone. Capt. Clerke poſſeſſes an ample ſhare of all the three; and we may ſuppoſe, that having been for two voyages before the preſent, the companion of the commander, he has not failed to imbibe his perſevering ſpirit of diſcovery. From theſe circumſtances it is hoped that this important expedition will be brought to a happy and ſatisfactory concluſion. It is ſomewhat ſurpriſing, that ſome accounts of theſe two ſhips were received at Peterſburgh from Kamchatka, ſo early as the month of November; and even by the official, though circuitous route of the town of *Irkutz*, in Siberia, on the lake Baikal, Captain Clerke's letters reached the capital about the middle of December, which was only ſix months after their date. Such a regularity and expedition of conveyance, mark ſtrongly the progreſs of civiliſation in the Ruſſian empire. On the 10th of laſt January, theſe diſpatches were received in London, and are ſaid to contain, not only the original letter of Captain Cook and the correſpondence of Captain Clerke, but in like manner a book of drawings and journals of their voyage, all which are now in the poſſeſſion of his Majeſty. We learn, however, that much more complete accounts were conſigned to the care of the Ruſſian *Governor Behm*, who is hourly expected at Peterſburgh, and who thought proper to take the charge of their tranſmiſſion upon himſelf. We may therefore flatter ourſelves with ſoon obtaining more perfect ſatisfaction on this intereſting ſubject than that which has been hitherto ſo aſtoniſhingly confined to foreigners, from whom alone we have been able to derive the little information of which we were in poſſeſſion, before Captain Cook's voyage was undertaken.

PERIPLUS.

*** *This ſummary was drawn up, and communicated for the uſe of the London Magazine, before the publication of Coxe's account of the Ruſſian diſcoveries, which corroborate it, and confirm the correctneſs of our Map. See our Review of New Publications for laſt month, Art. XXX.*

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

A DIALOGUE BETWEEN DESIRE AND PLEASURE.

BY A YOUNG OXONIAN.

DESIRE.

DEAR Pleaſure, how diſappointing is thy ſhort ſtay?

PLEASURE.

Wild Deſire, how fatiguing is thy vaſt extent! I exhauſt my ſtock, yet thou thinkeſt me too ſparing. Like moſt lovers, thou art tired in a moment with embraces, purchaſed at the price of an age of pain; ſo I muſt leave thee, if I would regain that eſteem which enjoyment makes me forfeit; abſence, and a new dreſs, are the only reſtorers of palled appetites.—It is ſtrange that what is pleaſing in itſelf ſhould ſeldom ſeem ſo but when diſtant.

"The worth of friends by abſence beſt is known,
And youth and health moſt priz'd when both are gone."

Thou art ſo fickle, that fortune, compared to thee, is conſtant, and ſo unbounded, that thou outdoeſt thoſe three things that cry—It is not enough.

DESIRE.

DESIRE.

What is more noble, what more exalted, than to be unconfined! has not this ſomething divine in it?

PLEASURE.

Thou haſt too much of the man in thee, to pretend to any thing divine. Thy great extent is like a vaſt deſert, a larger field to ſtarve in, and only ſhows the greatneſs of thy want, which, like an abyſs, is never to be filled. How often haſt thou exclaimed—O that I had but this, I aſk no more! I have no ſooner given thee that wiſhed for object, but thou haſt ſollicited another, and then ſlighted that for a third, which has ſhared the ſame fate. For my part, I only wiſh for one thing; that is, to return to my native heaven, and thus get rid of thee.

DESIRE.

Not ſo faſt, I pray you, my lovely charmer! this would be the way to enlarge Hell, and to make this world a province of the empire of PAIN and DESPAIR, our mortal enemies. No, you muſt and ſhall ſtay, and let me ſometimes enjoy your company. You and I have interchangeably ſealed and delivered *a leaſe* to dame NATURE, and you very well know it will not expire till Doomſday. She is of too tenacious and ſelfiſh a humour to releaſe you; beſides, this would not only deſtroy me, but partly your ſweet ſelf, and then farewel Man, her maſterpiece, of whom ſhe is ſo proud; ſince without me Man would no more be Man, than Heaven without you would be Heaven.

PLEASURE.

Why! what are you to that animal's well-being? Will he not have *Reaſon*, his old acquaintance, to keep him company, though you ſhould leave him?

DESIRE.

What good would that pragmatical companion do him, were I gone? Would not man's will then prove as inactive as a fat, ſleepy prebend's pen, and his liberty as uſeleſs as a City alderman's ſword?

PLEASURE.

And conſequently as harmleſs. You often guide his will, like the pens of ſome writers, to dull, unprofitable, or fatal ſubjects; and his liberty, like the ſwords of ſome mad libertines, to his own deſtruction. Even his reaſon, debauched by you, plagues him as ſorely with her phlegmatick lectures, as a jealous or churliſh wife does her half-witted huſband with thoſe of the curtain. And that boaſted reaſon, at laſt, is ſo puzzled, that it cannot decide what it is moſt reaſonable for him to do. You fill his imagination with ſuch a crowd of enchanting objects, that he does not know which to chooſe; trying the new, he forgets the old that charmed him, and, in ſhort, always proves more out of taſte than contented.

DESIRE.

Rather ſay, more tired than ſated, and neither blame man, nor me, but your own niggard temper, ſince to ſet all right, you need but anſwer your end. Satisfy man by the conſtant enjoyment of Pleaſure.

PLEASURE.

What, I glut his canine, inſatiate appetite with my limited ſtore! You may as ſoon make a finite being comprehend an infinite. Beſides, man, by deſiring ſo many things, does not well know what he would, or what he ſhould have.

DESIRE.

Surely he cannot be ſo ignorant as you ſay, ſince we find him determining his will to poſſeſs this or that thing? What, for inſtance, can the moſt ambitious man aſpire to, but the higheſt pitch of grandeur?

PLEASURE.

He may have attained it, and yet not think ſo, or ſcorn his elevated rank as ſtill too low, prompted by thee, for his boundleſs ambition.

"In vain, ambitious ſouls, in vain
You to your fierce deſire intend
At laſt to fix an end;
If ere that diſtant end you gain,
It only proves a mean another to attain."

You never let him remain quiet, but ſtill puſh him on, and make him thruſt out others, that he may place himſelf in the centre of all things; for every one would be the wittieſt, the handſomeſt, the nobleſt, the richeſt, the braveſt, the beſt, and in ſhort, the happieſt in the world, though often they become the worſt, and the moſt wretched by the attempt.

DESIRE.

All this is for your ſake; I am but the ſteel, while you are the loadſtone, whoſe attractive power draws me.

PLEASURE.

Did you, inſtead of perverting man's reaſon, ſuffer it to guide and curb him, he would not ſo often and ſo juſtly complain of us both.

DESIRE.

It is then impoſſible I ſhould ever be ſatisfied, or man be happy on earth; ſince whatever gratification you afford him, he will ſtill deſire a greater: whereas perfect happineſs conſiſts in having nothing to do with me. A bleſſing not to be attained in ſuch a ſcurvy lodging as this world.

PLEASURE.

It is indeed but a paltry hedge-inn; but many a bad road leads to a beautiful city; were the baiting-place more pleaſant, too many would forget to proceed on their journey.

DESIRE.

Let us then cordially embrace, and continue to act the different parts Providence has allotted us, till the final diſſolution of all things, which muſt neceſſarily put an end to my exiſtence, and tranſlate you to that paradiſe, which you juſtly call your native home.

ESSAYS ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS. No. XIX.

ON THE KNOWLEDGE OF MANKIND, AND THE DANGER OF FOLLOWING THE MULTITUDE.

The proper ſcience of mankind is man. POPE.

IT is a doctrine of more than two thouſand years ſtanding, and which has been more than twice two thouſand times repeated, that the greateſt, the moſt uſeful, and the firſt of all branches of wiſdom, is the knowledge of ourſelves; but the extenſion of that doctrine, laid down in the motto to this paper, which enlarges the field of knowledge on this head, and takes in the reſt of mankind along with the individual, is not leſs eſſential to our happineſs, though encumbered with leſs difficulties in the attainment.

The knowledge of mankind, the underſtanding the nature, qualities, and affections of our fellow-creatures, is of more efficacy to our well-being, and tends more, infinitely more, to the great end of anſwering the purpoſes for which we were created, than all the other ſciences put together; and as a great encouragement to our attempting to excel in it, it is much eaſier to arrive at, than any other ſcience whatever. Man is all in all to man; his deepeſt purpoſes all terminate in the reſolves of his fellow-creatures, and he can neither foreſee, nor underſtand any part of his misfortunes or ſucceſſes, unleſs he firſt underſtand thoſe agents on whoſe concurrence they depend. Before a man preſumes to ſtudy others, it is neceſſary that he know himſelf; when this is arrived at, men are ſo like one another, that the reſt is eaſy; and the man who can certainly tell, from his juſt knowledge of himſelf, what he would do in any particular circumſtance, making proper allowances for the known paſſions, will not ſo often as once in a thouſand times be miſtaken, in concluding by it, what another perſon will do in the ſame caſe.

It is on this principle we venture to advance, that the knowledge of mankind is ſo eaſy, after the knowledge of ourſelves is once arrived at; and whoever will look into the general world, will find, that theſe two eſſential parts of human wiſdom ever advance in proportion to one another. The firſt great ſtep to this happy ſcience is not attended with ſo many difficulties as the rigid ancient philoſophers pretended; the moſt formidable enemies we have to encounter in our way to it, are prejudices, taken up early, which ſtrengthen as we grow older; and that great and powerful natural principle, *ſelf-love.*

Every man takes a delight in deceiving and betraying himſelf; there is no ſpecies of cunning, of which we are naturally ſo fond, as that of hiding ourſelves from ourſelves: in conſequence of theſe original deſigns, we eternally flatter ourſelves; ſet an infinitely higher value on any thing that is good in us than it deſerves, and extenuate our defects to nothing; in ſhort, we are continually winking purpoſely, leſt we ſhould ſee ourſelves too clearly.

Every man who knows his own heart, knows, that this is more or leſs the

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ſtate of it, as he is more or leſs removed from that knowledge we are inculcating; and every one muſt own, that theſe are qualities rather habitual than natural to us; that they are founded on a compelled, not a neceſſary ignorance, and kept up by force, not by any involuntary affections. If this be the caſe then, where is the mighty difficulty of overcoming them? There ſeems indeed little more neceſſary, than occaſionally to throw aſide our habitual prejudices, to put ourſelves in the place of other people; and in ſhort, to leave our eyes at liberty to open.

The truth is, that this ſort of knowledge is not ſo often miſſed in the reſearch as neglected, and not ſearched after. Few people, very few, ever enquire about it, or, indeed, will give themſelves leave to receive it; and if ſo, where is the wonder that ſo few among us have any ſhare of that knowledge which it is ſo much their intereſt to cultivate, ſince they will not ſuffer themſelves to be inſtructed in the firſt leſſon of it?

There is hardly a man to be met with in ten thouſand who well knows himſelf, much leſs who knows another, or, in general, all others. In things not immediately neceſſary to us, there are multitudes of maſters, multitudes of diſciples; in this, which is the great eſſential, on which we are to depend for every thing elſe, there are juſt as many maſters as ſcholars; though every man carries both in himſelf, he never exerts either. Nature, though it gave us both the conditions, never expected, that we would, nay, never intended, that we ſhould uſe both within ourſelves; as ſocial animals, ſhe meant we ſhould be reciprocally inſtructors and pupils to each other; and by this eaſy means, all the prejudices, all the obſtacles to this neceſſary knowledge, would be eaſily removed, and each ſeeing for the other, each would know himſelf. As it is generally managed, we are never with, or within ourſelves; our contemplations are on external objects, and ſuch is our miſery, our infatuation, that we know every thing better than ourſelves.

The knowledge of mankind is of a very extenſive nature, yet all naturally reſulting, and eaſily following from this firſt principle. To know men perfectly, we muſt know all kinds of men, thoſe of all tempers, ages, conſtitutions, and even of all profeſſions, their ſecret motions, natural inclinations, and, as the reſult of theſe, even their actions, not only their publick ones, which are the leſs to be regarded, as being generally feigned, diſguiſed, and artificial; but their private ones alſo, and, in particular, the moſt ſimple, which ariſe naturally from their habits and inclinations, which may generally be foreſeen by a pre-knowledge of thoſe habits, and from which all their more complex actions are moſt eaſily deduced.

If we enter ſeriouſly and diſintereſtedly on this plan of ſtudy, we ſhall ſee but a bad portrait of human nature, but we ſhall ſee a true and accurate one ſo far as it goes; we ſhall find man, on the one hand, a poor, weak, low, and miſerable being, whom we cannot but heartily pity, and, on the other, we ſhall find him proud, inſolent, puffed up with ill-grounded preſumption, and requiring little leſs than adoration from us, though, in reality, he can juſtly claim nothing but contempt.

We ſhall be thus taught to think ſomewhat leſs haughtily of human nature than we uſually do, and conſequently ſomewhat leſs proudly of ourſelves; but we ſhall think much more juſtly of both: our natural pride, which in ſpite of all our efforts, will be continually exerting itſelf, will make up the better ſide of the portrait; and by this we ſhall be guarded againſt the poiſon as well of particular, as general flattery. There are two great enemies to all true knowledge; the firſt external and open, as in the popular opinions, the vices, and the follies of the world; the other internal, from our paſſions. The true means then, by which we have any rational proſpect of arriving at this difficult, this uncommon, yet this moſt eſſential and advantageous wiſdom, muſt be by freeing ourſelves from this double occaſion of error, popular prejudices, and domeſtick paſſions.

What we ought to judge of popular opinions will be eaſily ſeen from an obſervation of the nature of that popular voice that makes them. Examine mankind, as a popular body, and what do we find the prevalent things among

them, but vanity, malice, injuſtice, envy, and a general want of judgement, diſcretion, and mediocrity? What then can they determine juſtly for us?

The innumerable errors that we find the generality of the world running into, in regard both to judgement and to will, prove to evidently too us, that vice and error are the moſt powerful agents. What reaſon then can we have to let ſuch a multitude decide for us? The beſt and wiſeſt men of all ages have been forced to acknowledge, that the generality of the world in their time was fooliſh and wicked; that, among a thouſand, there have not been found one wiſe or good perſon; that the number of fools was infinite; and that vice ever ſeemed to plead univerſality in its favour.

There can be no wonder, as this has been always the ſtate of mankind, that they have been deceived who truſted general deciſions; nor can there be any true wiſdom hoped for in the world, till thoſe, who are ready to take up opinions from others, will firſt take the pains to know who, and what thoſe are, from whom they take them: ſuch a knowledge will generally teach us not to take them at all, and will keep us clear of the great ſource of vice and folly, ill example.

Vice is never ſo dreadfully contagious, as when it ſpreads itſelf by means of number and example; it is a plauſible obedience, and ſeems to carry with it the appearance of humility and juſtiee, to follow the method, and join in the way, frequented by others; but the beaten way too often deceives, and it is not more true, that broad is the way that leadeth to death, than that broad is the way that leadeth to folly. The appearances that make for us in going with the multitude, are indeed but appearances, and the more true ſtate of the caſe is, that we follow the wildgooſe train, without knowing where it goes; we join one another, like ſheep, for company; we never enquire into the reaſon of what we are about, nor remember that we are a part of that multitude we ſeem to be guided by; and that while every other individual that makes a part of it is as careleſs about the whole as ourſelves, that nobody, whoſe will and determinations we follow, has no will or determinations at all, but is led on by mere accident, and falls on good or ill, juſt as they chance to preſent themſelves in its way. We are no ſooner drawn away, we know not why, than we make a part of the attractive body, and draw on others to follow us, who no more know why, than we do why we follow thoſe, who, in the ſame thoughtleſs manner, fell into the crowd before us.

In this juſt and impartial view, how deſpicable does that collective monſter appear, which, when we look on it in the common light, carries the face of ſo much weight and authority; and which, while we implicitly follow, we borrow our own overthrow, and periſh upon credit?

He who would arrive at wiſdom, muſt always ſuſpect whatever pleaſes, and has the ſanction of vulgar authority, and muſt credit that alone which demands ſuch credit in itſelf, and on its own bottom; that which is true and good in itſelf, not which has the good fortune to appear ſo to others; he ſhould account the multitude, when in the wrong, as one man, and one man, when in the right, as a multitude; and when an antagoniſt would overbear his reaſon, by telling him all the world believes a thing, he may anſwer, ſo much the worſe, ſince the beſt and trueſt things are eſteemed and believed only by a few, and little except falſity and error, by that imaginary, infallible body, all the world.

All the world once believed that the earth ſtood ſtill; yet was not he, who alone diſcovered that it moved round the ſun, the leſs in the right, becauſe of this general contrariety of opinion.

Socrates had ſo little reliſh for this general opinion, that, when a diſſolute fellow, a favourite of the mob, ſaid, as he paſſed by, "There goes the honeſteſt man upon earth;" he ſtarted, and aſked aloud, "What have I done, that ſuch a fellow ſhould ſpeak well of me?" The known ill character of the perſon who gave the encomium here pleaded againſt it; but Phocion, who had as juſt an opinion of a multitude as any man, carried this ſort of cenſure much farther; he was ſpeaking in publick, with his uſual ſtrength of reaſon, when the people ſet up a general ſhout of approbation at ſomething he had ſaid; on which, this judicious man turned round

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to thoſe who were about him, and aſked them, with a bluſh, "Has any folly eſcaped me, or any looſe word ſlipped from my tongue, that theſe people are ſo pleaſed with me?" The reproof was uttered loud enough to be heard by the people who had occaſioned it; and the conſequence was, a diſcontinuance of all theſe noiſy teſtimonies of ſatisfaction on the like occaſion for the future; and the ſpeaker in publick never knew the ſenſe of the people till he had finiſhed all he had to ſay among them.

The multitude are ſo far from meriting our regard as patterns and examples, that it was nobly ſaid by an ancient heathen, who had not the general plaudit of the vulgar, *Qui placere poteſt, populo, cui virtus placet?* "What man to whom virtue is pleaſing can pleaſe the multitude?" We ought in general to avoid the company of theſe miſleading guides, and, above all, things, to preſerve ourſelves from the effects of their behaviour, which, he who knows mankind, will always know, is the more likely to err, as there are the more opinions concerned in it.

When a man has, on ſuch principles as theſe, put himſelf upon his guard againſt this external enemy, the next he is to conquer is the yet more dangerous, internal one, his paſſions: the confuſion and ſlavery theſe bring on, are only to be guarded againſt by our diſcarding them from our thoughts, at leaſt while employed on theſe important ſubjects. A man ought to diſfurniſh himſelf as much as poſſible of theſe, before he attempts to arrive at real knowledge in the moral world, and make his heart a blank paper, that it may receive every impreſſion of true wiſdom, againſt every offer of which, one or other of theſe internal enemies is always ready to oppoſe itſelf.

However difficult a taſk this may ſeem, there are many ways of arriving ſufficiently near it for this great purpoſe; the one is, to affect an inſenſibility to them, to refuſe to perceive the things they offer in the light they offer them; but this is an imperfect remedy; it is not ſo properly curing the diſeaſe, as not feeling the effects of it. A ſecond method is, by contradiction: the deſtroying one paſſion, which is too ſtrong for our reaſon, by another which is ſtronger, and thus rooting out the greater part of them, and retaining thoſe only at laſt which are the leaſt miſchievous. Another method is by precaution, by avoiding theſe dangerous enemies, and flying every occaſion of them. But a ſuperior method to all theſe is by virtue; in that alone reſides the great power of quelling them at pleaſure, and on that eternal baſis is built the ſacred truth of that ancient propoſition, that "virtue alone is the beginning of all wiſdom."

PORTRAITS OF A BACHELOR AND A MARRIED MAN.

From the Count de Poland, *a Novel. By Miſs* M. Miniſie, *juſt publiſhed.*

A Bachelor is a ſort of whimſical being, which Nature never intended to create; he was formed out of all the *odds* and *ends* of what materials were left after the great work was over; unluckily for him, the *finer* paſſions are all mixed up in the compoſition of thoſe creatures intended for ſocial enjoyments; what remains for the Bachelor is hardly enough to rub round the cruſty mould into which he is thrown: to avoid waſte, ſome ſeaſoning, that he may not be quite ſo inſipid, muſt be ſubſtituted in the ſtead of more valuable ingredients, ſo in dame Nature toſſes *ſelf-love*, without weight or meaſure; a kind of underſtanding that is fit for no other uſe; a ſprinkling of wiſdom, which turns to acid, from the ſour diſpoſition of the veſſel in which it is contained, and the whole compoſition is concluded with an immoderate portion of oddities. Thus *formed*, thus finiſhed, a Bachelor is popped into the world—mere lumber, without a poſſibility of being happy himſelf, or eſſentially contributing to the happineſs of others. His only buſineſs is to keep himſelf *quiet*; he gets up to lie down, and lies down to get up. No tender impreſſions enliven his waking hours; no agreeable reveries diſturb his droniſh ſlumbers. If he ever ſpeaks the language of ſenſibility, he ſpeaks it

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on the excellence of ſome favourite diſh, or on the choice liquors with which his cellars abound; on ſuch ſubjects he feels the rapture of a lover. The pace of a Bachelor is *ſober*; he would hardly mend it to get out of a ſtorm, though the ſtorm were to threaten a deluge; but ſhow him a woman who is intitled to the compliment of his hat, and he will ſhuffle on as if he was walking for a wager. His houſe-keeper or his laundreſs he can talk to without reſerve, but any other of the ſex, whoſe condition is above a uſeful dependent, is his terrour. A coffee-houſe is his *ſanctum ſanctorum*, againſt *bright* eyes and *dazzling* complexions; here he lounges out half his days—at home he ſits down to his *unſocial* meal, and when his *palate* is pleaſed, he has no other paſſion to gratify. Such is a Bachelor—ſuch the life of a Bachelor—what becomes of him after death, I am not caſuiſt enough to determine.

Now for the Married Man. The felicity of a Married Man never ſtands ſtill; it flows perpetual, and ſtrengthens in its paſſage; it is ſupplied from various channels; it depends more on others than himſelf: from participation proceeds the moſt extatick enjoyments of a Married Man.

By an union with the *genteeleſt*, moſt *poliſhed*, moſt *beautiful* part of the creation; his *mind* is harmoniſed, his *manners* ſoftened, his *ſoul* animated by the tendereſt, livelieſt ſenſations. Love, gratitude, and *univerſal* benevolence, mix in all his ideas. The houſe of a Married Man is his *paradiſe*; he never leaves it without regret, never returns to it but with gladneſs—the *friend* of his ſoul, the *wife* of his boſom, welcomes his approach with ſuſceptibility; joy flushes her cheek—mutual are their tranſports. Infants, lovely as the ſpring, climb about his knees, and contend which ſhall catch the envied kiſs of paternal fondneſs. Smiling plenty, under the guardianſhip of *œconomy*, is ſeen in every department of his family; generoſity ſtands porter at his door; liberality preſides at his table, and ſocial mirth gives to time its moſt pleaſing motion. To the exiſtence of a Married Man, there is no termination: when death overtakes him, he is only tranſlated from one heaven to another; his glory is immortalized, and his children's *children* repreſent him on earth to the *laſt* generation.

Now, dear James, I have done my duty; the pictures are both before you: you muſt copy after one or the other. I think you are turned of thirty; time is precious, you have now none to throw away on deliberation; let your beſt judgement direct you; the choice of your friend is already determined.

REFLEXIONS ON THE ADVANTAGES OF POLITENESS.

IN employing my thoughts on the numerous ſingularities and errors of which mankind is a compound, I cannot but think, that a want of intercourſe with well-bred people leads them into the greateſt, and which it ſeems very little in the power of learning and books alone to obviate, becauſe we may every day obſerve men, who, with a very imperfect education and ſlender ſtock of learning, attract the the notice, confidence, and eſteem of all they converſe with, merely by that fund of eaſe and gentility of manners, which is exactly calculated to engage our ſenſes, and mollify our pride; and which immediately becomes the object of our deſire to imitate; therefore, I muſt conclude, that ſcholaſtick education, unadorned with a knowledge of the world, is an overgrown *ſtalk*, to which refined manners and politeneſs are the flowers and bloſſoms, the acquiſition or deficiency of which is of much importance to thoſe who would be well-bred.

Theſe graces, however, are of ſo tender a nature, that when acquired, they are eaſily ſhaken off and deſtroyed by converſing with mean and illiterate company, and ſubject to the blaſts of evil cuſtom; for by exerciſing and diſplaying them amongſt men who cannot reliſh or comprehend them, you are obliged to ſink into compliance with all thoſe barbarities in thinking and ſpeaking peculiar to your company, which before you have been taught to avoid and deteſt; this makes the old proberb hold good, "That thoſe who aſſociate with wolves will conſequently learn to howl;" for though you do not adopt them by choice, yet for the ſake of con-

venience, and being underſtood, you are compelled to join in the habit, although it be totally oppoſite to your own taſte and judgement, as well as the rules of common complaiſance.

In ſhort, I cannot reflect upon the deſtructive effects of ordinary company, without producing an inſtance in my own family. My brother *Sam*, who, beſides the advantage of a claſſical education, has gone through all the faſhionable modes of good behaviour, with moſt other qualifications of a gentleman, from a ſudden fit of diſcontent with the world, about twenty years ago, took it in his head to purchaſe a little farm in a diſtant part of the country, quite remote and obſcure, and ſuitable to his rural views; I regularly viſit him once a year, and he returns it me in town; this gives me an opportunity of remarking the effects of twenty years reſidence with peaſants, and the impreſſion which good or bad habits make upon the mind and manners: if I now introduce him to half a dozen ladies, he is embarraſſed beyond conception. He comes into the room awkwardly, hitches his foot in the carpet, and tumbles down—recovers himſelf—bows and bluſhes, and flies to the back of my chair, and ſtands ſilent. I then give the hint to my eldeſt daughter, who contrives to ſay ſhe has a fit of the head-ach, and this relieves him, by giving him an opportunity to pity her, or propoſe a remedy. The topick of diſorders being thus introduced, my brother *Sam*, by much perſuaſion, is brought to ſit down amongſt us, where, after fifty wrigglings in his ſeat, and other ſigns of perplexity, he will now and then hedge in a word, which, however, is quite miſapplied, and nothing to the purpoſe; for although you ſeem to have Sam before your eyes, yet in imagination he is down in the country, lopping his trees, ſcolding his men, or ſelling his corn. If a married perſon laments the loſs of a child by the meaſles or ſmall-pox, Sam hath ſomething parallel in readineſs, and complains that his cows are perſecuted with the murrain, or his horſes die of the glanders. In fine, his ideas, which before were refined and polite, are now totally changed and corrupted, and there is no ſubject upon which he talks three minutes, but he garniſhes it with a number of barbarous phraſes of the country growth, of which none can get at the meaning but himſelf and his cattle.

I am very ſenſible, that if my brother had any pride or vanity left in his compoſition, he would have preſerved ſome remnant of his former accompliſhments; but for want of this, his manners are perpetually gathering ruſt, and decaying for want of being obliged to uſe them; and the phraſes he utters are ſo crude and unintelligible, that we may pronounce it to be a language entirely unknown.

But my preſent wiſh is to inſinuate, that the acquiſition of politeneſs may be multiplied into many advantages in life; independent of an elegant amuſement, and food for the mind, it cleanſes it from all turbulent humours and paſſions, and makes room for whatever is agreeable, captivating, and attracting: it is capable of continual refinements, which may be all turned to your own advantage; it gives you conſequence with, and commands reſpect from *others*; it never deſcends to engage in inſignificant diſputes and quarrels, but extinguiſhes malice, rancour, and revenge, as being utterly inconſiſtent with its rules; and there is ſo great a pleaſure accruing to ourſelves in the capacity to pleaſe others, that it is infatuation not to make it our particular ſtudy: it is worth all our pains to acquire from the circumſtance of its being a paſſport or recommendation to all manner of good company, and what may be in the power of every one to attain, if they are not prevented by abſolute ignorance, pride, or ill nature; and wherever we find it, it makes us pleaſed with ſociety, and leſſens that contempt for mankind we are too apt to cheriſh.

So that a man with a moderate education, good-nature, and a common underſtanding, if he applies them properly, unmixed with vanity and affectation, has it in his power at all times to be, in the full ſenſe of the word, a man of humanity, of good-breeding, and the complete gentleman.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE very important occaſion upon which the following ſpeech was delivered, and the information it contains, are motives, independent of its elegant compoſition, to induce you to preſerve it in your repoſitory, as one of thoſe valuable papers which may be read with peculiar advantage by the preſent generation, and hereafter prove uſeful to poſterity. It is an excellent ſupplement to the correct and ample account you gave, in your laſt Magazine, of the late unparalleled tumults and riots; and I beg leave to aſſure you, that the copy I have tranſmitted to you is authentick, being taken down in ſhort hand as it was delivered by the learned judge.

Lincoln's Inn, July 12th, 1780. A STUDENT.

THE CHARGE *delivered to the* GRAND JURY *of the County of Surry, at the Seſſion's Houſe on St. Margaret's Hill, Southwark, on Monday* 10*th July*, 1780. *By the Right Hon. Alexander (Wedderburne) Lord Loughborough, Chief Juſtice of his Majeſty's Court of Common Pleas, and one of the Special Commiſſioners for the Trial of the* RIOTERS.

"GENTLEMEN,

"THE remains of devaſtation and ruin, of which you muſt have been in ſome meaſure ſpectators in your way to this court, ſufficiently declare the purpoſe for which you are convened, and the enormity of the offences that will be ſubmitted to your cognizance.

"It is to his majeſty's paternal care and vigilance, in the timely exertion of his prerogative, that you are indebted for the ſuppreſſion of theſe outrages, and the reſtoration of good order and government.

"The commiſſion under which you are to act, extends only to crimes of high treaſon or felony; as it was not thought proper to blend thoſe ordinary offences which ariſe from the common frailties of humanity, with crimes of ſo deep a turpitude, and tranſgreſſions that ſo far exceed the ordinary pitch of human depravity.

"The general circumſtances of the late diſorders are of too great notoriety to need a repitition; though it will be proper for you who are to enquire into the nature of the different offences that may be charged before you, to mark the ſeveral parts of the late proceedings, and to ſee how they are connected with one another, and how they all conſpire to promote the general ſytem.

"I ſhall therefore think it a part of my duty to lay before you a ſhort detail of the calamities in which many have been involved, of the dangers with which we were all threatened, and which were directed againſt the very exiſtence of our happy conſtitution.

"It is a clear and undoubted truth, that the attack was not partial, that the blow which it has pleaſed Providence to avert was not aimed at any particular deſcription of men, but was meant to ſtrike at the liberties, the laws, the very being of the ſtate.

"The firſt remarkable circumſtance that occurred was the aſſemblage of ſo many thouſands of people in a body in St. George's Fields; the diſperſion of hand-bills, inviting them to aſſociate together; the appointment of ſignals, to martial their arrangements; and the deſtination of places for the different diviſions.

"Charity obliges us to ſuppoſe, that there were unwary and deluded people, whoſe blind zeal, and miſguided prejudice, ſeduced them to join the train; but it would be credulity in the greateſt extreme, not to ſuppoſe that there were many in the foremoſt ranks, who were inſpired with the moſt artful deſigns, and the moſt malignant intentions.

"One purpoſe was to overawe the legiſlature, and to compel an alteration of its laws, if not by the exertions of violence, yet by the intimidation of threats, and the terrour of numbers.

"To petition for the repeal of any law, under the due and legal regulations of peace and good order, is the undoubted privilege of every ſubject; but if the legiſlature is to be compelled by force, and a lawleſs aſſembly of men allowed to aſſume the power of deliberation into their own hands, there muſt be a diſſolution of all government, as was the event of the tumultuary petitions

tions in the unfortunate reign of the First Charles.

" On the reſtoration of Charles the Second, the recollection of the paſt diſorders, and their fatal ſource, induced the parliament to enact, among their firſt laws, ' That no petition which prayed an alteration in the church or ſtate, ſhould be ſigned by more than twenty perſons, unleſs it had the approbation of the magiſtrates and grand jury, nor ſhould be preſented by more than ten in number.' But in violation of this ſolemn act of the legiſlature, the preſent petition was carried up in triumph, attended by ten thouſands of people, who thronged the ſtreets, and alarmed the minds of the peaceable inhabitants with ſuch apprehenſions as the event has proved not to have been vain, and finally attempted to enforce its prayer before the auguſt ſenate of the realm, with thoſe menaces and tumults which inſulted the perſons, and even endangered the lives of its members. [Here his lordſhip gave a faithful narrative of the continuance of the outrages.]

" Having thus ſtated ſome circumſtances of fact, which attended the beginning and progreſs of theſe commotions. I ſhall ſubmit to your conſideration ſome diſtinctions of law reſpecting the crimes which they may probably be found to involve.

" There are two diſtinct ſpecies of high treaſon, concerning which I ſhall offer a few obſervations, that may be uſeful to guide you in the diſcharge of your duty.

" Firſt, to compaſs or imagine the king's death, is one ſpecies of high treaſon.

" Second, to levy war againſt the king's crown and dignity within the realm.

" The firſt ſpecies muſt be demonſtrated by ſome overt act, which may be uſed as a means to effectuate the purpoſe of the heart, or may be conſtrued to be indicative of ſuch treaſonable intentions.

" As to the ſecond ſpecies, levying war againſt the king's crown and dignity; this ſpecies will poſſibly be that found moſt applicable to the caſes that will come before your conſideration.

" Therefore, I ſhall ſtate more fully what the law ſays with reſpect to this kind of treaſon.

" And I feel myſelf peculiarly happy that I am not obliged to ſtate the law from inferences and deductions of my own, which might be leſs accurate, and more liable to exception; but from ſuch authority, that it may truely be ſaid, it is the law itſelf that ſpeaks, and I have only to pronounce its voice—from no leſs an authority than that of Juſtice Foſter, that great ornament to his profeſſion, and true friend to the liberty of his country.

" I will read his words:

' Every force that may be uſed for the purpoſe of compelling the legiſlature to alter or repeal the laws, or of compelling his majeſty to remove his counſellors, amounts to the crime of levying war againſt the king's crown and dignity.

' And though thoſe purpoſes may not be carried into effect, and though no actual exertions of violence may enſue, yet the manifeſtation of the intention will come equally within the law.'

Again. ' To throw down enclоſures, to attempt by force to alter the eſtabliſhed law, or the eſtabliſhed religion of the country, to reform the price of proviſions, &c. All theſe are high treaſon within the clauſe of levying war; for though there are no exertions of force uſed againſt the king's perſon, yet theſe are offences againſt his royal majeſty and dignity.

' All inſurrections, on the pretence of redreſſing grievances, or for the reform of any real or imaginary evils, where there is no ſpecial intereſt in the party who makes the attempt, muſt be conſtrued within the law of levying war againſt the crown and dignity.'

" I ſhall not enter farther into particulars here, but ſhall ſtate to you another chapter of the ſame author.

" And here he makes mention of two caſes at the end of Queen Anne's reign: they are thoſe of Tamering and Purchaſe, who were convicted on the ſtatute for high teaſon, in levying war againſt the king's crown and dignity.

" And though there was no evidence given of their being armed with military weapons, arrayed in martial form, or attended with the uſual pageantry of war; yet provided as they were with clubs and axes, their intention was collected from their appearance, and the number of inſurgents was

deemed to ſupply the want of military weapons.

"There is one obſervation ariſes from theſe precedents of Juſtice Foſter, which I cannot omit to mention to you, as it is ſo exactly analogous to the preſent caſe.

"Theſe perſons who were convicted, were either leaders, or ſet on by others, under the profane pretext of religion—their cry was the danger of the church—a danger ſuppoſed to ariſe from the humane toleration granted to Proteſtant Diſſenters.—It was upon an attempt to obtain a repeal of this act of toleration by force, that their proſecution proceeded, and that they were legally convicted, as coming within the law of levying war againſt the king's dignity.

"The deciſion upon this trial had not only the approbation and ſanction of all judicious men at the time, but has been further ratified by univerſal aſſent down to the preſent day.

"But to proceed to the caſes of felony, that may come before your conſideration.

"Gentlemen, the Calendar points out a number of priſoners that may be indicted either—for beginning to pull down—or for ſetting fire to, the King's Bench, the ſeveral other priſons that were attacked, or the ſeveral dwelling-houſes; others for ſetting looſe the priſoners, others for extorting money. Theſe are the ſeveral caſes of felony, on which I need to make but few remarks, as I am perſuaded ſome of you by your profeſſions, and all of you by your rank in life, are ſufficiently qualified to judge of them.

"As to theſe offences, you will remember, that burning of out-houſes, which are a part of dwelling-houſes, is a capital offence; that though the houſe is not burnt, to ſet fire to it is capital, by 9th Geo. I. cap. 22.

"That to begin to pull down any houſe or out-houſe by perſons, twelve or more in number, is capital, by the 3d Geo. I. cap. 33, commonly called the Riot Act.

"And now that I mention the Riot Act, the obſervation naturally ariſes, that the ſpirit which has lately ſhown itſelf among us is very ſimilar to that ſpirit which was kept alive at the time of George I. when they pulled down meeting-houſes, under the pretence of religion, and for the ſecurity of the church. And it is obſervable, that that mob too, which was falſely called a Proteſtant mob, was that which was the moſt violent to oppoſe the Proteſtant ſucceſſion.

"The effect of this act was meant to prevent miſchief, by rendering the attempt as well as the execution dangerous—therefore, though no miſchief was actually perpetrated, the beginning to do it was juſtly made a felony.

"But as this act is not meant to make magiſtrates nothing more than idle ſpectators for an hour, I ſhall take this publick opportunity of correcting a wrong notion which ſome might entertain of their incompetency to diſcharge their duty by forcible meaſures till an hour after the act has been read; for it leaves the civil authority all the power it poſſeſſed before, during the hour after the act has been read, though it arms them with additional authority after that time; the authority of uſing violent meaſures to diſperſe the mob, even though they are not engaged in the perpetration of any other offence than that of being merely aſſembled together.

"You will conſider, gentlemen, therefore, that beginning to pull down is capital—and I muſt add, that the aiding and abetting is equally criminal in the eye of the law, and equally expoſes to puniſhment.

"And further, the taking of money againſt the will of the owner, muſt undoubtedly be conſtrued a robbery.

"So far, therefore, gentlemen, as the Calendar ſtates, I have opened to you the nature of the offences that will come before you, and the law that reſpects theſe offences.

"In you, therefore, I ſhall reſt the publick cauſe, relying upon your honour, your integrity, and your knowledge, that the publick will have no reaſon to regret the entruſting of their cauſe in your hands.

"You are acquainted with the nature of your duty, that you will only have to judge of the probability of the commiſſion of an offence; and if ſuch probability appears, to tranſmit the cauſe to the court for their further inveſtigation.

"Here innocence will meet with its vindication, and guilt will receive the proper animadverſion of the laws.

"If,

"If, after conviction, there remain any circumſtances of extenuation, in his majeſty's breaſt there is a fountain of mercy which will be ready to make every allowance."

PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

A Conciſe Hiſtory of the Proceedings of the preſent Seſſion of Parliament, begun and holden at Weſtminſter, *on* Thurſday *the 25th Day of* November, 1779. *Being the SIXTH Seſſion of the Fourteenth Parliament of* Great-Britain.

(Continued from our laſt Magazine, page 271.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thurſday, April 13.

MR. Crew's bill for diſqualifying officers of the revenue from voting at elections for members of parliament, being read the ſecond time, *Lord North* informed the honourable gentleman, that whenever the motion was made for committing the bill, it would be oppoſed, and conſequently might lead into a debate which would preclude the other order of the day for the committee to proceed on the county petitions, which ſeemed to be the buſineſs moſt wiſhed to be brought forward.

Mr. Crew thanked the noble lord for his candour, and then with great delicacy addreſſed the Speaker, aſſuring him, that if he was apprehenſive of injury to his health from ſitting to a late hour, he would poſtpone his motion for the commitment of the bill to another day; but the Speaker deſiring him to wave all conſideration for him, and proceed, he moved that the bill be committed.

Mr. Jenkinſon declared his intention to vote againſt the motion, upon conſtitutional principles, for he could not perſuade himſelf that the Houſe had any right to diſfranchiſe a large body of people, and deprive them of one of the beſt privileges of an Engliſhman, that of electing his repreſentative in parliament; and he pointed out the diſtinction between coming to any reſolution reſpecting themſelves, with a view to preſerve the independency of parliament; and voting away the rights of the people out of doors. This he ſaid, becauſe it was aſſerted by Mr. Crew, and in the courſe of the debate, by Mr. Burke and others, that thoſe gentlemen who had voted for the reſolution of the committee on the petitions, declaring that the influence of the crown ought to be diminiſhed, were bound in honour to ſupport this bill, as one of the ſteps neceſſary for diminiſhing that influence.

A very warm and long debate took place, in which *Sir Thomas Clavering*, and many other gentlemen who had voted for the above mentioned reſolution, ſpoke freely againſt the bill.

The principal ſupporters of the bill were *Lord John Cavendiſh, Mr. Fox, Mr. Burke, Mr. Pitt, Mr. Townſhend, Mr. Byng, Mr. Rous, Mr. Powis,* and *Mr. Turner.*

Lord North, Earl Nugent, The Lord Advocate for Scotland, and *The Sollicitor General,* were the principal ſpeakers againſt it.

The ſtrength of the argument was undoubtedly againſt the bill, for it turned upon the injuſtice of taking away the rights of any claſs of ſubjects unconvicted of any crime, conſtituting a legal diſfranchiſement: and if it was ſaid, that every perſon holding a place under the government, muſt neceſſarily be influenced in giving his vote at elections; this maxim once eſtabliſhed, might extend to the diſfranchiſement of poſt-maſters and their deputies, artificers in the dock-yards, and a great number of freeholders, under different deſcriptions; nay, it might include the officers of the army and the navy. In ſhort, there was no knowing where it might ſtop.

On the other hand it was alledged, that with reſpect to the revenue officers, the immediate objects of the bill, they would not be deprived of any right, for government never permitted them a free vote, they were always compelled, by the fear of loſing their places to vote for the court candidate; and inſtances were brought to prove this to be the caſe, in many boroughs.

At a late hour the queſtion for committing the bill was rejected by 224 votes againſt 195. Conſequently the bill was thrown out.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Friday, April 14.

THE Duke of Bolton moved, that the bill for excluding contractors under certain reſtrictions from ſeats in the Houſe of Commons, which has been read a ſecond time, ſhould be committed; for which purpoſe his grace had ſummoned the Houſe.

Lord Stormont roſe to declare his intention to vote againſt the committment of the bill, and to give his reaſons as conciſely as poſſible for his intended vote. His lordſhip obſerved, that every bill brought up to that Houſe from the other, propoſing a new law, and deſiring their lordſhip's concurrence, neceſſarily ſuppoſed that the principles of the bill were founded in wiſdom and juſtice; and whenever their lordſhips ſhould be of opinion this

was not the caſe with reſpect to any bill whatever, they were bound, as being equally concerned in ſupporting the conſtitution, and the legiſlation of the kingdom, to refuſe their concurrence.

In this light he conſidered the bill before them, for the principle of it is falſe, and it propoſes manifeſt injuſtice; it likewiſe infringes the prerogative of the crown. In the ſituation of publick affairs in time of war, it is neceſſary to make contracts for ſtores, and a variety of articles for the publick ſervice, not only for the preſent moment, but for future times. From the very nature of ſome of theſe contracts they cannot poſſibly be publick; the price of the commodities would be ſo enhanced upon notice given, that the executive officers of government would find it impoſſible to carry on the buſineſs. The bill requires twenty-five days notice to be given in the London Gazette of any contract to be made with government; and then any perſon becoming a contractor at a publick bidding, will not be excluded from a ſeat in the Houſe of Commons; but ſome of theſe contracts muſt be made with ſecrecy and expedition; it may be neceſſary that the commodities ſhould be agreed for, and ſupplied in much leſs time than twenty-five days; and becauſe a reputable merchant, a man of character and fortune, makes a bargain with government on fair terms, to ſupply the army and the navy on an emergency, and gives ſecurity for the performance of his contract, that the nation may not be diſappointed when ſome expedition is on foot againſt the enemy, or provide for domeſtick defence, ſhall ſuch a man be diſfranchiſed, be prevented from ſerving his country in one ſituation, becauſe he has aſſiſted her in another? Surely this is contrary to wiſdom and to juſtice. Nothing had been proved againſt the contractors with government at preſent holding ſeats in the Houſe of Commons; no evidence had been brought to the bar of that Houſe of any influence of the crown over them: if there had been any fraud in the contracts, if they had been too lucrative, this was another matter, and it was a ſound principle of policy to enquire into it, and to remedy it; publick œconomy demanded it at all times, but more eſpecially at preſent; but to deprive the electors of Great Britain of the right of chooſing whom they pleaſe to repreſent them, being properly qualified by law, and to declare, becauſe they furniſh government with commoditis for the publick uſe, that therefore they ſhall not ſit if they are choſen, is a violation of the conſtitution, which it is the duty of the peers of the realm to prevent.

The Earl of Coventry ſupported the commitment of the bill, and ſeemed to think it ſcarcely within the juriſdiction of the Houſe to reject a bill from the Commons, which related ſolely to their own members, and had been framed upon the petitions; upon the voice of the people, praying for relief from the increaſing influence of the crown, and which had paſſed through that Houſe in conformity to their own reſolution, that the influence of the crown is increaſed, and ought to be diminiſhed. His lordſhip acknowledged, that the preſent king is a prince not likely to abuſe the prerogative or influence of the crown; but having ſaid that, he was free to declare, that all reformations ought to be begun in the reign of good princes, to immortalize them; and as the people had adopted the idea of leſſening the influence of the crown, not only as a meaſure of œconomy, but in order to preſerve the independency of parliament, the bill before them being one method approved by their repreſentatives, he could not ſee how their lordſhips could reject it.

The Earl of Derby took the ſame ſide of the queſtion, and added to the argument of the laſt ſpeaker, that the Houſe of Commons in a matter ſo immediately concerning the purity of their own Houſe, might think themſelves competent to come to ſome reſolution independent of their lordſhips if they refuſed their concurrence, and this would only ſow diviſion between the two Houſes, which at this time ought to be prevented; and the only way to prevent that, and perhaps a civil war in the kingdom, would be to commit and finally to paſs the bill.

The Duke of Grafton ſpoke nearly to the ſame purport.

The Earl of Hillſborough warmly oppoſed the bill, as founded in manifeſt injuſtice, and on a part of the people being "*virtue* and *liberty* mad." The time, he ſaid, was faſt approaching, if not come, when the weight and importance of that Houſe would be felt by the whole nation; for when miſtaken notions and falſe repreſentations of virtue and liberty deceived the people, or the members of the other Houſe, it would be found that their lordſhips, having as dear a concern in the ſupport of the conſtitution as them, were the proper guardians to ſtep forth and controul any innovations of the Commons on the one hand, as well as to prevent any unconſtitutional extenſion or exerciſe of the royal prerogative on the other.

After reprobating the indignity offered to the human heart, and to the underſtandings of men, by pretending that they are influenced in their votes in parliament by paltry and precarious ſalaries or perquiſites of office, or by the profits of contracts, profits and incomes, which bore no proportion to their eſtates; he next aſked who could be ſo baſe as to ſacrifice his reputation for a precarious income or office: and even admitting there are a few ſuch vicious characters, will increaſing penal laws eradicate the vices of mankind? Was gaming, of all other vices, the moſt pernicious to a ſtate, diminiſhed?

Earl

Earl Bathurſt followed the ſame line of argument.

The Earl of Shelburne, in favour of the bill, ſaid it was notorious that contractors are under the influence of the miniſter; and as it had been reſolved in the Houſe of Commons that the influence of the crown ought to be diminiſhed, he was certain the people would look up to his lordſhip for the confirmation of that ſpecies of relief which the bill offers. It was impoſſible, he ſaid, to walk in the ſtreets without hearing people talk of the extravagant expenditure of the publick money, and one mode was by contracts to favourites. He then adverted to the noble lord's obſervation about gaming. He acknowledged it was a pernicious vice, but he was one example of having conquered it in his youth.

The deplorable ſituation of publick affairs, his lordſhip ſaid, called for the reform of abuſes, and for the removal of thoſe miniſters, who by means of the influence allowed to exiſt, had brought on the American, the French, and the Spaniſh war, and were now drawing the Northern Powers upon us. He aſked what was become of our large army in America? and what our fleet of twenty-one ſhips, moſt of them old, were to do in the Weſt Indies againſt twenty-ſix ſail of new ſhips of the enemy? What was the effect of the noble lord's abilities, who was formerly ambaſſador at ſo many foreign courts, and is now Secretary of State? what but a Declaration of the Empreſs of Ruſſia unfavourable to us, inſtead of an alliance and aſſiſtance with a fleet and army! In ſhort, he concluded that we had no means left of ſaving the nation but by making peace at home, which could not be done but by granting the prayers of the people; and the way to do that was, to paſs every bill for diminiſhing the influence of the crown, and for eſtabliſhing publick œconomy; a reconciliation with America would then take place by the adoption of a new ſyſtem of government, and our natural enemies ſeeing us recover ſtrength and mutual confidence, would ſoon offer honourable terms of peace.

The Lord Chancellor exploded the idea of not rejecting this bill, becauſe it reſpected the Commons; and argued againſt the injuſtice of diſtranchiſing men for no other reaſon but their offering their ſervice to government. He held entering into the Declaration of the Empreſs of Ruſſia to be foreign to the queſtion, and called upon their lordſhips to put a negative upon the bill, if they would do their duty as guardians of the conſtitution, and of the moſt valuable rights of the ſubject.

Lord Camden ſpoke ſtrongly in favour of the bill, and ſeemed to think the the temptation of the immenſe profits made by contracts too ſtrong for any to reſiſt. He appealed to their lordſhips, whether it was not a received maxim, that intereſt influences the heart ſo as to bias the judgement; he even went ſo far as to declare, that he would not truſt himſelf under the influence of ſuch trials, and yet he profeſſed as much honeſty as any man in the Houſe. He therefore concluded, that the bill was founded on a right principle, was expedient, loudly called for at this time, and wiſely framed as one ſtep towards reſtoring the independency of the Houſe of Commons, and leſſening the influence of the crown in parliament. His lordſhip then, notwithſtanding the Chancellor's admonition, went into a digreſſion concerning the Memorial of the Empreſs of Ruſſia, a ſubject taken up on another day, for which reaſon we ſhall take no further notice of it in this place.

Earl Mansfield, againſt the bill, urged his old argument, of following the common courſe of law, if extravagant contracts or frauds in the contractors were diſcovered, legal proſecutions ſhould be ſet on foot, and he informed the Houſe that the affair of the Rum Contract ſo often mentioned, is in litigation, and the payment of great part of the money actually expended. He allowed, that every nerve ſhould be ſtrained to eſtabliſh œconomy in the expenditure of the publick money; but as to the bill before the Houſe, he was clear that it was founded in injuſtice, and ſubverſive of the conſtitution, and therefore ought not to paſs.

The Duke of Richmond made an able ſpeech in ſupport of the bill, chiefly calculated to expoſe the notorious influence of contracts, and to prove that contractors being members of the other Houſe, invariably vote with the Firſt Lord of the Treaſury, and approve all his meaſures indiſcriminately.

Upon a diviſion, there were 60 votes againſt committing the bill, to 41 for it; the next day, twenty-five of the lords in the minority entered their proteſt in the Journals againſt the rejection of the bill, aſſigning the reaſons already given in their debate upon the ſubject.

The ſame day in the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the order of the day being called for, which was to proceed to the committee on the petitions, the *Speaker* ſaid he was too ill to go into a long debate. He had got better, he ſaid, during the Eaſter receſs, but the firſt day of coming to the Houſe, he had found himſelf very ill; his phyſicians told him he had the gout in his head; and as he could not take any remedies while he attended the Houſe, he thought he ſhould be unable to go through the great weight of publick buſineſs before them.

The Houſe taking this as a hint of reſignation, *Lord J. Cavendiſh* was for proceeding to vote him the thanks of the Houſe; but *Lord North* roſe and deſired he would conſider further of it, and the Houſe would ſhow him every indulgence by an adjournment.

ment. *Mr. Dunning* likewiſe perſuaded him, to take time; and then he ſaid, with many thanks, he threw himſelf upon the mercy of the Houſe; an adjournment was then moved, and carried till Monday the 24th. *The Lords adjourned on the following Wedneſday, to the ſame day.*

HOUSE of COMMONS.

Monday, April 24.

IN a very full Houſe, *The Speaker* returned his ſincere thanks, in the politeſt terms, for all paſt favours, and eſpecially for the laſt indulgence, which, he ſaid, had made ſo deep an impreſſion upon his mind, that he was now determined not to ſuffer the publick buſineſs to be any more interrupted on his account; and conſidering the preſent critical ſituation of publick affairs, had reſolved, contrary to the advice of his phyſicians, to continue to do his duty as long as his ſtrength would permit him to undergo the fatiguing office of the chair, and he found his ſervices acceptable to the Houſe.

The order of the day being called for, which was to reſume the committee on the county petitions, *Mr. Dunning* ſtood up, and after recapitulating the proceedings of the committee, expreſſed his fears, that adminiſtration did not intend to give them time to go through the conſideration of the ſeveral grievances ſtated in the petitions; and as the Houſe ſtood engaged to redreſs thoſe grievances, he thought it his duty to take care, as far as in him lay, to prevent the riſing of parliament before they had fully performed the promiſes they had made to the petitioners in particular, and to the publick at large. He therefore moved, "That an humble addreſs be preſented to his majeſty, that he would be graciouſly pleaſed not to diſſolve the parliament, nor to prorogue the preſent ſeſſion till proper meaſures have been taken to diminiſh the influence, and correct the abuſes complained of in the petitions."

Mr. Pitt ſeconded the motion, and contended that by the reſolution of the 6th, the Houſe had pledged itſelf to the people to take ſome meaſure to leſſen the influence they had complained of, and which complaint the committee had reſolved to be juſtly founded. Not to proceed to a concluſion now would be a deception, and deſtroy all confidence in the wiſdom and good faith of parliament. The county of Cambridge already relying on the reſolution juſt mentioned, had reſcinded the order for appointing a committee to draw up a plan of aſſociation, other counties would follow the example, and he hoped they would not be deceived in their hopes. He expreſſed his fears of the conſequence of rejecting the motion, as it would alarm the petitioners, and give them reaſon to think their petitions would be laid aſide; and he declared, that he would go any lengths on the one hand to diminiſh the influence of the crown in parliament, and on the other to ſupport the royal prerogative. He had neither ambition nor intereſt to gratify, he profeſſed himſelf a ſincere friend to the crown, and at the ſame time a ſtrenuous advocate for the redreſs of the publick grievances.

Lord Nugent oppoſed the motion, becauſe he did not wiſh to ſee the meaſures aimed at, by keeping parliament ſitting, accompliſhed. He perſiſted in his opinion, that the influence of the crown is not increaſed, and ſaid there muſt be an influence ſomewhere for carrying on government, and the only queſtion was where it ought to be placed?

Mr. Townſhend, in ſupport of the motion, obſerved, that the ſtrongeſt proof that could be given of the undue influence of the crown was the continuance in office of a miniſtry deſpiſed and deteſted by the whole nation; and he informed the Houſe, that adminiſtration had been deliberating all the laſt week on the beſt means of getting rid of the petitions, the reſult he believed was, to diſſolve or prorogue the parliament.

Mr. Adam, againſt the motion, made uſe of the following argument; that the reformations propoſed by the propoſitions would introduce great changes, great innovations in the conſtitution, and he ſaw no regular ſyſtem produced, no plan in the room of that which was to be ſo materially altered.

Mr. Fox deſired the famous reſolution of the 6th might be read by the clerk, which being done, he ſaid the Houſe ſtood bound in honour not to riſe till they had done ſomething to ſatisfy the petitioners, and he thought no miniſter would dare to adviſe his majeſty not to comply with this addreſs. He then ran into a long declamation on the miſconduct of the miniſtry in the American war, and on many other occaſions, concluding with recommending the motion as the laſt and beſt expedient to prevent alarming conſequences.

Lord North ſatisfied the Houſe, that by the very nature and quantity of the buſineſs before them, it was impoſſible there could be a ſpeedy prorogation, and as to a diſſolution, he knew of no ſuch intention; parliament was likely to ſit its uſual time, and the ſeſſion would probably be very long, he therefore conſidered the motion as totally inexpedient. On a diviſion at midnight, there were 254 votes againſt the motion, to 203 for it.

Mr. Dunning then moved to adjourn the committee to the following Monday.

Mr. Fox upon this, made ſome ſevere remarks on the deciſion of the queſtion for the addreſs; he drew from it a concluſion, that the Houſe had thereby abſolutely rejected the petitions of the people, and therefore he wiſhed the committee was adjourned for ever; however, as his honourable friend intended

to

to make one trial more, he adviſed him to proceed; but if he was not then ſucceſsful, he hoped he would join him in a reſolution never to ſet their feet in the Houſe again till the prayers of the petitioners were granted.

Mr. Dunning replied, that he had moved the adjournment till Monday, that he might have time to conſider what further propoſitions he could offer to the committee, though he did not know poſitively that he ſhould offer any, as it appeared to him that it would be in vain. The committee was adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Tueſday, April 25.

THE Duke of Richmond, who had deſired the Houſe to be ſummoned for the purpoſe, made the following motion. "That this Houſe do reſolve itſelf into a Committee of the whole Houſe this day ſe'nnight, to enquire into the ſtate of defence the counties of Devonſhire and Cornwall were in at the time when the enemies fleets were off the coaſt, and alſo into the ſtate of the dock and harbour of Plymouth at the ſame period, and into the meaſures taken for its defence; and likewiſe to know in whom the reſponſibility was lodged, or who is anſwerable for any neglect that ſhall be proved, or would have been, in caſe it had been taken, owing to its defenceleſs ſtate."

His grace ſaid, he would not go deep into the queſtion, unleſs the motion was oppoſed, and then, if he found it likely to be rejected, he would explain the grounds on which it went, and the evidence of neglect he intended to produce. He mentioned it as a very extraordinary circumſtance, that the governor of Plymouth ſhould not have reſided at his government, nor have been there once during the whole time that the garriſon was under apprehenſions of an attack from the French. Lord Waldegrave (the governor) he ſaid, had been advanced to that poſt as a reward for his brave conduct at the battle of Minden; he was neither too old nor too infirm to take upon him the command; and it was no other way to be accounted for, than that being an elder general than the noble lord at the head of the ſtaff, it would have claſhed with his precedency as the nominal Commander in Chief, if he had been obliged to have attended there.

He then took notice of the reſignation of Sir David Lindſay, the lieutenant-governor, and reminded the noble lord (Lord Amherſt) that in the debate on the firſt day of the ſeſſion, on an addreſs of thanks for the ſpeech, he had told the Houſe that Sir David Lindſay had deſired to be recalled; his grace now wiſhed for an explanation of that matter, as he was authoriſed by Sir David to deliver to the Houſe a full account of his caſe. If, ſaid his grace, it is aſked to what this enquiry tends, I will freely own, to the appointment of a real Commander in Chief, who ſhall think himſelf reſponſible, and be ſo, for every thing relative to the management of the army, and by bringing proof of the ſhameful neglect of Plymouth and the coaſts, and of ſtrange miſmanagement of the army, to procure a change of men and meaſures, that this country may depend in future on having the ſecond port in the kingdom kept in a proper ſtate of defence.

The Earl of Pembroke ſeconded the motion, and was very ſevere on the conduct of the miniſtry, but more particularly confined himſelf to the management of the army and of the war. He ſaid the greateſt diſcontents prevailed throughout the army, owing to the appointment of men to commands who had never ſeen ſervice, or had an education for it. While things went on in this manner, and a miniſter had the direction of the war department, and the diſpoſition of the army, who had himſelf been *rendered incapable of ſerving in any military capacity whatever*, he did not wonder at the ill ſucceſs of the Britiſh arms. He ſhould therefore heartily concur in the motion, from a full perſuaſion, that if the enquiry went on, ſuch proofs of neglect, and of miſmanagement of the army, would be given at the bar by reſpectable officers, that it would appear to the Houſe to be impoſſible to hope for any better ſucceſs, while ſuch miniſters and ſuch circumſcribed Commanders in Chief continued to hold their offices.

Lord Amherſt only ſaid, he was very willing whenever he ſhould be called upon by the Houſe, to ſubmit his conduct to them, and to explain what he had ſaid on the reſignation of Sir David Lindſay.

Lord Stormont roſe to oppoſe the motion, becauſe he thought it highly improper at this time, when the enemy already derived too many advantages from the difference of their government and ours. The bleſſings which we enjoy over every other nation, renders us in time of peace ſuperiour to all others, but in time of war it prevents thoſe active expeditions and ſecret exertions which deſpotick monarchies have it in their power to make; and would the Houſe add to theſe advantages the important intelligence which this enquiry would convey to them? He hoped not; already there was too much communication and intercourſe between this country and France; and would it be right to let them know what was the ſtate of Plymouth ſome months ago, by which they might form a probable conjecture of its preſent condition? Would you inform them what works are left undone; what are begun; and which are the weakeſt places (for every place has ſome) that, in the opinion of ſome officer to be examined at the bar, government has not taken care to fortify? All this would come out in the courſe of the enquiry, and therefore he would vote againſt it as highly improper.

The

The Duke of Grafton conſidered it as a ſtate pretext, to pretend that the enquiry would convey any intelligence they were not in poſſeſſion of already. He aſked if the noble lord could believe the French were not provided with plans of all our fortifications.

He thought it highly expedient to go into the enquiry, for he was pretty ſure it would be found that neither Plymouth, nor many other places in the kingdom, are properly taken care of.

Lord Townſhend gave a ſatisfactory account of the ſtate of defence Plymouth was in at the time mentioned; and ſaid, he wiſhed the French had attacked it, for there were batteries capable of firing ſeventy guns at once againſt any ſingle ſhip, or any two, and only two could attempt to come into the port abreaſt.

Lord Sandwich proceeded upon the ſame principles as Lord Stormont, and wiſhed the Houſe had not gone ſo far as it had into the diſcuſſion of it, as it was of a dangerous tendency, and what no nation upon earth beſides ourſelves would ſuffer in time of war. His lordſhip anſwered ſeveral things that had been thrown out in a former debate and again in this, about the ſufficiency of matroſſes to ſerve the artillery, and ſhowed how properly the ſeamen in the fleet were employed in that ſervice. From the authority of the commander in chief of the fleet, he aſſured the Houſe that the French would not have dared to attempt the place by ſea; they muſt have made good a landing firſt, and as they had not a body of land-forces ſufficient for that purpoſe, that was the reaſon they did not do any thing; they knew the ſtrength of the place too well.

The Duke of Richmond, now ſeeing the motion ſo ſtrongly oppoſed, read a narrative of the caſe of Sir David Lindſay from copies of his correſpondence with Lord Amherſt before he reſigned. It appeared that he had conſtantly repreſented that the place was untenable for want of certain works, which were neceſſary, not in his own opinion alone, but in the opinion of General Gray, an experienced officer; he likewiſe wanted a conſiderable re-inforcement; but to all his applications for inſtructions and re-inforcements he received no ſatisfactory anſwer, but was told that if he did not like his ſituation, his diſlike ſhould be repreſented to the king, and he might be removed to another government. Sir David Lindſay conſidering this hint, and the diſregard ſhown to his advice, offered to reſign, and to remain at Plymouth ſecond in command, but would not keep the chief command, to be reſponſible for a place which he knew, in its then neglected ſituation, was untenable. His reſignation then took place, and he was totally removed from Plymouth to another place, to Newhaven.

The Commander in Chief was called upon to deny any article of the correſpondence reſpecting the defenceleſs ſtate of Plymouth, and to explain his conduct with reſpect to Sir David Lindſay's diſmiſſion; but

The Earl of Shelburne roſe in this ſtage of the debate to call for an explanation from Lord Stormont of that expreſſion in his ſpeech relative to the communication and intercourſe between this country and France. His lordſhip ſaid, many reflections and aſperſions had been thrown out againſt a noble duke which affected his character, and taken up againſt himſelf by abuſive writers, which affected their character; and therefore he deſired the noble lord would candidly and roundly tell the Houſe what he meant by that expreſſion, and whether, while he was ambaſſador in France, or ſince, he had ever had reaſon to ſuſpect that any member of that Houſe carried on an improper correſpondence with France.

Lord Stormont replied, that his words were general; that they meant only the daily and improper communications and intercourſe between the two countries by neutral and other veſſels without paſſports, for which our laws had provided no remedy, nor had any been yet ſuggeſted to him.

Lord Shelburne was not ſatisfied with this anſwer; he inſiſted on a direct anſwer to his queſtion.

Lord Stormont inſiſted he would give no anſwer, but an explanation of his general expreſſion, and a warm conteſt was the conſequence, in which, *The Lord Chancellor* and *Earl Gower* defended Lord Stormont, and it was determined that it was contrary to order to demand ſuch a categorical anſwer.

The Duke of Grafton, *The Marquis of Rockingham*, *Lord Camden*, and *The Earl of Shelburne*, as ſtrongly contended that an imputation had been ſuggeſted which ought to be wiped away, and though they could not compel the noble lord, they might expect from his politeneſs an explicit anſwer; but at laſt the matter was dropped by the Earl of Shelburne and the Duke of Richmond, declaring they defied any man to produce the leaſt ſhadow of an imputation on their characters, and they reſted it on the conviction the Houſe muſt feel of their innocence.

The Earl of Shelburne then pointed out the expediency of the motion from the general miſconduct of the miniſtry, which he ſtated in a variety of particulars, ſuch as ſending troops over to America to be ſlaughtered, and not having enough at home to defend ſuch an important place as Plymouth. His lordſhip likewiſe mentioned a letter he had received from Mr. Oliver, late an alderman of London, now in the Weſt Indies, concerning the wretched ſtate of 5000 fine troops placed in that ſtation by Lord Cornwallis, and now periſhing for want of being relieved, and other hardſhips.

The Duke of Chandos was ſtrongly for it, and for calling the noble lord at the head of the army to account as an officer; he did

clared the neglect of Plymouth was known by every boy in the ſtreet of twelve years of age, and that Portſmouth to his knowledge was in the ſame ſtate.

Lord Amherſt gave his reaſons for not continuing Sir David Lindſay ſecond in command, after he had declared himſelf incapable of acting in the ſtation of chief; it was contrary to rule, becauſe the chief command would in that caſe have devolved upon him again, in the abſence of the principal commander. He at the ſame time gave the higheſt character of Sir David Lindſay as an officer.

The Duke of Richmond was diſſatisfied, and ſaid the explanation was injurious to the character of Sir David Lindſay, and for this reaſon the enquiry ought to go on.

The queſtion being at length put, it was rejected on a diviſion by 70 to 44.

The ſame day in the HOUSE OF COMMONS. *Sir George Yonge* moved an humble addreſs to his majeſty, "That he would be graciouſly pleaſed to give directions that the militia and the volunteer corps may be ſo diſpoſed and diſtributed as not to be removed to any great diſtance from the reſpective counties to which they belong, and in which they were raiſed." This motion was founded on the alledged hardſhips and inconveniencies the militia had ſuffered, in being ordered to parts of the kingdom the moſt remote from their reſpective counties; but after an unintereſting debate, it was rejected by a very great majority; on this principle, that the nation would be deprived of the greateſt uſe of the militia, in time of war, and when invaſions are apprehended, if his majeſty was not entruſted with the power of ordering them to any part of the kingdom for its immediate defence.

Wedneſday, April 26.

Sir Philip Jennings Clerke moved to poſtpone the ſecond reading of the Malt-tax bill to that day three weeks, not only as a ſecurity that parliament would be kept ſitting till the grievances ſtated in the county petitions were redreſſed, but to give time for petitions which he heard were to be preſented, and objections to be made to the new tax. Upon a diviſion, the motion was rejected by 79 votes againſt 30, and the bill was read the ſecond time.

The Secretary at War then moved the ſecond reading of the bill to continue for another year the act for impreſſing, for the land ſervice, all vagrants and other perſons, not having a viſible means of maintaining themſelves. It was ſtrongly oppoſed by *General Burgoyne, Mr. Sawbridge, Mr. Dempſter, Sir Joſeph Mawbey, Sir Philip Jennings Clerke, Mr. Turner*, and ſeveral other members, who in their ſpeeches mentioned a variety of inſtances of the cruelty and injuſtice committed under this act, and of the ineffi-

cacy of it in raiſing proper recruits for the army. *Mr. Dempſter* related a caſe of a poor ſhoemaker, whom he releaſed from the Savoy, neither the juſtice of peace nor the conſtable who took him up having given themſelves any trouble to enquire into the character and ſituation of the man, he was dragged to priſon, under this act, and his wife and children maintained by his induſtry, thrown upon the pariſh. *General Burgoyne* reſted his oppoſition on the frequent deſertion of theſe impreſſed men, ſome of them, he ſaid, refuſed pay, and in that caſe, he doubted if they were amenable to the juriſdiction of a court-martial.

The Secretary at War defended the bill on the principle of expediency in time of war, and juſtified it by precedents in former wars, from the year 1741 to the preſent time. He repreſented it as an œconomical plan of recruiting the army, and ſaid the fear of being impreſſed had made a great many looſe and idle people enter voluntarily into the marching regiments, ſo that it had anſwered the purpoſes effectually in that reſpect; but if any amendments could be propoſed to prevent impreſſing proper perſons, he begged they might be offered in the committee. Upon a diviſion, the ſecond reading was carried by 94 votes againſt 49.

Thurſday, April 27.

The third reading of the bill for laying an additional duty on foreign wines was oppoſed, and a motion made by *Sir Philip Jennings Clerke* to poſtpone it for three weeks. He was ſupported by *Mr. Burke*, and moſt of the members of oppoſition, who declared their intention not to ſuffer the tax bills to get through the Houſe till ſome effectual redreſs, or ſome ſatisfactory anſwer was given to the county petitioners. The queſtion being put, upon the motion it was rejected by 128 votes againſt 67. The bill was then read the third time, and paſſed.

The bill for impoſing a Stamp Duty on Legacies, met with the ſame oppoſition to the ſecond reading, and occaſioned a ſmart debate, in the courſe of which, what fell from *Lord George Gordon* deſerves notice, when we reflect on what has ſince happened. His lordſhip arraigned the conduct of both ſides of the Houſe. "The taxes, he ſaid, would all paſs the Houſe, the miniſters would keep their places, and the petitions of the people would be ſcouted; and what is the reaſon? The gentlemen in oppoſition are all divided; they hold different opinions; ſome are for triennial, others for annual, and others for ſeptennial parliaments, and the people without doors are lukewarm; they have no confidence in the leaders of oppoſition. After the Contractors bill was thrown out of the Houſe of Lords (ſaid his lordſhip) I walked the ſtreets, and ſaw the people in their ſhops as unconcerned as if nothing had happened. This was not the caſe in America; when the troubles began, the people

of Boſton never went to their own houſes, nor took any conſolation, till the reſolutions they came to were carried."

Mr. Townſhend thought it a bad example, and ſaid it was no proof of lukewarmneſs, that the people did not riſe in arms, becauſe a bill they thought beneficial to them was rejected.

At a late hour, the Houſe divided, when the motion for poſtponing the ſecond reading of the bill was rejected by 211 votes againſt 124.

Friday, April 28.

In a Committee of the whole Houſe on Mr. Burke's bill for reforming the king's Civil Liſt, &c. It was propoſed that the committee ſhould agree to the clauſe for aboliſhing the office of Keeper of the Great Wardrobe, Jewel-office, &c. as uſeleſs and expenſive.

The utility of the office was proved by *Mr. Gilbert*, who ſpecified the buſineſs of that department, ſuch as providing the paraphernalia of coronations, the pomp of royal funerals, the furniture of the Houſes of parliament, and for the trials of peers, and the dreſſes of the heralds, &c. After a very ſhort debate, the clauſe was rejected upon a diviſion by 210 votes againſt 162.

The next clauſe was an abolition of the Board of Works. *Mr. Keene* explained to the committee the duties of that Board, conſiſting in a variety of works performed in repairing the royal palaces, keeping up the royal gardens, paving the ſtreets before the Parliament-Houſe, &c. all of which, he ſaid, were executed much cheaper and more expeditiouſly under the directions of the Board than by any other means that could be contrived. Great objections were ſtarted to this, as well as to the other clauſes, calculated to deprive his majeſty of all manner of control over his own houſehold, and to diminiſh the ſplendour and magnificence of the Britiſh court. The clauſe was rejected by 203 votes againſt 188; and then the committee was adjourned till Monday.

The ſame day in the HOUSE OF LORDS, *The Earl of Radnor* moved, "That an humble addreſs be preſented to his majeſty, beſeeching him, that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to order the Lord-lieutenants of counties to tranſmit to the Secretaries of State, in order to its being laid before the Houſe, an account of what proceedings have been had relative to ſo much of an act paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, as obliges officers ſerving in the militia to lodge their qualifications with the clerks of the peace of the ſeveral counties, within ſix months after the dates of their commiſſions."

The ground of this motion was a complaint, that perſons of little or no property or character have obtained captains commiſſions in the militia, and have brought it into diſgrace and contempt, gentlemen of rank and fortune, naturally concerned in the defence of the reſpective counties in which their eſtates lie, refuſing to ſerve with ſuch officers.

Some objections were made to the ſtrict ſcrutiny this addreſs might occaſion, if the enquiry took place immediately; it was ſaid, it would ſpread a general alarm, and throw the militia into a ſtate of confuſion at a critical time when its actual ſervice was wanted; but the principle being good, the motion was readily aſſented to, as a foundation for bringing in a new bill early in the next ſeſſion of parliament. The lords with white ſtaves were accordingly ordered to wait on his majeſty with the ſaid addreſs.

(To be continued in our next.)

An Impartial Review of New Publications.

ARTICLE XXXII.

MEMOIRS of Thomas Hollis, Eſq. F. R. and A. S. S. 4to. 2 vols. 4l. 4s. boards. Dilly.

THIS capital work is one of thoſe uncommon productions of the preſs, which are not calculated for the generality of readers, nor deſigned to fall within the ability of the many to purchaſe. Yet it contains religious and political ſentiments, hiſtorical information, and a courſe of virtuous conduct, the knowledge of which may, in ſome reſpect or other, prove beneficial to every honeſt Engliſhman, whatever be his ſtation in life, who has the love of his country, and the preſervation of her religious and civil rights at heart. For the uſe and advantage therefore of thoſe, who are not likely to peruſe the whole, we ſhall take the liberty on a future occaſion, to give ſuch extracts as in our humble judgement will be the moſt likely to afford general entertainment, inſtruction, and improvement.

The majority of our readers will be apt, when they do not find a ſtring of princely or official titles annexed to his name, to aſk, Who was this Mr. Hollis? To which we ſhall only give this ſhort anſwer for the preſent.—One of the moſt excellent, moſt uſeful private men that this or any other country ever produced. Hereafter, as a further ſatisfaction, we ſhall confirm the truth, by laying before them ſome of the principal tranſactions of his life; and, with permiſſion of the proprietors, an ingenious artiſt will copy a portrait (from the work) of this genuine patriot, that the reſemblance of him, who took indefatigable pains to

preſerve and make known, the effigies of other great and good Engliſhmen, may be extenſively circulated through the channel of our miſcellany.

To readers of a different claſs, whoſe rank in life, publick ſtations, affluent circumſtances, or taſte for the virtù, altogether, or ſeparately taken, induce them to ſtock their libraries with the beſt books in every branch of human learning, this elegant, and, to them, very uſeful compilation, muſt be highly acceptable: for in theſe memoirs, princes, ſtateſmen, ſenators, philoſophers, and accompliſhed gentlemen, whether natives of this country or foreigners, will find themſelves deeply intereſted.

A brief analyſis of the contents of the two volumes will explain our meaning, and be their beſt recommendation to the reſpectable body of our fellow-citizens juſt deſcribed. The firſt volume opens with a ſhort account of the family from whom the late Mr. Hollis was deſcended, of his own education, of his early attachment to civil liberty, his admiſſion as a law ſtudent at Lincoln's-Inn, and other particulars of his juvenile years. Theſe we do not dwell upon, deſigning to take notice of them on another occaſion.

In the year 1748, he ſet out on his firſt travels, accompanied by his friend Thomas Brand, Eſq. the gentleman to whom theſe memoirs are inſcribed, and the preſent worthy inheritor of his ample fortune, which he bequeathed to him. We are informed, that in this tour he paſſed through Holland, Auſtrian and French Flanders, part of France, to Switzerland, Savoy, and part of Italy, and returned through Provence, Brittany, &c. to Paris. Of this, and a ſecond tour, the compilers ſay, he left curious and copious journals, and that it appears from their contents, very little eſcaped Mr. Hollis, where he could have proper information, relating to arts and ſciences, publick roads, manufactures, trade, antiquities, and what is called virtù, of which he became an able connoiſſeur, and a generous encourager, "ſo far as it might be uſeful to learning, and no farther." From theſe journals there are only ſuch extracts given, as may ſerve to illuſtrate ſome ſtriking features of his character, with here and there, his account of ſome particular objects, either not at all noticed, or very ſlightly and imperfectly, by former travellers. The reaſon aſſigned for being ſo ſparing of theſe extracts is, that at ſome future time it may be thought proper to give Mr. Hollis's journals entire to the publick. We take the liberty to add, that the publiſher of theſe volumes is under an indiſpenſible obligation to make this an abſolute promiſe, for there can be no other equitable method of ſupplying the ſtriking defects, which frequent mention and references to theſe journals, exciting curioſity without gratifying it, point out in the narrative of his travels. For inſtance, we are informed, page 31, "that at *Trieſte* Mr. Hollis ran the riſque of his life, by the avarice and villainy of a maſter of a veſſel, with whom he had contracted for his paſſage by ſea to Venice. *The ſtory is told at length in the journal, and exhibits a remarkable proof of his ſagacity and preſence of mind.*" Here the compilers muſt have forgot that they had engaged to give ſuch extracts, as might ſerve to illuſtrate *ſome ſtriking features of his character*; but we muſt account for theſe and ſimilar miſtakes by reference to the preface, where we ſhall find, "that the work was, by certain accidents, put together by different hands, at a conſiderable diſtance from each other." We are ſorry for it, as this circumſtance, cauſes the only blemiſh in an excellent compilation, and ſhould have been ſtudiouſly avoided in memoirs of a perſon, who was a ſingular example of accuracy. He would have cancelled ſheet after ſheet of letter preſs, for leſs blemiſhes, than that which it was our duty to point out; but which the publication of the journals will repair. By the extracts given, it plainly appears that they muſt be very curious, and conſequently very deſirable. While Mr. Hollis was at Naples in 1751, his ſteward wrote to inform him, that the death of the incumbent on a very valuable living in his gift was daily expected. His anſwer to the ſteward, declaring himſelf diſengaged with reſpect to the future diſpoſal of this living, in which he delineates the right qualities befitting a clergyman and a man, that he ſhall expect to find in the perſon he ſhall chooſe, without being ſwayed by any other motives whatever, exhibits ſuch greatneſs of mind, impartiality, and rectitude of heart, that it does honour to human nature: the incumbent lived till after his return to England, and then we find a letter to Mr. Hollis from the gentleman, to whom he freely gave the living, which does equal honour to the candidate and the patron.

Our illuſtrious countryman returned home in 1754, and at this period "he began his collection of books and medals, for the purpoſe of illuſtrating and upholding liberty, and preſerving the memory of its champions, to render tyranny and its abettors odious, to extend ſcience and art, to keep alive the honour and eſtimation of their patrons and protectors, and to make the whole as uſeful as poſſible, abhorring all monopoly; and, if ſuch ſhould be the fitneſs of things, to propagate the ſame benevolent ſpirit to poſterity."

Upon theſe principles he formed the plan of a private life, of great utility to the publick; and in the purſuit of it, upwards of twenty years, he ſacrificed perſonal eaſe

and gratification to the laudable end he had in view. By much the greateſt part of his income was employed in donations, in books, and other means of civilization, largely to New England, and in a proportionable degree to the publick libraries, and academical inſtitutions of Ruſſia, Sweden, Holland, the Italian ſtates, Sicily, Switzerland, and the Eaſt Indies. Alſo in preſents of the ſame kind to eminent men abroad and at home, with whom he had eſtabliſhed a correſpondence or an intimate friendſhip. The particulars are ſpecified chiefly from a diary which he regularly kept from 1759 to 1770, the year of his retiring to the country. Mr. Hollis died ſuddenly in the fields on his eſtate at Corſcombe, on the firſt of January, 1774, and the publick prints for ſome time after, contained the juſt and grateful tributes of applauſe paid by various hands to the memory of a man whoſe benevolent life ſtands on record almoſt without precedent. Copies from theſe, and other characters of him, cloſe the volume.

The ſecond volume is very properly intitled, An Appendix to the Memoirs, as it contains a variety of papers all tending to illuſtrate and explain the ſubjects mentioned in the memoirs; particularly remarks on the perſons, writings, and characters of thoſe eminent men whom Mr Hollis held in the higheſt degree of eſtimation. John Milton being the principal, the firſt paper, which extends to near eighty pages of the appendix, is devoted to criticiſms on his biographers, and amongſt the reſt Dr. Samuel Johnſon, as famous for his learning as *infamous* for his haughty, overbearing, dogmatiſing, partial opinions with reſpect to writers, both the dead and the living, who are not exactly of his way of thinking, is very ſeverely treated for ſome ſtrictures he has made on Milton's character and writings, in his Lives of the Britiſh poets. Then follow ſtrictures, notes, and explanations relative to the characters and writings of Algernon Sidney, George Buchanan, John Poynet, Biſhop of Rocheſter and Wincheſter, in the reign of Edward VI; Edmond Ludlow, John Trenchard, Richard Baron, Francis Hutcheſon, Sir Samuel Morland; and Hubert Languet, a Frenchman, all noble aſſertors of religious and civil liberty.

An account of the benefactions of the Hollis family to Harvard college in New England, including thoſe of the late Mr. Hollis. Correſpondence of the preſident of the college and others with Mr. Hollis, upon the ſubject. Characters of Dr. Mayhew of Boſton, his intimate friend and correſpondent. Miſcellaneous writings, by Mr. Hollis, in the publick news papers. A decree of the ſtar-chamber in 1637, concerning printing. Several other curious papers in the reigns of Charles I. and II, and James II. Plan for preventing the growth of Popery in England, by Mr. Hollis, ſimilar in many reſpects to what was propoſed in the bill lately rejected in the Houſe of Lords. His advice to a young painter at Rome. Acknowledgments of preſents of books, &c. by the preſidents of foreign univerſities. Account of the gems, paſtes, and drawings of Baron Stoſch. A general liſt of Mr. Hollis's collection, conſiſting of Roman coins relative to Britain, Medals, gems, pictures, ſculptures, &c. &c. &c.

We have only to add, that the elegant plates engraved by Bartolozzi, from deſigns of Cipriani, and by Natter, Baſire, and other eminent artiſts, from portraits, gems, medals, &c. in Mr. Hollis's collection, far exceed in value, the price at which the books are ſold by the publiſher, eſpecially when it is conſidered, that neither the originals nor any other copies can be obtained. There are *thirty-ſix* engravings in the two volumes.

XXXIII. *Practical Huſbandry; or, The Art of Farming, with a Certainty of Gain, as practiſed by judicious Farmers in the Country. The Reſult of Experience and long Obſervation. By Dr. John Truſler of Cobham, Surry.* 8vo. 3s. 6d. ſewed. Baldwin.

OF late years more attention has been given to farming by gentlemen of landed property than in former times, and the conſequence upon the whole has been beneficial to the publick, for lands have been encloſed and cultivated which otherwiſe might have remained barren commons. But though the people have reaped the advantage in the moderate price of bread, the firſt neceſſary of life, yet from ignorance and miſmanagement, many private perſons, not bred to huſbandry, have ſuſtained great loſſes, and many others have totally ruined themſelves, by engaging in the farming buſineſs. To prevent theſe partial evils in the purſuit of one of the moſt uſeful arts in a commercial kingdom, is the benevolent deſign of the author of this ſimple, plain tract on practical huſbandry. It gives ſuch an inſight into the nature of farming, as will enable gentlemen who may think proper to cultivate a certain quantity of land, either for amuſement or convenience, to check the negligence, correct the ignorance, or detect the impoſition of ſervants. The means of doing this are clearly demonſtrated. The following ſenſible advice in the introduction deſerves particular notice. "To gentlemen fond of riding, without an object in view, even riding becomes irkſome; but were they, when in the country, to ride about their farm every fine day, each gate opening with a latch; were they to examine at ſuch times the improvement of their cattle, the condition of their team and implements, the ſtate of their fences, the clearneſs of their grounds, the richneſs of their meadows, and the luxuriance of their crops;

crops; new pleaſures would daily appear before them, and their morning's ſaunter would be delightful. And in another place Dr. Truſler proves, that none but ſuch as occaſionally look into the buſineſs themſelves can ever expect to profit by it.

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One great error we are happy to find clearly ſtated, it is this; gentlemen who have been diſpoſed to commence farmers, have been for trying the experiment on a ſmall quantity of land, ſuch as fifty or ſixty acres, and they have generally miſcarried, becauſe none but the poor working farmer can be a gainer upon ſo ſmall a quantity. One hundred and fifty acres, according to Dr. Truſler, are not too much for a team of four horſes, a man and a boy; and ſtating fairly the coſt of implements, and all the incidental charges or outgoings of a farm of one hundred and fifty acres, he ſhows, that the ſame expences will be required for a farm of ſixty acres: this is one of the moſt uſeful parts of the tract. It contains twenty-one familiar chapters on every branch of huſbandry neceſſary to be known, beginning with a deſcription of ſoils, and ending with rules for the meaſurement of timber. Upon the whole, we do not remember to have ſeen a cheaper or a better book upon the ſubject.

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We have likewiſe ſome ſpecimens of poetry in this lively novel, which have great merit. We have only to obſerve, that the rule we have conſtantly adhered to, of giving the preference to works of the firſt importance to ſociety, is the only reaſon this novel did not come under our Review nearer the time of its publication.

LIST *of* NEW PUBLICATIONS, *in the Months of* MAY, JUNE, *and* JULY, *beſides thoſe that have been reviewed.*

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AN Eſſay on Hiſtory. By William Hayley, Eſq. 4to. 7s. 6d. ſewed. Dodſley.

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A SATIRE.

(Continued from our laſt, page 278, and concluded.)

FOR me, whom partial Nature form'd in ſpleen,
Doom'd to behold, and curſe this mimick ſcene;
Whom pride, whom honeſt pride, firſt taught the art,
T' expoſe the blot of each corrupted heart.
To ſpeak with zeal, though ruin ſhould enſue,
And ſhun the villain, Honour bids eſchew.
Grant me, kind heav'n, ſome tranquil, ſafe retreat,
Far from the ſoundings of Ambition's feet;
Where no raw book-worm, inſolently rude,
Nor blind fanatick, madly dare intrude;
Where never pregnant poet, big with rhyme,
Groan'd for a muſe, or ſpawn'd before his time.
But let Content, with placid brow ſerene,
Still hold her ſway through life's precarious ſcene;
With one continued tranſport fill my breaſt,
And ſweet oblivion uſher me to reſt,
Leſt on the rock of everlaſting ſhame,
Some buſy villain hand me up to fame;
At leaſt, I may eſcape the deadly dart,
Which malice ever throws at MERIT's heart.
What is this town, which men of ſenſe deſpiſe,
This dark enigma to the fool and wiſe;
This varying ſubſtantive of whim and ſpleen,
Whoſe nature ſhifts as humour ſhifts the ſcene;
Who PROTEUS like, eludes the eager view,
To day the WORLD, to-morrow but *a few*?
Trick'd out in partial judgement's borrowed gown,
Shall prejudice uſurp the name of TOWN?
Shall private pique or party intervene,
To glut its malice, or indulge its ſpleen?
Forbid it, Juſtice! and forbid it, Pride!
Leſt Folly rule, and Ignorance preſide;
Leſt proud Oppreſſion, ſtalking o'er the land,
Should blaſt the meed that MERIT might demand.
The town of old, when matchleſs SHAKESPEARE wrote;
Treaſur'd the precepts which the poet taught;
Each friendly critick labour'd in his cauſe,
Frank was his cenſure, warm was his applauſe:
Firm in the liſts of candour would he ſtand,
And try his merits with impartial hand;
Each firſt faint dawn of glimmering light he'd tend,
And nurſe the tender ſcion like a FRIEND.
And if by time matur'd, the plant ſhould bear
Some infant bloſſom to reward his care:
If in his page ſome little ſparks ſhould glow,
As oft 'mongſt weeds, a flow'r by chance will grow;
With ſmaller faults he gen'rouſly diſpens'd,
And thought himſelf moſt amply recompens'd,
Nor was his bounty to one ſpot confin'd,
For with the poet, he the actor join'd.
The mimick hero of the tinſel crown,
Was lov'd for MERIT, MERIT all his own;
And when diveſted of his borrow'd ſtate,
Still kept the town's eſteem inviolate.

Nurtur'd

Nurtur'd by men like theſe, great * LOWIN ſhone,
And * GREENE ſat laughing on THALIA's throne.
Upon the heart immortal * BURBAGE ſtole,
And * KEMPE unlock'd the features of the ſoul,
Whilſt unexcell'd, beneficent, and juſt,
The name of † ALLEN, ſtill ſurvives the duſt.
An audience then, the actor's beſt defence,
No judge but nature, and no rule but ſenſe,
No plea but WORTH allow'd. By laws like theſe,
Jealous of fame, an ACTOR ſtrove to pleaſe.
Nor could the voice of malice then prevail,
Whilſt Merit fill'd, and juſtice pois'd the ſcale.
And ſay, they largely dealt their cenſure—true!
But they as largely dealt their praiſes too.

When the ſtrong tide of ſenſe began to roll;
When labour'd paſſion ſhook the guilty ſoul;
When conſcience ſmote at wild ambition's breaſt,
And feeble Virtue ſunk with wrongs oppreſt:
Then noiſe and her attendants wing'd their flight,
And all was ſilent as the dead of night;
The manly ſcene with native vigour fraught,
Spoke to the heart, and dwelt upon the thought.
Fear, hope, and expectation, rul'd the blood,
And mute attention, rais'd on tiptoe, ſtood.
No rude tumultuous rabble then was known,
To vent their ſpleen, and call themſelves the TOWN.
But Decency her calmer ſway maintain'd,
And in each Briton, Britiſh juſtice reign'd.
Say, ye ſage critics, had an actor then
By error led (for actors are but men)
By error led, and honeſt freedom taught,
Which headſtrong rage and malice term a fault.
Say, had he dar'd, truth guiding his bold tongue,
To tell convicted Envy ſhe was wrong.
Led by your ſires, dame Reaſon had ſtep'd forth,
And 'gainſt his failings would have weigh'd his *worth*;
Envy, conſign'd to ſhame, had ſtood aghaſt,
Whilſt blank oblivion had expung'd the paſt.
But now, O grief!—whilſt madneſs holds the rein,
And prejudice exerts her ſlaviſh train;
Whilſt bigot rage, with acrimonious yell,
Calls up the malice of her native hell;
Whilſt big with ignorance and fancy'd pow'r,
Starting from dunghills, blockheads in an hour
Spring up like muſhrooms, thruſt themſelves to ſight,
And reign, Good heav'ns!—the criticks of the night.
What kind indulgent hopes await the bard?
What chance can MERIT have for being heard?
Whilſt wild diſorder rears her crazy ſtool,
To liſt to notice each ambitious fool.
Whilſt ALDUS all at once a critick grown,
Helps MILES to drag *Decorum* from her throne?
Prim Decency, aſtoniſh'd, leaves her ſeat,
And jealous Order ſounds a loud retreat.
Wiſdom, with quick, but prudent caution, flies,
And ſweetly bluſhing, veils her radiant eyes;
Whilſt noiſy Folly, drunk with ſo much *fun*,
Reels, claps her hands, and hiccups, "Bravely done."
Where then ſhall injur'd MERIT ſeek repoſe,
Or ſhield her head from all her hoſt of foes?
To grandeur ſhould ſhe bend, her time ſhe'll waſte,
Whilſt ſtern neglect uſurps the place of taſte;
Unknown to fame, this leſſon ſhe can teach,
Her wants perpetually exiſt beyond her reach;
Curling her ſnakes, hear madd'ning Envy cry,
"*Hell owns no mercy, nor forgiveneſs, I.*"

H. LEMOINE.

LOND. MAG. 1780.

THE RETURN OF SUMMER.

By an unlettered, Rural Swain.

AT laſt the irkſome winter's o'er,
Boreas has forgot to roar;
Now peaceful, mild, and ſtill,
The floods, releas'd from captive chains,
No nipping froſts, or marbled plains,
No ſnows the vallies fill.

So ſhines refulgent from on high,
Now Nature lays her mourning by,
And vernal beauties riſe;
His radiant hand at early dawn,
Leads on the purple veſted morn,
And guilds the arctick ſkies.

See ſpring appears with pleaſing mein,
With flow'rets crown'd, and rob'd in green,
And all her charms unfold;
The daiſies ſmile, and ſweet primroſe,
The violet, anemone, hyacinth, blows,
And cowſlips ting'd with gold.

The birds rejoice, the lambkins play,
The tow'ring lark awakes the day,
Sweet Philomela wings;
The linnet ſwells his downy throat,
The thruſh bids Echo learn his note;
Hark, how the valley rings!

To grace our climes the ſwallow flies,
And leaves hot Africk's ſtifling ſkies,
To breathe a milder air;
Unerring inſtinct marks her flights
On Albion's whit-cliff coaſt ſhe lights,
And tells us Summer's near.

Obſerve the emmit tug and ſweat,
And ſpares no toil, though ne'er ſo great,
Each nerve does freely ſtrain;
Heav'n's hid this wiſdom in her heart,
While Summer laſts, to act her part,
And ſave each ſcatter'd grain.

* *Actors who flouriſhed in the reigns of James and Charles the Firſt. See Shakſpeare's Will, Johnſon and Steeven's Shakſpeare, Vol. I. p. 202.*

† *Founder of Dulwich College.*

The busy bee, to store her cell,
Bursts from her straw-built citadel,
Now Nature smiles around;
Explores each valley, hill, and bow'r
Collects her sweets from ev'ry flower
That variegates the ground.

The glitt'ring flies, of countless forms,
Whose numbers are unnumber'd, swarms,
Their dazzling pomp display;
When on the solar beam they ride,
Not Sheba's queen, in all her pride,
Could boast such robes as they.

Each virgin morn fresh charms engage,
New beauties bloom on every hedge,
And every brake adorn;
Heav'n's bounties all around are seen,
Rich pasture clothes the smiling green,
Creation seems new born.

The glories of the spangl'd meads,
Wild hills, rocks, floods, and sylvan shades,
Attract the gazing sight;
If Heav'n permits, their charms I'll view,
When Phœbus sips the balmy dew,
With wonder and delight.

I'll climb some hill or mountain top,
Here Contemplation calls me up,
And here the gentle breeze,
Brings health and vigour on each gale,
When *Zephyr* fans the blooming vale,
And plays among the trees.

Look round on valley, hill, and plain,
This outstretch'd, ample, vast domain,
And find each part agree,
In silent eloquence, to raise
The mind to some great Maker's praise,
Some bounteous Deity.

Was it blind Chance, or stupid Fate,
This beauteous order did create;
And use with beauty join?
The blazing day, night's silent hour,
The meanest plant, the humblest flower,
Proclaims a hand Divine.

Thus, when I walk the verdant fields,
And climb the gently rising hills,
Or wander through the grove;
My Maker in each wonder still I trace,
And find his goodness in each place
Invite the soul to love.

Tunbridge. Y. Z.

THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER.

LONDON.

FRIDAY, JULY 7.

A FEW days ago, the long depending cause of Miss Butterfield was finally determined in Doctors Commons, when the will made by the late William Scawen, Esq. while he was at Mr. Sanxay's was established, and all former wills in her favour were set aside. This decision was founded on these principles, that when the deceased made the will in question, he was in his perfect senses, and had time enough to deliberate on the merits of Miss Butterfield before his death, or even before he annexed the codicil, by which he cancelled all his former wills: and that the last will was properly signed and attested. The judge, before he pronounced this decree, stated the evidence with great perspicuity and candour, and bestowed many encomiums on the character and conduct of Miss Butterfield; but observed, that it was not his business to say what Mr. Scawen ought to have done, but what he actually did, and what the law requires when a will is executed in proper form.

WEDNESDAY, 12.

Yesterday morning, the following rioters were carried at three different times from Newgate, and executed at the places appointed for that purpose, where the facts were committed: the first, at half after seven o'clock, was William Pateman, who was carried to Coleman-Street, and executed near the late dwelling of Mr. Charlton, for pulling down and burning great part of the said house, furniture, &c. About half an hour after nine o'clock, William Brown was carried from Newgate, and executed in Bishopsgate-Street, as near as could be to the house of Mr. Carter Daking, where he had entered, threatening to rip up the body of Mr. Daking, if he did not give him money, and took from him 1s. And about twelve o'clock, William M'Donald (a man with one arm) Mary Roberts, and Charlotte Gardiner, a black woman, for assisting in demolishing the house of John Lebarty, were all carried from Newgate, and executed on Tower-Hill, as near the end of St. Catherine's Lane as could be, where they had committed the fact; they all behaved very penitent. They were guarded to the place of execution by the gentlemen on foot belonging to the London Association, and a great number of constables. Facing the remains of Old Newgate the exhortation from the bellman of St. Sepulchre's was delivered, which used to be given to prisoners as they passed St. Sepulchre's. There was as great a concourse of people about Newgate and in the streets to see them pass by as ever was known upon the like occasion, but the whole was conducted with great order and solemnity.

It was with the utmost difficulty that Mr. Villette, the Ordinary of Newgate, could prevail on William Pateman to strip his hat of a blue cockade, which he insisted before he left the prison to wear, declaring that he died a martyr to the Protestant cause, and should leave the world chearfully. Mr. Villette remonstrated with the deluded prisoner

ſoner on his miſtaken notions of religion, and adviſed him to throw aſide all conſiderations to palliate his guilt, and to prepare for his aweful fate, one neceſſary part of which was to abandon that ſpirit of riot, whereby he was brought to his ignominy and ſhame; the priſoner by theſe arguments was prevailed on to ſuffer the cockade to be taken away. When he came to the place of execution he ſunk under the load of his affliction, and was permitted to ſit down; he looked earneſtly at the remains of Mr. Charlton's houſe ſeveral times, and ſhook his head.

THURSDAY, 13.

Yeſterday morning about half paſt nine o'clock, the two following malefactors were executed at the end of Bow-Street, near the place where they committed the facts, viz. Thomas Taplin, captain of a party of rioters, for robbing Mr. Mahone, apothecary, in Bow-Street, and taking from him half a crown, under the influence of threats; and Richard Roberts, a lad of 17 years of age, for being concerned in pulling down Sir John Fielding's houſe. They both behaved very penitent; the boy cried all the way, and Taplin addreſſed the populace to be careful how they joined any mob in future, leſt juſtice ſhould overtake them, and bring them to that untimely end. Roberts ſeeing a number of boys about the gallows, ſaid, "My dear lads, mind your maſters buſineſs, keep at home; had I done ſo, I had not been brought to this ſhameful end." About half paſt 11 o'clock, James Henry was brought out of Newgate, and carried to Holbourn-Hill, where he was executed for ſetting fire to Mr. Langdale's dwelling-houſe, &c. He behaved with great penitence, and owned the juſtice of his ſentence. They were all attended to the place of execution by the gentlemen of the London Aſſociation, and a great number of conſtables. Some weights were put into Richard Roberts's pockets, being a ſlender lad, that he might be the ſooner out of his pain.

FRIDAY, 14.

Yeſterday morning, at nine o'clock, Enoch Fleming, one of the rioters concerned in deſtroying the houſe of Mr. Schomberg, in Woodſtock-Street, was carried in a cart from Newgate, and executed in Oxford-Street, as near as convenient to the end of Woodſtock-Street; he was attended to the place of execution by the gentlemen of the London Aſſociation, and a number of conſtables; he behaved very penitent. About half after ten o'clock the ſame morning, Chriſtopher Plumley, alias Williams, convicted laſt ſeſſion of ſtealing a ſilver tankard, the property of Alexander Sutherland, and who was capitally convicted in February ſeſſion of a like offence, and, reſpited; and at the burning of Newgate was one of the priſoners releaſed by the rioters, was privately carried from Newgate in a coach, and being met in Oxford-Street by the ſheriffs and their officers, who proceeded on with him to Tyburn, was there hanged. His behaviour was decent and every way becoming his unhappy ſituation.

FRIDAY, 21.

Yeſterday morning, between ſeven and eight o'clock, the ſheriffs Wright and Pugh, attended by the city marſhals, ſheriffs officers, the London foot Aſſociation volunteers, and a great number of conſtables, came to Newgate for John Gamble, who was convicted laſt ſeſſion of deſtroying the houſe of Juſtice Wilmor, at Bethnal-Green, and conducted him in a cart to the place nearly where the fact was committed, where he was executed. After the above criminal had hung the uſual time, the ſheriffs, &c. returned to Newgate, where they arrived by eleven o'clock, for Samuel Solomons, who was convicted of deſtroying the houſe of Chriſtopher Connor, in Black-Lion Yard, Whitechapel, and conducted him in the ſame manner to nearly oppoſite the ſaid yard, where he was executed. About two o'clock the ſheriffs, with their attendants, arrived at Newgate a third time, when James Jackſon, who was convicted of deſtroying the houſe of Mr. Akerman, keeper of Newgate, was brought out and executed nearly oppoſite the ſaid houſe, in the Old Bailey.

SATURDAY, 22.

Yeſterday morning about nine o'clock the three following malefactors were carried from Newgate to Old-Street Road, oppoſite Golden-Lane, and executed purſuant to their ſentence, viz. Thomas Price and James Burn, for a riot at the houſe of John Bradbury, the Crown alehouſe, in Golden-Lane; and Benjamin Waters, for demoliſhing the houſe of Cornelius Murphy, a publican, in the ſame Lane. They behaved very penitent; but Burn denied the fact for which he ſuffered to the laſt.

About half paſt ten o'clock Jonathan Stacey and George Staples were carried from Newgate, and executed oppoſite the houſe of Mr. Malo, near Little Moorfields; the former for deſtroying the houſe of Mr. Dillon, in White-Street, and the latter for demoliſhing the houſe of the ſaid Mr. Malo. The gentlemen of the London Aſſociation attended the ſheriffs, and the proceſſion was in the ſame manner as the former executions.

MONDAY, 24.

On Saturday morning, about eight o'clock, Charles Kent and John Gray, for pulling down and burning Lord Mansfield's houſe, in Bloomſbury-Square, were taken out of Newgate, and conducted in a cart by the ſheriffs, attended by the city marſhals, London Aſſociation volunteers, &c. to Bloomſbury-Square, and executed.

SCOTLAND.

June 15 THE Lady of James Boſwell of Auchinleck, Eſq. was brought to bed of a daughter.

PROMOTIONS.

ROWLEY Noel, D. D. to the deanery of the Cathedral Church of Sarum, void by the death of Dr. Green, late dean thereof.—Alexander Wedderburne, Lord Chief Juſtice of his majeſty's Court of Common Pleas, upon the reſignation of the Right. Hon. Sir William De Grey, Knt. late Chief Juſtice thereof.—To the Right. Hon. Alexander Wedderburn, Lord Chief Juſtice of his majeſty's Court of Common Pleas, and to his heirs male, the dignity of a baron of Great Britain, by the name, ſtyle, and title of Lord Loughborough, Baron of Loughborough in the county of Leiceſter.—James Wallace, Eſq. his majeſty's Sollicitor-general, to be his Attorney General.—John Heath, Eſq. to be one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas, in the room of Sir William Blackſtone, Knt. deceaſed —Sir Hugh Palliſer, Bart. to be Maſter of his majeſty's hoſpital at Greenwich, in the county of Kent; and alſo one of the Commiſſioners or Governours thereof.

MARRIAGES.

May 30. ROBERT Harding, Eſq. of Upcott, to Miſs Dionyſia Wrey, ſecond daughter of Sir Bourchier Wrey, Bart.—*June* 1. The Earl of Balcarras, to Miſs Dalrymple, daughter to Charles Dalrymple, Eſq. of Duke-Street, Manchester-Square.—2. The Right Hon. the Earl of Tyrconnel, to Miſs Huſſey Delaval.—4. Hon. Miſs Catherine Grenville, youngeſt ſiſter of Earl Temple, to Mr. Neville, ſon of Mr. Neville of Berkſhire.—7. In Scotland, Sir Wm. Forbes of Craigievar, Bart. to Hon. Miſs Sempill, eldeſt daughter of Lord Sempill.—*July* 1. Robert Smith, Eſq. member for Nottingham, to the eldeſt daughter of L. B. Barnard, Eſq. of South Cave in Yorkſhire.—9. The Hon. Thomas Fitz-William, of Woolſtanton, in the county of Staffordſ, ſon to the late Lord Viſcount Fitz-William, of Mount Meruin, in the kingdom of Ireland, to Miſs Agnes Macclesfield, daughter and coheireſs of the late —— Macclesfield, of Cheſterton, in the ſaid county, Eſq.

DEATHS.

May 28 LADY Mary Lyon, daughter of the deceaſed John Earl of Strathmore.—30. Sir Thomas Cave, Bart.—*June*. 1. Thomas Hutchinſon, Eſq. formerly Governour of Maſſachuſett's Bay, in which poſt he ſucceeded the late Sir Francis Bernard.—2. Lady Jane Darlington, relict of Sir John Darlington.—3. The Rev. Dr. Allanſon, Chaplain to the Houſe of Commons.—4. John Amyand, Eſq. an eminent merchant, and member of parliament for the borough of Camelford.—8. At Winchester, Sir Paulet St. John.—10. The Rev. Joſeph Amphlett, LL. D. many years Prebendary of Carliſle, Vicar of Brampton, in Oxfordſhire, and in the commiſſion of the peace for that county.—17. The Rt. Hon. Lady Rachael Morgan, relict of Sir W. Morgan, of Tredegar, Knight of the Bath, daughter to William ſecond Duke of Devonſhire, by the Lady Rachael Ruſſel, ſiſter to Wriotheſly, ſecond Duke of Bedford.—18. Lady Standiſh, mother to Sir Frank Standiſh, Bart.—20. At her ſeat at Chiſlehurſt in Kent, aged forty years, Miſs Margaret Buckle, deſcended of a reſpectable family long ſettled at Weſt Witton in Wenſley Dale, Yorkſhire, where ſhe paſſed the earlier part of her life. She was a woman of excellent ſenſe, and of a ſtill more excellent heart; poſſeſſing a liberality of ſentiment, and a ſpirit of benevolence, that did honour to human nature, and conciliated the reſpect and eſteem of all who were acquainted with her. In her friendſhip ſhe was ſincere and generous; in her manners, gentle and hoſpitable; in her converſation, candid and open; to her dependents, mild and beneficent. With a taſte for polite literature, ſhe was converſant in all the works of our moſt admired Engliſh writers; amongſt whom Milton, Thompſon, and Young, were her favourite authours. Convinced of the great truths of Chriſtianity, and perfectly free from ſuperſtition, her piety was ſimple and unaffected; to this ſhe owed the ſingular patience ſhe diſplayed during a painful and lingering illneſs of five months, and the calmneſs and reſignation with which ſhe viewed the approaches of death. Her remains were interred at Chiſlehurſt, on Monday, June the 26th.—25. Sir William Harvey, Knt.—Dr. Petit, one of the phyſicians to St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital.—A few days ago, Sir John Turner, Bart. who repreſented the town of Lynn Regis many years in parliament.—26. Sir John Gerrard, Bart.—27. Lady Jane Strickland, aged 94, relict of Sir Hugh Strickland Bart.—28. Miſs Buchannan, eldeſt daughter of Sir James Buchannan.—29. William Bowden, Eſq. Treaſurer of St. Thomas's Hoſpital.—*July* 1. The Hon. Miſs Page, relict of the late Thomas Page, Eſq. and aunt to Lord Viſcount Howe.—6. Dr. Muſgrave, phyſician.—7. Miſs Frances Blake, youngeſt daughter of Sir Patrick Blake, Bart.—10. Lady Goring, wife of Sir Harry Goring, Bart. of Highden, in Suſſex.—17. The Right Hon. Vicounteſs Dowager Tyrconnel.—19. Sir Andrew Middleton, Bart.—A few days ago, Sir John Hobby Mill, Bart.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE *Extraordinary*

Whitehall, July 5, 1780.

THE following letters from Sir Henry Clinton, Knight of the Bath, Commander in Chief of his majeſty's forces in North America, to the Right Honourable Lord George Germain, one of his majeſty's principal Secretaries of State, were this day

received

received by Lieutenant-Colonel Bruce, one of Sir Henry Clinton's Aides-de-Camps, who arrived in the South-Carolina packet.

Head-Quarters, Charles Town, South-Carolina, June 4, 1780.

MY LORD,

I Informed your lordship in my last, that Lieutenant-General Earl Cornwallis was to march up the north-side of Santee, whilst another corps moved up the hither shore of that river, towards the district of Ninety-six. These corps are in motion, as well as one up the Savannah River, in Georgia.

The troops immediately under his lordship's command have pressed so effectually upon a body of the rebels which remained in the province, that the earl, by detaching his corps of cavalry, and with them the legion infantry, mounted, has completed the destruction of every thing in arms against us in this province.

Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton headed this detachment, whose celerity, in performing a march of near a hundred miles in two days, was equal to the ardour with which they attacked the enemy. These refusing the terms which were offered them, were charged, and defeated, with the loss of one hundred and seventy-two killed, and some taken, together with the remaining field-artillery of the southern army, their colours, and baggage.

With the greatest pleasure, I further report to your lordship, that the inhabitants, from every quarter, repair to the detachments of the army, and to this garrison, to declare their allegiance to the king, and to offer their services, in arms, in support of his government. In many instances, they have brought prisoners, their former oppressors or leaders; and I may venture to assert, that there are few men in South-Carolina, who are not either our prisoners, or in arms with us.

I have also the satisfaction to receive corresponding accounts, that the loyalists in the back parts of North-Carolina are arming. I dare entertain hopes, that Lord Cornwallis's presence on that frontier, and perhaps within the province, will call back its inhabitants from their state of errour and disobedience. If a proper naval force can be collected, I purpose sending a small expedition into Cape Fear River, to favour the revolution I look for higher in the country.

I am, with the troops I could take, quitting the harbour of Charles-Town, on my way to New-York, hoping no foreign armament can yet have reached the coast, or have been able to attempt any thing in our absence against that place.

Your lordship will receive by Major-General Prevost, who sails in a few days, the account from Earl Cornwallis of what shall have occurred to that time.

I have the honour to be, &c.

H. CLINTON,

Total of the Rebel Forces commanded by Major-General Lincoln, at the Surrender of Charles-Town, May 12, 1780, now Prisoners of War.

Two major-generals, 5 brigadier-generals, 3 majors of brigade, 16 colonels, 9 lieutenant-colonels, 21 majors, 145 captains, 162 lieutenants, 41 cornets or ensigns, 1 pay-master, 7 adjutants, 6 quarter-masters, 18 surgeons, 6 mates, 329 serjeants, 137 drummers, 4710 rank and file.

The above is a copy of a return signed by the British Commissary of Prisoners.

JOHN ANDRE, Deputy Adjutant-General.

Romulus, off Charles-Town Bar. June 5, 1780.

MY LORD,

I Have just received from Earl Cornwallis a letter, enclosing a more particular report than had yet been received from Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton of the affair at Wacsaw. I have the honour to enclose both, together with a return of the killed and wounded, and of the artillery and other implements taken.

Your lordship will observe, that the enemy's killed, wounded, and taken, exceed Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton's numbers with which he attacked them.

I have the honour to be, &c.

H CLINTON.

(COPY.)

SIR, *Campden, June 2, 1780.*

IN my letter of the 30th of last month, I enclosed a note from Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton, written in great haste from the field of action, in which I explained my reasons for sending the detachment under his command in pursuit of the enemy.

I have now the honour of transmitting to you his account of the march and engagement.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CORNWALLIS.

His Excellency Sir H. Clinton, K. B. &c. &c. &c.

(COPY.)

MY LORD, *Wacsaw, May 30.*

I Have the honour to inform you, that yesterday, at three o'clock, P. M. after a march of 105 miles in fifty-four hours, with the corps of cavalry, the infantry of the Legion mounted on horses, and a three-pounder, at Wacsaw, near the Line, which divides North from South-Carolina, the rebel force, commanded by Colonel Burford, consisting of the 11th Virginia, and detachments of other regiments, from the same province, with artillery and some cavalry, were brought to action.

After the summons, in which terms similar to those accepted by Charles-Town, were offered, and positively rejected, the action commenced in a wood: the attacks were pointed at both flanks; the front and reserve

by

by 270 cavalry and infantry blended; and, at the ſame inſtant, all were equally victorious, few of the enemy eſcaping, except the commanding officer, by a precipitate flight on horſeback.

It is above my ability to ſay any thing in commendation of the bravery and exertion of officers and men. I leave their merit to your lordſhip's conſideration.

I have the honour, &c. &c.

BAN. TARLETON,
Lt. Col. Comm. Br. Legion.

Lt. Gen. Earl Cornwallis.

Admiralty-Office, July 5, 1780.

Extract of a Letter from Admiral Sir George Brydges Rodney Bart. Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Ships at the Leeward Iſlands, to Mr. Stephens, dated in Carliſle Bay, Barbadoes, May 31, 1780, received this Morning from Captain Man, of his Majeſty's Ship the Cerberus, who arrived at Falmouth the 2d inſtant.

SINCE my letter of the 26th of April, from Fort Royal Bay, ſent expreſs by the Pegaſus, I muſt deſire you will pleaſe to acquaint their lordſhips, that after greatly alarming the Iſland of Martinique, whoſe inhabitants had been made to believe his majeſty's fleet had been defeated, but were ſoon convinced to the contrary, by its appearance before their port, where it continued till the condition of many of the ſhips under my command, and the lee currents, rendered it neceſſary for the fleet to anchor in Chocque Bay, St. Lucia, in order to put the wounded and ſick men on ſhore, and to water and refit the fleet; frigates having been detached both to windward and to leeward of every iſland, in order to gain intelligence of the motions of the enemy, and timely notice of their approach towards Martinique, the only place they could refit at in thoſe ſeas.

Having landed the wounded and ſick men, watered and refitted the fleet, on the 6th of May, upon having received intelligence of the enemy's approach to windward of Martinique, I put to ſea with nineteen ſail of the line, two fifty-gun ſhips, and ſeveral frigates.

From the 6th to the 10th of May, the fleet continued turning to windward between Martinique and St. Lucia, when we got ſight of the French fleet, about three leagues to windward of us, Point Saline on Martinique then bearing N. N. E five leagues; Captain Affleck, in the Triumph, joining me the ſame day.

The enemy's fleet conſiſted of twenty-three ſail of the line, ſeven frigates, two ſloops, a cutter, and a lugger. Nothing could induce them to riſque a general action, though it was in their power daily; they made at different times motions which indicated a deſire of engaging, but their reſolution failed them when they drew near; and as they ſailed far better than his majeſty's fleet, they with eaſe could gain what diſtance they pleaſed to windward.

As they were ſenſible of their advantage in ſailing, it emboldened them to run greater riſques, and approach nearer to his majeſty's ſhips than they would otherwiſe have done; and for ſeveral days, about two o'clock in the afternoon, they bore down in a line of battle abreaſt, and brought to the wind a little more than random-ſhot diſtance.

As I watched every opportunity of gaining the wind, and forcing them to battle, the enemy, on my ordering the fleet to make a great deal of ſail on the 15th upon a wind, had the vanity to think we were retiring, and with a preſs of ſail approached us much nearer than uſual. I ſuffered them to enjoy the deception, and their van ſhip to approach abreaſt of my centre, when, by a lucky change of wind, perceiving I could weather the enemy, I made the ſignal for the third in command, who then led the van, to tack with his ſquadron, and gain the wind of the enemy. The enemy's fleet inſtantly wore, and fled with a crowd of ſail.

His majeſty's fleet, by this manœuvre, had gained the wind, and would have forced the enemy to battle, had it not at once changed ſix points when near the enemy, and enabled them to recover that advantage. However, it did not enable them to weather his majeſty's fleet ſo much, but the van, led by that good and gallant officer Captain Bowyer, about ſeven in the evening, reached their centre, and was followed by Rear-Admiral Rowley's ſquadron (who then led the van) the centre and rear of his majeſty's fleet following in order.

As the enemy were then under a preſs of ſail, none but the van of his majeſty's fleet could come in for any part of the action, without waſting his majeſty's powder and ſhot, the enemy wantonly expending a deal of their's at ſuch a diſtance as to have no effect.

The Albion, Capt. Bowyer, and the Conqueror, Rear-Admiral Rowley, were the ſhips that ſuffered moſt in this rencontre. But I am ſure, from the ſlackneſs of their fire, in compariſon to that of the van of his majeſty's fleet, the enemy's rear muſt have ſuffered very conſiderably.

The enemy kept an aweful diſtance till the 19th inſtant, when I was in hopes that I ſhould have weathered them, but had the mortification to be diſappointed in thoſe hopes. However, as they were convinced their rear could not eſcape action, they ſeemed to have taken a reſolution of riſquing a general one; and when their van weathered us, they bore away along our line to windward, and began a heavy canonade, but at ſuch a diſtance as to do little or no execution; however, their rear could not eſcape, being cloſely attacked by the ſhips of the van, then led by Commodore Hotham; and with pleaſure I can ſay, that the fire of his majeſty's ſhips was far ſuperior to that of the enemy, who muſt have received great damage by the rencontre.

The

The Albion and Conqueror ſuffered much in this laſt action, and ſeveral other ſhips received conſiderable damage; a liſt of which, as likewiſe of the killed and wounded, I have the honour to encloſe.

The purſuit of the enemy had led us forty leagues directly to windward of Martinique; and as the enemy had ſtood to the northward with all the ſail they could poſſibly preſs, and were out of ſight the 22d inſtant, the condition of his majeſty's ſhips being ſuch as not to allow a longer purſuit, I ſent the Conqueror, Cornwall, and Boyne, to St. Lucia, and ſtood with the remainder of his majeſty's ſhips towards Barbadoes, in order to put the ſick and wounded on ſhore, and repair the ſquadron.

We anchored in Carliſle Bay on the 22d inſt. where every diſpatch poſſible has been uſed, both night and day, in refitting, watering, and victualling the fleet; and I hope that every thing will be in readineſs to proceed to ſea to-morrow, in queſt of the Spaniſh fleet, which ſailed from Cadiz the 28th of laſt month; intelligence of which has been brought me by the Cerberus, Captain Man, who parted company with them on the 4th inſtant, in latitude 31 and a half, ſteering W. S. W.

The Brilliant and Rattleſnake ſloop have joined me ſince, with the ſame intelligence; the latter from Commodore Johnſtone. I ſhall order them all back again to their ſtation; but cannot forbear expreſſing to their lordſhips my approbation of the merits of thoſe officers, who thought it their duty to leave their ſtation, and convey to me with ſpeed intelligence of ſuch great importance.

I muſt deſire you will pleaſe to acquaint their lordſhips, that Monſ. de Guichen, and the French fleet have got, in a ſhattered condition, into Martinico, where, their lordſhips may be aſſured, that I ſhall keep a watchful eye over them; and I hope I ſhall have an opportunity of giving a good account of the Spaniſh fleet, before the French are in a condition to put to ſea.

A Liſt of the Killed and Wounded on the 15th of May, 1780.

Vigilant, 3 killed, 10 wounded. Medway, 1 killed, 10 wounded. Conqueror, 2 killed, 13 wounded. Albion, 12 killed, 62 wounded. Cornewall, 3 killed, 5 wounded.—Total killed, 21; wounded, 100.

Officer killed.

Firſt Lieut. William Law, of the Cornewall.

G. B. RODNEY.

Liſt of the Killed and Wounded on the 19th of May, 1780.

Intrepid, 1 killed. Suffolk, 1 killed, 21 wounded. Triumph, 4 killed, 14 wounded. Vigilant, 9 killed, 15 wounded. Medway, 1 killed, 11 wounded. Vengeance, 3 killed, 7 wounded. Magnificent, 5 killed, 23 wounded. Conqueror, 3 killed, 10 wounded. Albion, 12 killed, 61 wounded. Terrible, 1 killed, 9 wounded. Cornwall, 4 killed, 10 wounded. Preſton, 3 wounded.—Total killed, 47; wounded, 193.

Officers killed and wounded.

Lieutenant Twycroſs, of the Triumph, wounded. Lieutenant Flight, 87th Regiment, of the Magnificent, wounded. Capt. Watſon, of the Conqueror, loſt his arm, ſince dead. Enſign Curry, 5th Regiment, of the Albion, killed. Mr. Paveu, Maſter of the Albion, wounded. Lieut. Douglas, of the Cornewall, loſt his leg.

G. B. RODNEY.

Extract of a Letter from John Dalling, Eſq. Governor of Jamaica, to the Right Hon. Lord George Germain, one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State, dated Kingſton, Jamaica, June 2, 1780, and received by the Thynne Packet.

I Have the honour to congratulate your lordſhip on the reduction of the important fort and poſt on the river St. John, by a detachment of his majeſty's troops under the command of Capt. Polſon, of the 60th Regiment. Suffice it to ſay, for I ſhall not take up your lordſhip's time with an unintereſting tedious detail of trifling matters, that the fort ſurrendered on the 29th of April, that there were found in it 1 braſs mortar of five and an half inches, 20 pieces of braſs ordnance mounted, beſides ſwivels; 10 or 12 iron ditto diſmounted, with a proportionable quantity of military ſtores.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Polſon to Governor Dalling, dated St. John's Fort, April 30, 1780.

I Have the honour to inform your excellency, that this caſtle ſurrendered to his majeſty's arms yeſterday at five o'clock, P. M.

I have alſo the honour of ſending your excellency, by lieutenant Thomas Mounſey, the colours of the fort and of the regiment.

When I came to Cape Gracias a Dios, there was not an Indian to be ſeen; ſome villains there had taken pains to perſuade them, that the Engliſh army had come merely with an intent of enſlaving them, and ſending them to Jamaica; it was therefore ſome time before any of them ventured to come in. I took the opportunity of ſending them ſmall preſents by one of their people, who had ventured down to make obſervations on our motions. He being acquainted with Mr. Campbell, was undeceived by him, and brought to me, which had the deſired effect, as moſt of the tribes came in very ſoon after.

Your excellency's letter of the 17th of March I received the 20th, juſt as I entered the river St. John; I am ſorry that the many delays I met with at the Cape, and other places between that and the harbour of St. John, from the want of craft, and the backwardneſs of the Indians in coming out, prevented my operations keeping pace with your excellency's expectations. It was the 3d of March before any black river crafts arrived, and they were the only ones then provided;

provided; it is true the Indian governor promiſed a great many, but when I came to his country there was not one ready, and we got them at laſt with a great deal of difficulty. The ſuperintendant was entirely deceived by the Indians in the number of crafts and men, and ſtill more ſo in point of time.

Capt. Nelſon, then of the Hinchinbrooke, came up with 34 ſeamen, one ſerjeant, and 12 marines. As Capt. Nelſon goes to Jamaica, he can inform you of every delay and point of ſervice as well as I could, for he knows my very thoughts.

The bearer Lieutenant Mouſey can inform your excellency of many things that may eſcape my memory: he is a very good officer, and commanded the party I ſent to reconnoitre the look-out, and began the attack of it in concert with Capt. Deſpard and Capt. Nelſon, who with his ſeamen voluntiered that day.

Admiralty-Office, July, 18, 1780.

Extract of a Letter from Admiral Geary, Commander in Chief of a Squadron of his Majeſty's Ships employed to the Weſtward, to Mr. Stephens, dated at Sea the 5th inſt.

MONDAY the 3d inſt. the Monarch, being a-head on the look-out, at ten A. M. made the ſignal for ſeeing a fleet of 25 ſail; which judging to be a ſquadron of the enemy's ſhips of war, and that no time might be loſt, I immediately ordered a general chaſe, which was continued all that day. At five P. M. the Monarch made the ſignal to denote that ſhe had paſſed the ſternmoſt of the enemy's ſhips without ſecuring them, as ſoon afterwards did the Foudroyant, and ſome others of the head-moſt ſhips; and at the ſame time we could plainly diſcover from the Victory's maſt-head, that they were nearly up with the reſt of the enemy's ſhips. Soon after ſeven, a thick fog unfortunately came on, and I ſhortened ſail, in order to cloſe with the ſhips neareſt me, ſteering the ſame courſe under an eaſy ſail until daylight the morning after. I with pleaſure acquaint their lordſhips, that all the ſhips have ſince rejoined me, except the Monarch and Defence, which I am informed were left in chaſe of the enemy's ſhip of war, under whoſe protection the convoy had ſailed.

The fleet which we chaſed proves to be a convoy from Port au Prince, of between 25 and 30 ſail, under convoy of the Fier of 50 guns, and a large ſhip *armé en flute*, of which the veſſels named in the enclоſed have been captured; and had it not been for the ſudden coming on of the fog at the hour I have mentioned, it is my opinion that every ſhip of them would have been taken.

A Liſt of Prizes taken the 4th of July, 1780, by the Squadron under the Command of Admiral Geary, bound from Port au Prince to Bourdeaux and other Ports of France.

Brig Le Jeun François, by the Monarch. Ship Le Comte D'Eſtaing, by ditto. Ship Le Hazard, by the Proſerpine. Polacre Eleonora, by the Ambuſcade. Ship Maria Tereſa, by the Diana. Ship Count D'Argout, by the Canada. Ship Courier, by the Royal George. Polacre Coſmopolite, by the Queen. Snow Voyageur, by the Foudroyant. Ship St. Bartholemew, by the Prince George. Ship (name unknown) by the Defence. Polacre La Solitaire, by the Alfred.

The above veſſels are chiefly laden with ſugar, coffee, and indigo. FRAN. GEARY.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE Count de Poland will be found in our Review for Auguſt.

The Reflections on General Thankſgiving are very juſt, and ſhall be inſerted in our next. The vindication of a late eminent writer annexed to them, we ſhall beg leave to detach, unleſs the Editor is favoured in time with a further explanation. If he recollects rightly, it was not an omiſſion, but a poſitive aſſertion that gave umbrage. There is likewiſe a paſſage in the letter of our ingenious correſpondent, this apology, not clearly underſtood; Is it his vindication of Dr. H. or the Doctor's? if the latter, where is it to be found? On the whole, we wiſh to decline this part of the ſubject, that we may not be led into controverſy, which we have hitherto carefully avoided.

The elegant tranſlation of Biſhop Lowth's epitaph on his daughter will likewiſe appear in our Poetical department.

The verſes ſent by a literary offſpring of the celebrated Rowlie ſhall be inſerted.

We are much obliged to every correſpondent who furniſhes hints, but it is not always in our power to adopt them; we cannot ſpare room for the liſts recommended under the ſignature Hint.

Cincinnatus *will be pleaſed to obſerve, that the plan he recommends has been partly executed, and is nearly completed. Maps of the counties of England and Wales, with their proper deſcriptions, will be found in the volumes of our Magazine, from the year* 1749 *to* 1756, *and in Vol. XXXII, for* 1763, *p.* 236, *he will find a general liſt of them, with references to the reſpective volumes in which they are given: alſo a general map of the roads through England and Wales. In the ſame volumes, Maps of the counties of Scotland were commenced, which have ſince been continued occaſionally, and are almoſt finiſhed. A general map of Scotland was given in Vol. XXXIII, for the year* 1763, *and in the two following volumes, the maps and deſcriptions of the counties.*

The ſubject of the Paſtoral Eſſay, by Eumenes, is of too old a date to ſupercede our engagements to other poetical correſpondents.

Having ſufficiently recommended Emma Corbet to our readers, we cannot poſſibly admit the verſes on that ſubject.

The queries of Theronjun. are better calculated for his own private amuſement than for our Magazine.

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An elegant Engraving of LORD LOUGHBOROUGH,

AND

A fine View of GLOCESTER LODGE in Windſor Great Park, from an original Drawing.

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Days	Bank Stock.	3 per C. reduced	3 per C. consols	3½ per C. 1758	Lon. A.	Short An. 1778.	India Stock	India Ann.	India Bonds.	South Sea Stock	South Sea New An.	Navy B. Disc.	Lottery Tick.	Scrip.	Omni. Prem.	Excheq. Bills.	Wind. at Deal	Weath. London
29		62 7/8	62 1/8		16 5/8	12 5/8			22			11 3/8	13 5 6	76 3/4			N E	Fair
30	Sunday																N E	
31		62 3/4	62 7/8		17	12 5/8		59 1/2	22			11 3/4	13 6 6	77			N E	
1			62 1/4		17	12 5/8			22			11 1/4	13 7 6	77			N E	
2	116 1/4	62 1/4	62 1/4		16 5/8	12 5/8			22			11 1/8	13 6 6	76 7/8			N E	
3	116	62 1/2	62 1/4	61 1/8	16 5/8	12 5/8	152		21		60 1/8		13 5 6	76 3/4			N E	
4		62	62		16 5/8	12 5/8			21			11 1/4	13 5 0	76 5/8			N E	
5			62		16 7/8	12 1/2			21		60		13 5 6	76 3/8			N E	
6	Sunday																N E	
7		62 1/8	62 1/8			12 1/4				71 1/4		11 1/2	13 6 0	76 1/2			N E	
8	115	62 3/8	62	61 3/8	16 7/8	12 1/4						11 1/2	13 5 6	76			N E	
9		62	62		16 7/8	12 1/4			22			11 5/8	13 6 6	76 1/4			N E	
10		62 1/4	62 7/8	61 1/2	16 7/8	12 1/4			19			11	13 8 0	76 1/4		5	N E	
11		62 1/4	62 1/8		16 7/8	12 1/4			18				13 7 6	76 1/8		6	N E	
12																	N E	
13	Sunday																N E	
14		62 7/8	62 1/8		16 1/8	12 3/4			17			11 1/4	13 7 6	77		6	N E	Rain
15	115	62 1/4	62 1/2	61 3/4	16 7/8	12			21			11 3/4	13 7 0	76 7/8		6	N E	Fair
16		62 5/8	62 7/8		16 7/8	12			22			11 3/4	13 7 0	76 7/8		5	N E	Rain
17	115	62 7/8	62	61 7/8	16 7/8	12			22		60 1/8	11 3/4	13 7 0	76 7/8		6	S W	
18	115 1/2	62 1/8	62 1/4		16 7/8	12 1/4			22			11 7/8	13 7 0	76 3/4		6	S	
19		62 1/8	62		16 1/8						60	11 1/4	13 7 0	76 5/8		7	N E	
20	Sunday																N E	
21		62 1/4	62 1/8		16 7/8	12 7/8			24				13 7 0	76 1/4		7	S W	Fair
22		62 1/4	62	61 3/4	16 5/8	12			24		60	11 1/2	13 7 0	76 3/4		8	S W	Rain
23	114	61 7/8	61 5/8		16 3/4	12 1/4			24			11 3/4	13 6 6	76 7/8		8	N W	Fair
24	114 7/8		61 1/2		16 3/4	12 3/8	150 7/8		24			11 7/8	13 6 6	76 7/8		8	N E	
25	114 5/8	61 3/4	61 3/4		16 1/4	12			24				13 7 0	76 3/4		7	N E	
26			61 7/8		16 3/4	12 3/8			24		59 1/4	11 5/8	13 7 0	76 3/8		8	N E	
27	Sunday																N E	
28		61 3/4	61 3/8		16 7/8	12 3/4						11 3/8	13 7 0	76 1/2		8	N E	

AVERAGE PRICES of GRAIN, by the Standard WINCHESTER Bushel.

	Wheat. s. d.	Rye. s. d.	Barley. s. d.	Oats. s. d.	Beans. s. d.
London	3 6	2 1	2 4	1 9	2 7
North Wales	4 3	3 7	2 2	1 3	2 6
South Wales	3 7	3 7	2 2	1 5	2 8
Scotland	0 0	0 0	2 0	2 2	2 6

THE LONDON MAGAZINE, FOR AUGUST, 1780.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD LOUGHBOROUGH, &c. &c. &c.

(With an engraved Portrait, after a Drawing from the Life.)

ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN, ſon of Sir ——— Wedderburn, Bart. of the ſhire of Lothian, and late one of the Lords of the Court of Seſſion of Scotland, was born at Edinburgh, about the year 1730, and was educated for the profeſſion of the law, which it was intended he ſhould follow in the courts of judicature in that country. Accordingly, at a proper age he was called to the bar, but a very ſingular circumſtance, it is ſaid, prevented his ſucceſs, and made him leave Scotland in diſguſt. His own countrymen could not bear his provincial dialect, which was ſuch broad Scotch, that neither his clients, the court, nor his other auditors, could underſtand him; in fact, he was ſo generally diſliked, that his employment fell far ſhort of his expectations, and was by no means adequate to his abilities. Thus this favourite of fortune, experiencing the truth of the ſcripture maxim, "that a prophet has no honour in his own country," was driven, as it were, by neceſſity, to England; and here his ſucceſs has been as rapid and as remarkable as his diſappointment at home.

To remove all impediments in his pronunciation, before he appeared at the Engliſh bar, he put himſelf under the private tuition of Mr. Charles Macklin, whoſe great abilities as an actor are more generally known than his talents for teaching elocution.

Mr. Wedderburn ſhewed great judgement in applying to Mr. Macklin, for he has naturally a weak, tremulous voice, which it was neceſſary to ſtrengthen and improve, and Mr. Macklin is remarkable for his ſtrong voice, his dictatorial manner, and the forcible ſtreſs he lays upon every *accent* and *emphaſis*; theſe he pronounces in ſo formidable a tone, that ſtriplings have been terrified in private companies with his uttering the monoſyllables, *Sir! What!* &c. in argumentative converſation. Such was the preceptor, who enabled our young counſellor to make a figure as an Engliſh pleader, and to become an impaſſioned, bold ſpeaker, though not the finiſhed orator.

Mr. Wedderburn's firſt promotion in the law was in the month of June 1763, when he was appointed one of the king's counſel; he was likewiſe elected to repreſent the royal borough of Air, in parliament, upon the double return of Lord Frederick Campbell, who made his election for Renfrew. His practice at the bar continued increaſing every term, and he was retained in moſt of the principal cauſes. But his parliamentary abilities did not appear formidable till the ſecond ſeſſion of the thirteenth parliament of Great Britain, which began on the eighth of November 1768, when upon the great queſtion of the violation of the rights of the freeholders of Middleſex, in declaring Colonel Luttrel to be duely elected, though Mr. Wilkes had the majority of votes, Mr. Wedderburn diſtinguiſhed himſelf by an animated ſpeech in ſupport of the conſtitutional rights of all the electors of Great Britain, and gave his vote againſt the reſolution which ſeated Colonel Luttrell in the Houſe. At this period, Mr. Wedderburn was member for Richmond, in Yorkſhire.

In the famous debate on the 15th of March 1770, upon a motion for an addreſs to lay before the Houſe a copy of the City Remonſtrance, and of the king's anſwer, with an intention to paſs a cenſure upon the remonſtrance, Mr. Wedderburn againſt the motion, ſpoke with great energy in ſupport of the people's right to petition the throne for the redreſs of grievances, and juſtified the remonſtrance. And, in a debate, in the month of July following, upon a motion for an enquiry into the adminiſtration of criminal juſtice in Weſtminſter-Hall, occaſioned by Lord Mansfield's new doctrine concerning libels, and his declaration that juries are only to decide upon matters of fact, and not upon points of law, Mr. Wedderburn again ſtood forth a powerful advocate for the rights of the people, for the freedom of the preſs, and for the privileges of juries. He was now cried up in all parts of the kingdom as an able and willing champion for publick liberty, and conſidered by the then oppoſition as a capital acquiſition. Undoubtedly he muſt have been viewed in this light by the miniſtry, for in January 1771, he was appointed Sollicitor General in the room of Mr. Thurlow, who was made Attorney General upon the promotion of Mr. De Grey to be Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas; and from this time he conſtantly and ably ſupported all the meaſures of adminiſtration in the Houſe of Commons, making ſeveral warm ſpeeches in favour of the coercive ſteps taken againſt the Americans. The oppoſition now ſtyled him *turn*-coat and weather-cock; in ſhort, every opprobrious epithet was freely beſtowed upon him in every publication on that ſide of the queſtion, which abuſe he bore with unſhaken fortitude. In the month of July 1778, upon the promotion of Mr. Thurlow to the dignity of a peer, and the high office of Lord Chancellor, Mr. Wedderburn was appointed Attorney General; and finally, upon the reſignation of Mr. De Grey, in the month of June laſt, he was called up to the Houſe of Lords by the ſtile and title of Baron Loughborough, in the county of Leiceſter, appointed Lord Chief Juſtice of the court of Common Pleas, and ſworn in one of his majeſty's moſt honourable privy-council. His lordſhip's firſt ſpeech in his capacity of a criminal judge, was his charge delivered to the grand jury of Surry, under his commiſſion for the trial of the rioters, given in our Magazine for laſt month.

Lord Loughborough in his perſon is tall and remarkably ſlender, his countenance is rather mild than ſevere; his deportment grave; and in company he is rather reſerved than communicative, ſo that he is not deemed an agreeable companion.

THE HYPOCHONDRIACK. No. XXXV.

Se abunde ſimiles putent, ſi vitia magnorum conſequantur. QUINTILIAN.

"They think themſelves ſufficiently like eminent men, if they have acquired their faults."

AMONGST the many excellent inſtructions which Quintillian gives for attaining to eloquence, there is none more neceſſary than a caution to avoid the faults of great orators.

Man is acknowledged by all the writers upon human nature, to be an animal exceedingly given to imitation. Indeed, he has that faculty, perhaps, in as eminent a degree of ſuperiority, when compared with other animals, as he has any faculty whatever. And hence it is amongſt other concurring reaſons, that he is capable of learning with ſo much more facility, a great deal of what is taught.

But as faults are in general more ſtriking to obſervation, and more eaſy to be imitated than perfections, there is continual danger that they may be propagated. Quintillian therefore deſires his readers to advert that every thing in the oratory of thoſe who are upon the whole great men, is not great; and then he cenſures thoſe of which there have been too many in every age and country, who think themſelves ſufficiently like eminent men, if they have acquired their faults.

To imitation of diſtinguiſhed perſons, we muſt aſcribe what is called *faſhion*, by which ſuch a variety of modes

modes in dreſs, behaviour, and numberleſs other reſpects, hath been ſucceſsfully eſtabliſhed. In no other way can we account for faſhion. The maxim is *Quot homines tot ſententiæ*, "As many men as many minds." And this is certainly true as to opinions and inclinations. Yet there is an uniformity in faſhion, which could not happen without there being one original model after which all have copied. There is very ſeldom any authority or order of ſtate for any faſhion. We indeed ſee from time to time in the London Gazette very particular orders announced as to court mournings In ſome countries all the citizens are commanded to wear black, by way of a ſumptuary law, to prevent luxury in dreſs. The Britiſh legiſlature at one time thought it wiſe and neceſſary to order the Highlanders of Scotland to wear breeches, and a prohibition againſt ſlouched hats and long cloaks was not long ago iſſued in Spain. But a few ſuch inſtances are nothing in the multitude of faſhions which have taken place with an exactneſs as univerſal as if they had been enforced by the ſevereſt penalties.

Some faſhions bear the names of thoſe who firſt introduced them; as in our own time, we can trace the *Pompadour* and *Barré* colours, from the miſtreſſes of the king of France; and the *Nivernois* and *Kevenhuller* hats, from the French ambaſſadour and German miniſter. But for the moſt part, the origin of faſhions, like that of nations, is hid in the obſcurity of forgetfulneſs. There can, however, be no doubt, that every faſhion has had its firſt example, which has been imperceptibly imitated, till it has reigned with one conſent, as if by the fixed influence of nature.

As faſhion, therefore, or imitation, can make what is of itſelf ugly or diſagreeable, become artificially beautiful or pleaſing, there is no wonder that every circumſtance which we can perceive in eminent perſons ſhould be imitated. To make a diſtinction between of what is worthy of imitation, and what is not, requires taſte and judgement, and a ſtrict attention.

We are told that the courtiers of Alexander the Great were at moſt aſſiduous pains to imitate their ſovereign's deformity in having a wry neck; and that accordingly they all appeared with their heads almoſt laid cloſe upon one ſhoulder. After what we know authentically of different nations diſfiguring their children, by making their lips thick and their noſes flat, and producing many ſuch perverſions of the human frame, by way of improving it, we may conceive it poſſible, that a wry neck might, from the veneration for a monarch almoſt reckoned a *god*, be thought graceful. If that was not the caſe, it ſeems not a little ſtrange how an abſolute imperfection in Alexander ſhould have been perpetually placed before his eyes in multiplied examples without offending him. One ſhould think that nothing could irritate a man more than to be conſtantly reminded of an incurable defect; and accordingly it has been reckoned great cruelty to imitate ſuch defects. *Churchill*, in his *Roſciad*, points out the diſtreſs ſtrongly, ſuppoſing himſelf to be placed in ſuch an exhibition:

"Beneath a load of mimickry may groan,
And find that Nature's errours are my own."

In literary compoſition, the faults of celebrated writers are adopted, becauſe they appear the moſt prominent objects to vulgar and undiſcerning men, who would fain participate of fame like theirs by imitating their manner. The Spectator gives a very good inſtance of imitating Shakſpeare only in ſuch an inſtance as "And ſo good morrow t'ye, good Maſter Lieutenant;" and having done ſo, imagining that there was a general likeneſs. And all of us might by attentive obſervation diſcover imitations not much more deſerving of the fame of excellence than what is thus ſo humouroufly quoted.

How many writers have made themſelves ridiculous by dull imitation of the ſudden ſallies of fancy and unconnected breaks of ſentiment in Sterne? How many pigmy geniuſes have, like the frog in the fable, that burſt itſelf by vainly thinking it could ſwell to the ſize of an ox, become contemptible by aping the great ſtyle of the modern coloſſus of literature.

But it is not only in literary compoſition and in *manners*, or external behaviour in leſſer particulars, that there is a propenſity to imitate the faults of eminent men. There is a much more ſerious danger, when it is conſidered how ready we are to imitate even their vices: not that we are ever ſo blinded by appetite

petite and paſſion, as directly to believe even for a moment that their vices are not criminal. But we are apt to indulge ourſelves in immoralities which we find the world diſpoſed to overlook in eminent men, without reflecting that we have not the great qualities by which ſuch vices are counterbalanced; and that even if it were ſo, the eminence of character which we admire is to a certain degree diminiſhed and ſtained by them.

This deluſive propenſity to imitate the vices of eminent men, makes it a queſtion of ſome difficulty in biography, whether their faults ſhould be recorded. We have indeed the high example of holy writ, where we find the errours and crimes even of ſaints and martyrs fairly and freely related. But we ought not to aſſimilate ordinary human compoſitions to what carries a reverential awe. And notwithſtanding that, it is to be feared that there have been too many inſtances of people offending under the miſtaken ſanction of ſcriptural hiſtory. At the ſame time, truth is ſacred, and real characters ſhould be known. I am therefore of opinion, that a biographer ſhould tell even the imperfections and faults of thoſe whoſe lives he writes, provided that he takes a conſcientious care not to blend them with the general luſtre of excellence, but to diſtinguiſh and ſeparate them, and impreſs upon his readers a juſt ſenſe of the evil, ſo that they may regret its being found in ſuch men, and be anxiouſly diſpoſed to avoid what hurts even the moſt exalted characters, but would utterly ſink men of ordinray merit.

ERRATUM.—In Hypochondriack, No. XXXIV. p. 299, col. 1. l. 28, for *they*, r. *there*, P. 300, col. 1. l. 41, for *happineſs*, r. *barſhneſs*.

MEMOIRS OF *PETER SARPI*, COMMONLY CALLED *FATHER PAUL*.

From Hayley's Eſſay on Hiſtory. *See our Review of New Publications, p.* 387.

SARPI, bleſt name! from every foible clear*,
Not more to ſcience than to virtue dear,
Thy pen, thy life, of equal praiſe ſecure!
Both wiſely bold, and both ſublimely pure!
That freedom bids me on thy merits dwell,
Whoſe radiant form illum'd thy letter'd cell;
Who to thy hand the nobleſt taſk aſſign'd
That earth can offer to a heavenly mind:
With Reaſon's arms to guard invaded laws,
And guide the pen of Truth in Freedom's cauſe.

EPISTLE 2d.

* FATHER PAUL, the moſt amiable and exalted character that was ever formed in monaſtick retirement, was the ſon of Franceſco Sarpi, a merchant of Venice, and born in that city in 1552. He took the religious habit in the monaſtery of the Servites, 1565. After receiving prieſts orders in 1574, he paſſed four years in Mantua, being appointed to read lectures on divinity and canon law, by the biſhop of that dioceſe; and in this early part of his life, he is conjectured to have conceived the firſt idea of writing his celebrated hiſtory, as he formed an intimate friendſhip during his reſidence in Mantua with Camillo d'Oliva, who had been ſecretary to cardinal Gonzaga at the Council of Trent, and excited the learned Venetian to the arduous taſk, which he ſo happily accompliſhed in a future period. He was recalled from Mantua to read lectures on philoſophy in his own convent at Venice, which he did with great reputation, during the years 1575, 1576, and 1577. He went to Rome as Procurator General in 1585. Paſſing from thence to Naples, he there formed an acquaintance with the famous Baptiſta Porta, who has left this honourable teſtimony of his univerſal knowledge: *Eo doctiorem, ſubtiliorem, quotquot adhuc viderit contigeret, neminem cognovimus, natum ad Encyclopediam, &c.* Nor is this an exaggerated compliment, as there is hardly any ſcience which eſcaped his active mind. His diſcoveries in optick and anatomy would be alone ſufficient to immortaliſe his name, had he not gained immortality by a ſtill more noble exertion of his mental powers, in defending the liberties of his country againſt the tyranny of Rome. On the firſt attack of Pope Paul V. on the laws of Venice, very wiſely framed to correct the abuſes of the clergy, Father Paul aroſe as the literary champion of the republick, and defended its cauſe with

with great ſpirit and temper, in various compoſitions; though he is ſaid not to be the author of the treatiſe generally aſcribed to him on the occaſion, and entitled, *The Rights of Sovereigns*, &c. His chief performance on the ſubject was *Conſiderazioni ſopra le Cenſure di Paolo V.* The Venetians ſhewed a juſt admiration of the ſublime virtue of a monk, who defended ſo nobly the civil rights of his country againſt the ſeparate intereſt of the church. In 1606, the Council paſſed a decree in his favour; which I ſhall tranſcribe in this note, becauſe it is not found in the common lives of Father Paul, and becauſe there is hardly any object more pleaſing to the mind, than the contemplation of a free State rewarding one of its moſt virtuous ſervants with liberality and eſteem. *Continuando il R. P. M. Paolo da Venezia dell ordine de ſerviti a preſtare alla ſignoria noſtra con ſingolar valore quell ottimo ſervigio, ch'è ben conoſciuto, potendoſi dire, ch'egli fra tutti con le ſue ſcritture piene di profonda dottrina ſoſtenti con validiſſimi fondamenti le potentiſſime e validiſſime, ragioni noſtre nella cauſa, che ha di preſente la republica con la corte di Roma, anteponendo il ſervigio e la ſoddisfazione noſtra a qualſivoglia ſuo particolare ed importante riſpetto. E perciò coſa giuſta e ragionevole, e degna dell ordinaria munificenza di queſto conſiglio, il dlargli modo, con che poſſa aſſicurare la ſua vita da ogni pericolo, che gli poteſſe ſopraſtare, e ſovvenire inſieme alli ſuoi biſogni, bench, egli non ne faccia alcuna iſtanza, ma piutoſto ſi moſtri alieno da qualſivoglia ricognizione, che ſi abbia intenzione di uſargli. Tal è la ſua modeſtia, e coſi grande il deſiderio, che ha di far conoſcere, che neſſuna pretenſione di premio, ma la ſola divozione ſua verſo la republica, e la guiſtizia della cauſa lo muovano adoperarſi con tanto ſtudio e con tan fatiche alli ſervizi noſtri. Percio anderà parte, che allo ſtipendio, il quale a' 28 del meſe di gennaio paſſato fu aſſignato al ſopradetto R. P. M. Paolo da Venezia di ducati duecento all anno, ſiano accreſciuti altri ducati duecento, ſicchè in avvenire abbia ducati quattrocento acciòchè reſtando conſolato per queſta ſpontanea e benigna dimoſtrazione publica, con maggior ardore abbia a continuare nel ſuo buono e divoto ſervizio, e poſſa con queſto aſſequamento provvedere maggiormente alla ſicurezza della ſua vita.*

But the generous care of the republick to reward and preſerve ſo valuable a ſervant, could not ſecure him from the baſe attempts of that enemy whom his virtue had provoked. In 1607, after Venice had adjuſted the diſputes with Rome, by the mediation of France, the firſt attack was made on the life of Father Paul. He was beſet near his convent, in the morning, by five aſſaſſins, who ſtabbed him in many places, and left him for dead. He recovered under the care of the celebrated *Acquapendente*, appointed to attend him at the publick charge; to whom, as he was ſpeaking on the depth of the principal wound, his patient ſaid pleaſantly, that the world imputed it *ſtylo Romanæ Curiæ.* The crime is generally ſuppoſed to have proceeded from the Jeſuits; but the ſecret authors of it were never clearly diſcovered, though the five ruffians were traced by the Venetian ambaſſador in Rome, where they are ſaid to have been well received at firſt, but failing afterwards in their expected reward, to have periſhed in miſery and want. The ſenate of Venice paid ſuch attention to Father Paul, as expreſſed the higheſt ſenſe of his merit, and the moſt affectionate ſolicitude for his ſafety. They not only doubled his ſtipend a ſecond time, but intreated him to chooſe a publick reſidence for the greater ſecurity of his perſon. The munificence and care of the republick was equalled by the modeſty and fortitude of their ſervant. He choſe not to relinquiſh his cell; and, though warned of various machinations againſt his life, he continued to ſerve his country with unabating zeal; diſcovering, in his private letters to his friends, the moſt heroick calmneſs of mind, and ſaying, in anſwer to their admonitions, that "no man lives well, who is too anxious for the preſervation of life." Yet the apprehenſions of his friends had too juſt a foundation. In 1609, another conſpiracy was formed to murder him in his ſleep, by ſome perſons of his own convent; but their treachery was happily diſcovered. From this time he lived in more cautious retirement, ſtill devoting himſelf to the ſervice of the republick on various occaſions, and acquiring new reputation by many

many compoſitions. At length, the world was ſurpriſed by his Hiſtory of the Council of Trent, firſt publiſhed at London, 1619, with the fictitious name of *Pietro Soave Polano*; and dedicated to James I. by *Antonio de Dominis*, the celebrated Archbiſhop of Spalatro, who ſpeaks of the concealed author as his intimate friend, who had entruſted him with a manuſcript on which his modeſty ſet a trifling value, but which it ſeemed proper to beſtow upon the world even without his conſent. The myſtery concerning the publication of this noble work has never been thoroughly cleared up, and various falſities concerning it have been reported by authors of conſiderable reputation. It has even been ſaid that James the Firſt had ſome ſhare in the compoſition of the book: if he had, it was probably in forming the name of *Pietro Soave Polano*, which is an anagram of *Paolo Sarpi Veneziano*, and the only part of the book which bears any relation to the ſtyle or taſte of that monarch. Father Paul was ſoon ſuppoſed to be the real author of the work in queſtion. The Prince of Condè, on a viſit to his cloyſter, expreſsly aſked him if he was ſo; to which he modeſtly replied, that at Rome it was well known who had written it. He enjoyed not many years the reputation ariſing from this maſterly production; in 1623, a fever occaſioned his death, which was even more exemplary and ſublime than his life itſelf He prepared himſelf for approaching diſſolution with the moſt devout compoſure; and, as the liberty of his country was the darling object of his exalted mind, he prayed for its preſervation with his laſt breath, in the two celebrated words. *Eſto perpetua.*

There is a ſingular beauty in the character of Father Paul, which is not only uncommon in his profeſſion, but is rarely found in human nature. Though he paſſed a long life in controverſy of the moſt exaſperating kind, and was continually attacked in every manner that malignity could ſuggeſt, both his writings and his heart appeared perfectly free from a vindictive ſpirit, devoting all the powers of his mind to the defence of the publick cauſe, he ſeemed entirely to forget the injuries that were perpetually offered to his own perſon and reputation.

His conſtitution was extremely delicate, and his intenſe application expoſed him to very frequent and violent diſorders: theſe he greatly remedied by his ſingular temperance, living chiefly on bread, fruits, and water. This imperfect account of a character deſerving the nobleſt eulogium, is principally extracted from an octavo volume, entitled, *Memoire Anedote ſpettanti à F. Paolo da Franceſco Griſelini Veneziano*, &c. edit. 2d, 1760. The author of this elaborate work has pointed out ſeveral miſtakes in the French and Engliſh accounts of Father Paul; particularly in the anecdotes related of him by Burnet, in his Life of Biſhop Bedell, and by Mr. Brent, the ſon of his Engliſh tranſlator. Some of theſe had indeed been obſerved before by writers of our own.

HISTORICAL ANECDOTE,

Introduced in Converſation upon the Bill, paſſed in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, for appointing Commiſſioners to inſpect and ſtate the publick Accounts.

SOON after his late majeſty George II. came to the throne, complaints having been daily made of the defalcation of publick money, his majeſty was reſolved to inſpect the accounts himſelf along with his miniſter, and for that purpoſe told Sir Robert Walpole he would begin next morning. The king accordingly came into his cloſet about nine o'clock, and Sir Robert ſoon after followed with three waggon loads of papers, which were beginning to be unladed juſt before the palace-gate. "Where are the papers?" ſaid the king. "They are unpacking, ſire (ſays Sir Robert) that is as many as could be got ready at ſo ſhort a notice, for I have only been able to collect *three waggon loads* to-day, but by Thurſday next, God willing, I am in hopes to fill *ſeven more.*" "What, *ten* waggon loads of papers! (ſaid the king, in ſurpriſe.) "Well, well, take them back again; for of all kinds of *generals*, I find I ſhall never make an *accomptant general.*"

THI

THE SLIPPERS; OR, THE PUNISHMENT OF AVARICE.

A TURKISH TALE.

THERE dwelt at Bagdat an old merchant, named *Abow Caſſem*, noted for his avarice; although he was very rich, his clothes were nothing but patches and rags, his turban was of the coarſeſt cloth, and ſo dirty that it was difficult to diſtinguiſh the colour; but of all his whole dreſs, his ſlippers were what merited moſt the attention of the curious: the ſoles were armed with large nails, and the upper-leathers were an aſſemblage of botches; the famous ſhip of Argos had not ſo many pieces in it; and ſince they had been ſlippers, which was about ten years, the moſt ſkilful coblers in all Bagdat had exhauſted their ſkill to keep them together. They were even become ſo heavy that they paſſed into a proverb, and when any one wanted to expreſs a thing that was remarkably clumſy, Caſſem's pantouffles were always the object of compariſon.

One day as this merchant was walking in the Bezar (the publick market of the city) an offer was made him of a large quantity of cryſtal, of which he made an advantageous purchaſe; hearing ſome days after, that a perfumer, whoſe affairs were in a ruinous ſtate, had ſome excellent roſe-water to ſell, which was his laſt reſource, he inſtantly took advantage of the poor man's misfortunes, and bought his roſe-water for half the value: this new bargain put him into good humour; however, inſtead of giving an entertainment to his neighbours, according to the cuſtom of the merchants of the eaſt, when they have made a fortunate purchaſe, he found it more convenient to go to the publick baths, where he had not been for a long time. As he was undreſſing, a perſon whom he took to be his friend (for the covetous rarely have any real ones) told him, that his pantouffles were the ridicule of the whole city, and that he ought to buy a new pair. "I have thought of it a long time (replied Caſſem) but they are not yet ſo bad but they may ſerve a little longer:" during this converſation he was quite undreſſed, and retired to the bath.

While he was bathing, the Cadi of Bagdat came likewiſe to bathe. Caſſem coming out before the judge, paſſed firſt into the dreſſing-room, and having put on his clothes, he ſought in vain for his pantouffles, in the room of which he diſcovered a new pair; our avaricious merchant perſuaded, becauſe he wiſhed it ſo, that the perſon who had juſt rebuked him about his old ſlippers, had made him a preſent of the new pair, put them on his feet without heſitation, and quitted the place, overjoyed at the thought of being ſaved the expence of buying.

When the Cadi had done bathing, his ſlaves looked about for their maſter's pantouffles, inſtead of which they could only find a vile old pair, which were readily known to be Caſſem's; the Cadi's officers went directly in queſt of the ſuſpected thief, and finding him with the ſtolen effects upon him, after exchanging the pantouffles, the Cadi ſent him to priſon, and as he was reputed to be as rich as he was covetous, he was obliged to compromiſe the matter with the Cadi by the payment of a conſiderable ſum of money.

On his return home, the afflicted Caſſem, for very ſpite, threw his ſlippers into the Tygris, which ran under his windows: ſome days after, a fiſherman pulling up his net, found it heavier than uſual, which was owing to the weight of the pantouffles; the nails of which had catched hold of his net, and broke ſeveral of the meſhes. The poor fiſherman, enraged at Caſſem and his ſlippers, took it into his head to fling them in at the windows; and he threw them with ſuch force, that he overſet the cryſtal vaſes that decorated the corniſhes and mantle-piece of the room; and one of them likewiſe ſtruck the bottle containing the roſe-water, and daſhed it to pieces.

Figure to yourſelf, if you can, the agonies of Caſſem, on beholding this ſcene of devaſtation: "Curſed pantouffles (exclaimed the covetous wretch, tearing his beard) you ſhall not do me any future miſchief!" ſo ſaying, he took up his ſpade, repaired to his garden, and dug a hole to bury them. One of his neighbours, who for a conſiderable time had owed him an ill office,

seeing him turning up the ground, ran to the governor, and acquainted him that Caſſem had juſt dug up an hidden treaſure in his garden. This was ſufficient to rouſe the cupidity of the commandant, and our miſer in vain remonſtrated, that he had not diſcovered any gold, but was only burying his curſed ſlippers; the governor had made ſure of money, and the unfortunate Caſſem could not obtain his liberty without a handſome preſent.

The diſtracted old man now gave his pantouffles moſt heartily to the devil, and went and threw them into an aqueduct at a great diſtance from the city, imagining that he ſhould hear no more of them; but the devil, who had not done playing his tricks with him, directed them to the conduit of the aqueduct, by which means they intercepted the current of the waters, and cauſed an innundation in the adjoining gardens; the owners, on diſcovering the cauſe, took the ſlippers to the Cadi, and demanded ſatisfaction for the damages they had occaſioned. The unhappy maſter of them was once more committed to priſon, and condemned to pay a fine, which amounted to a larger ſum than the two former; after which the Cadi, who would by no means detain his property, reſtored him his choice pantouffles. Caſſem, that he might be finally delivered from all further harm, now determined to burn them; but as they had imbibed a great deal of water, he ſet them on the terras at the top of the houſe to dry by the ſun. But fortune had not exhauſted her quiver againſt the unlucky man, and ſhe now dealt him a more cruel ſtroke than all the reſt: a young dog in the next houſe perceiving the ſlippers, leaped from his maſter's terras over to Caſſem's, and ſeiſing one of them in his mouth, played his gambols with it, till he at laſt let it fall over the parapet, and unhappily it alighted on the head of a woman with child, who was paſſing along in the ſtreet, before Caſſem's door; fear, added to the violence of the blow, made the poor woman miſcarry; her huſband carried his complaints to the Cadi, and Caſſem was condemned to make him a recompence proportioned to the injury he had done his wife.

Upon this freſh misfortune he ran home, and taking his pantouffles in his hands, he once more repaired to the Cadi: "Behold (ſaid he) my lord (with an impetuoſity which diverted the judge) the fatal inſtruments of all my ſufferings; theſe curſed pantouffles have reduced me to poverty; deign therefore to publiſh a decree that I may not be made reſponſible for the ills they will doubtleſs yet occaſion." The Cadi could not refuſe this reaſonable petition; and Caſſem at length, by dear-bought experience, learned the fatal effects of avarice.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

ON THE ADVANTAGES AND AMUSEMENT DERIVED FROM NEWS-PAPERS.

SIR,

IT has been often obſerved, that there is not ſo inconſiſtent, ſo incoherent, ſo heterogeneous, although ſo uſeful and agreeable a thing, as a publick News-paper: the very ludicrous contraſt in advertiſements, the contradictory ſubſtance of foreign and domeſtick paragraphs, the oppoſite opinions and obſervations of contending eſſayiſts, with premature deaths, ſpurious marriages, births, bankruptcies, &c &c. form a fund of entertainment for a world, of which it is in itſelf no bad epitome.

A News-paper is ſo true a type of that caprice and levity, for which our countrymen are remarked by foreigners, that it may be juſtly ſtyled an Engliſhman's coat of arms; and our modern heralds would do well to adopt ſo ſtriking an emblem of our air, ſoil, and conſtitution; and yet the Turkiſh Alcoran is not half ſo ſacred to a rigid Mahometan, a pariſh-feaſt to an overſeer, a ſtrength-diſpenſing haunch to an alderman, or a general election to a freeholder, as a London Gazette Extraordinary is to an Engliſh politician. He enters upon it with all the pomp and veneration of the firſt, ſwallows and gorges it with the voluptuous avidity of the ſecond and third, and concludes with the intoxication of the latter. In the delectable paper is an account of

naval achievement, he toaſts the admiral and captains in half-pints a-piece, gets drunk with loyalty, and goes to bed with his head full of ſeventy-fours, ſixty-fours, frigates, tranſports, and fire-ſhips.

A News-paper, whoſe magnitude is ſo much ſuperiour, and where the chief of its contents are not ſanctified by royal or official authority, is obliged to become the receptacle of invention and embelliſhment: hence it is made a muſeum of *we hears—they write—it is ſaid—a correſpondent remarks*—with a long liſt of *ifs* and *ſuppoſes*—that at once ſerve to pleaſe, amuſe, divert, and inform; and yet the evils of Pandora's box do not operate more powerfully, or diffuſe themſelves more extenſively, than theſe paragraphs do over the face of the whole earth. I have known a *we hear* alter a man's face as the weather would a barometer; and an *it is ſaid* diſtort his features with the force of an electrical ſhock. I have ſeen an *if* make a man cry; while, on the contrary, a *ſuppoſe* has provoked his riſibility. And thus do they operate, like phyſick, according to the conſtitutions, tempers, and principles of the patients.

Abſtracted from politicks, the general tenour of our domeſtick information is not a little curious: whether it riſes from accident or deſign, I know not, but I have frequently ſeen, after a paragraph reciting the elegance of an entertainment, a commiſſion of bankruptcy has immediately followed: after a City-feaſt, I have often ſeen a *melancholly* account of the ſudden death of an alderman by an apoplectick fit: after an advertiſement of the art of fencing, taught by *Monſieur Longſword*, the circumſtances of a duel have followed, wherein one of the combatants had been run through the body; after a marriage, a divorce; and thus have I ſeen theſe paragraphs as naturally follow, in the ſame uniform order, in a News-paper, as their conſequences do in real life.

Our curioſity may be extended by obſerving the various effects the different articles of intelligence have on different perſons. Thus, a *marriage* will mortify the breaſt of an old maid, and hurt the pride of a young one, while it gives conſolation to many a poor, dejected huſband, who reads that another has been into his ſituation. A *death*, if it be a wife, will make huſbands envy the widower, wives and widows pity the deceaſed, and, hurt at the huſband's good fortune, exclaim againſt the monſter for not ſhewing a proper degree of ſorrow on the occaſion, while one of them, perhaps, marries him in a month after. If it is the death of a young virgin, ſhe is indeed generally pitied (except by a rival) and her fate is attributed by females, to ſome cruel, hard-hearted brute, whom ſhe was too good for, and whoſe ill-uſage had broke her heart. A paragraph of an accident gives, if the object is rich, pleaſure to the ſurgeon, caution to the world, and anxiety to his relations and friends. A commiſſion of bankruptcy deals out hope and fear in equal ſucceſſion: indeed all the paſſions incident to the human frame, are elated and put in motion by a News-paper. It is a bill of fare, containing all the luxuries, as well as the neceſſaries of life. *Politicks* are now the *roaſt beef* of the times, and a diſh equally ſumptuous to the king and the cobler; *poetry* is *plumb-pudding*, and palatable only to the lovers of the Muſe. There are others that act as *vegetables*, to complete the courſe; while our mails from France and Spain ſerve up nothing but *kickſhaws* and *fricaſees*.

The four winds (the initials of which make the word NEWS) are not ſo capricious, or ſo liable to change, as our publick intelligencers: we have on Monday morning a *whiſper*—on Tueſday, a *rumour*—on Wedneſday, a *conjecture*—on Thurſday, a *probable*—on Friday, a *poſitive*—and on Saturday, a *premature*. And thus are our hopes and expectations for five days regularly, and almoſt mechanically increaſed, till the ſixth compliments us with a diſappointment.

Its defects, however, bear no compariſon to its beauties, which are equally celebrated in the court, as on the tailor's ſhop-board. It is a caricature, happily calculated to hit the ordinary and unbounded prejudices of ſociety. One perſon's affections lie in the price of Stocks, and the arrival of our Eaſt and Weſt India fleets; another's in a dreadful battle, either by ſea or land, in which he ſolaces himſelf that he can read the account, free from its dangers; a third places his delight in a curious anecdote; a fourth, in a tale of ſcandal; a fifth, in horſe-races; a ſixth, in theatrical intelligence; a ſeventh, in

poet's corner; and I really know a person, of an humane diſpoſition, whoſe inward feelings are gratified in a degree proportioned to the bloody circumſtances that accompany the relation of a murther. Thus is a News-paper, a magazine or toy-ſhop, where every one has his hobby-horſe; and thus all capacities and deſcriptions are periodically furniſhed with inſtruction, amuſement, and information. Without it, coffee-houſes, ale-houſes, and barbers ſhops, would undergo a change next to depopulation; and our country villagers, the curate, the exciſeman, and the blackſmith, would loſe the ſelf-ſatisfaction of being as wiſe as our firſt miniſter of ſtate.

I am, ſir, yours, &c.

W. C.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

An Enquiry into the Truth of the Moral Maxim—"That the wiſe Man alone is happy."

THE force of the arguments, and the validity of the proofs adduced in ſupport of the maxim, are not denied. All the ancient philoſophers maintained it, and Cicero has treated the ſubject in ſo maſterly a manner, that it is impoſſible to advance any thing new upon it. In fact, every ſenſible man muſt admit, that he who deſpiſes honours and riches, who governs his paſſions, and who is not ſubdued by adverſity, muſt be independent and happy; while, on the contrary, he is the moſt unfortunate of mortals, who ſubmits to the controul of unbridled paſſions, who is depreſſed by every untoward accident, or from a wounded ſpirit, like Tantalus, ſuffers hunger and thirſt in the midſt of abundance.

There is only one difficulty which I would wiſh to have removed by the ſupporters of the propoſition. I would aſk them if they make a juſt definition, if they give the exact portrait of a wiſe man? for I do not deny that the truely wiſe muſt be happy, but I queſtion whether ſuch characters as the ancient philoſophers have deſcribed their wiſe men to be, ever exiſted in nature, I rather believe they were the creatures of their fertile imaginations. The Stoick philoſophers boaſted a kind of indifference or indolence, as the lot of the wiſe man and the ſource of his felicity. But we are not made of ſtone, there is ſomething pliable in our nature, which bends us to ſenſibility, and diſcovers the weakneſs of humanity; and after all, if inſenſibility of pain and danger is to be conſidered as ſupreme felicity, we ſhall find that the fool is much happier than the wiſe man, if we will allow the latter to be a creature compoſed of fleſh and blood, and notwithſtanding his boaſted knowledge, ſubject to human frailties. There are an infinite number of things that torment and afflict a wiſe man, merely becauſe he has an exalted underſtanding. The better he knows himſelf, the more clearly he ſees his virtues and his vices; what he poſſeſſes and what he wants. The paſt, the preſent, and the future, is conſtantly before the eyes of wiſe men; they note the faults into which they have fallen; the errours of the moment, and thoſe they may hereafter commit, and thus they are continually plunged into uneaſineſs, and apprehenſions, from the delicacy of their feelings, and their felicity is deſtroyed, in proportion as the tranquillity of their mind is diſturbed. Every time they do an imprudent action, they condemn their own conduct, which cannot be done without ſome degree of pain and ſorrow. When they ſucceed in any undertaking, they are not thoroughly ſatisfied, becauſe they find an imperfection in the moſt perfect of human tranſactions. They imagine the enterpriſe might have been executed in a better manner, they accuſe themſelves, and dread the cenſure of others; ſo that their wiſdom and prudence are the cauſes that they never enjoy real felicity.

Ariſtotle was not ſatisfied with his own writings, but when he was at the point of death, ordered them to be ſuppreſſed, though they have been conſidered by the learned world as a treaſure of knowledge. Virgil had the ſame inquietude, and ordered his heroick poem to be burned, which has always been accounted the beſt of

works, and one of the greateſt efforts of the human genius. A wiſe and brave general like Alexander will not be able to ſleep on the eve of a great battle. An able miniſter will tremble every time he is obliged to give advice on important affairs of ſtate; for diffidence and ſelf-reproach are the companions of ſound judgement. Fools are freed from theſe diſtractions. When they do a bad action, they lay the blame on fate; when they commit a fault, they never own it, and the more they are laughed at, the higher value they ſet upon themſelves. If any one cenſures their words or their actions, they aſcribe it to calumny or want of taſte. The placid ſmiles which accompany the converſation of fools, ſhew that they admire themſelves, and are perfectly ſatisfied with their own opinions. If others do not approve of them, it is becauſe they have not the good ſenſe to underſtand them. It is a fair inference then, that ſelf-love, ſo viſible in fools, is a perpetual ſource of joy and pleaſure to them; and none will deny, that his felicity, while he enjoys the deluſion, is real. If a fool does not poſſeſs a ſingle virtue, he imagines himſelf endowed with all, and this belief or perſuaſion is a kind of poſſeſſion, and while the imagination laſts, he is the poſſeſſor in his own mind of every virtue. He may be compared to the ſick man, who fancied he continually heard the ſound of celeſtial muſick in his chamber, and refuſed to pay the phyſician who cured him of this phrenſy, looking upon him as a thief who had robbed him of his felicity. Or, to that mad-brained Athenian, who made rejoicings for every veſſel that entered the port, imagining they all belonged to him.

Fools always flatter themſelves, and that flattery conveys worldly felicity, is what we may ſuppoſe from the reception it meets with amongſt men of ſuperior rank in life. Fools examine themſelves from head to foot, and find nothing but beauty and elegance in their perſons and dreſs; the ſhadow contents them as well as the ſubſtance; they eagerly run after trifles, and take vain titles and empty diſtinctions for ſolid advantages; theſe things are to be obtained without deep ſtudies and abtruſe reſearches, they ſatisfy their ſouls, and undoubtedly make them happy in this world. When they are contemned, or diſmiſſed from offices of dignity and emolument, they do not pity themſelves but the ſtate, that ſuffers ſuch a heavy loſs; they ſay that virtue is oppreſſed, and no value is ſet upon true merit; thus they ſupport the reverſes of fortune better than wiſe men, who are apt to lament their fall as the conſequence of ſome miſconduct.

Philoſophers give us fine precepts; they exhort us to patience, and a kind of inſenſibility, by ſaying, that wiſdom is a ſhield that will ward off the blows of adverſity, and defend us from all ſeducing pleaſures. But when they are required to give us examples of theſe men who are thus armed at all points, ſcarce one in a thouſand can be found who anſwers to their deſcription. Cicero and Seneca both wrote with great energy on that fortitude of ſoul which wiſdom inſpires, yet neither of them died ſinging, like the ſwan. Both ſought after riches and honours, they turned their backs only when the world frowned upon them, and were ready to join again in the dance as ſoon as fortune played a tune in their favour.

A Poſſidonius may pretend that there is no ſuch thing as pain, but his ſighs and the contortions of his body will ſhew, that he really feels it. An Arria, with a feigned tranquillity, may preſent the dagger to her huſband, with which ſhe has ſtabbed herſelf, and ſay, *Pætus non dolet*, "Pœtus it gives no pain," but her expiring agonies will prove the contrary: we may as well pretend that vinegar is as agreeable to the taſte as Canary wine. But let us admit that a few extraordinary perſons have by the help of philoſophy attained to a degree of perfection which made them reſemble gods rather than men, how rare are theſe inſtances in compariſon of the catalogue of fools whom we daily ſee enjoying every degree of worldly felicity? Wiſe men ſteer their veſſel with precaution, dreading rocks and ſhoals, but the fool ſpreads his canvaſs, and fearleſs of danger, either ſinks at once, or puſhes boldly into port. Fools are not the butts of envy, on the contrary, compaſſion lends them a helping hand to raiſe them upon the ſhoulders of other men, and they arrive at honours and riches without obſtacles. This is the reaſon that men of great talents often conceal

conceal them, under the maſque of imbecility, till they have gained their end: hiſtory furniſhes two remarkable inſtances of the ſucceſs of this deceit in the Emperor Claudius, and Pope Sixtus V. Claudius ſaved his life in the reign of Caligula, who hated and perſecuted even the appearance of wiſdom and virtue, by having the character of an ideot. Sixtus, by pretending that he was equally infirm in body and mind, obtained the tiara, and both the pope and the emperor turned out very wiſe men. A certain philoſpher being aſked which he would chooſe, wiſdom or riches, ſaid he would prefer the former, if he did not ſee ſo many learned men bowing and waiting in the antichambers of fools.

Let us examine eccleſiaſtical records, and ſee how it fares with religious wiſdom. He who is truely pious will examine things to the bottom; like the miner who blows up rocks and mountains, and digs into the bowels of the earth at the hazard of his life, to find the veins of a precious metal, ſo will the pious ſage labour in queſt of ſacred truths; and what are moſt commonly the fruits he reaps in this world? Perſecution, exile, impriſonment, refuſal of ſepulture, and as far as it is in the power of his perſecutors, eternal damnation.

The fooliſh zealot, on the contrary, refuſes to examine any religious tenet, that he may not diſturb the tranquillity of his mind, or becauſe he wants capacity; and it is preciſely this indolence or incapacity, which gives a ready aſſent to eſtabliſhed ſuperſtition and abſurdity, that procures him a rich harveſt; it ſmooths his ways to honours, rewards, protection, and thus a pious fool is beloved while living, and is honoured, celebrated, and ſometimes canoniſed after death. Theſe free thoughts will be thought heretical by the orthodox moraliſts, but leſt the meaning of the writer ſhould be miſtaken in reverſing the maxim, and maintaining, that fools alone are happy, let it be remembered, that he is writing in this world, and for this world, or, if you will, for the meridian of London, the paradiſe of fools. He who poſſeſſes the wiſdom that is from above, will find his reward in the boſom of its Authour, in a paradiſe not made with hands; and the more eager he is in the purſuit of it, the more clearly will he be convinced, that the wiſdom of this world is fooliſhneſs.

M.

ESSAYS ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS. No. XX.

ON THE EFFECTS OF LOVE UPON DIFFERENT CHARACTERS.

THE effects and influence of *Love* upon the mind are various, and ſometimes proportioned to the warmth of conſtitution: the impreſſion is deep, or ſuperficial, according to the ſtrength and ſenſibility of the mind where it fixes. In people of refined conceptions, it is a pleaſing and noble paſſion, which commonly infuſes itſelf, and takes full poſſeſſion of the ſoul, and the more ſenſibility they have, the leſs is their power to reſiſt it; in others, it has only the force to create certain deſires, which, when gratified, is quite at an end, and they wonder it ſhould occaſion the leaſt agitation, or find an entrance to their hearts. There are others again, who only *finge* their wings in the *flame* of *Love*, and admit a tincture of it ſufficient to introduce a little petulance, jealouſy, and impatience.

But genuine *Love* makes the moſt rapid and powerful advances in our hearts, and ſeldom fails to ſoften or blunt the edge of all our other paſſions, which are rarely awakened but by obſtacles or diſappointments in it, and where our purſuits are unſucceſsful. But this ſentimental, romantick kind of *Love*, I think, is beaten out of vogue amongſt the men, and dying at the feet of their miſtreſſes has been reckoned a very awkward cuſtom ever ſince the times of the *Grand Cyrus*, *Pariſmus*, *Clelia*, and *Don Bellianis*.

I cannot at preſent aſcertain in what manner the ladies chooſe to be worried out of their hearts, unleſs they gather their methods of deciding upon the merits of their lovers from the preſent manufactory of novels, which (it will be allowed) are quite degenerated and re-

verſed ſince the hiſtories of thoſe perſonages I have juſt mentioned; for if a man were to come freſh from reading the *Arabian Nights*, and addreſs his miſtreſs by the rules there laid down, to gain her heart, his diſgrace would be complete; and for the reſpect which would lead him to throw himſelf on his face, out of reverence, he would either be led out of the houſe as a madman or one who came to affront her, or to act the fool. I cannot at preſent help thinking, that the god of *Love* has loſt a great deal of his prerogative amongſt us, and in marriages ſeems to be leſs buſy than formerly, at leaſt, I think he is but little known in this iſland; but we have a certain hideous imitator of him, too groſs to name, acting in his ſtead: a paſſion for wealth is another enemy to his rites, and moſt commonly directs modern unions.

The parents of young people now a days take proper care to anticipate their miſery by fixing on the object of their choice for their daughters at a very early age, ſo that their unhappineſs is in idea till they come to be married, and afterwards it is realiſed and completed.

I have ſaid thus much in order to introduce two original letters written juſt before marriage by perſons of very different diſpoſitions, which I will leave to the judgement of the reader. The firſt is as follows:

" My dear Lavinnia,

" YOUR abſence, and the reſtleſſneſs I undergo upon that account, is really inſupportable; my doubts, anxiety and fears for your welfare and ſafety crowd ſo faſt upon me, that you muſt expect nothing in this letter but the overflowings and workings of a diſturbed mind, thrown out at random, and of which you yourſelf are the occaſion, therefore, if you find nothing in it but perplexity, and confuſion, I muſt beg you will attribute it to that degree of Love which cannot deſcend to expreſs itſelf in a dull, cool, or methodical ſtyle. And yet my agitations are not of the ordinary kind, ſuch as are produced by the artificial blaze of beauty alone, becauſe there is a chance by a ſucceſſion of other beautiful objects to ſhake off the languiſhings and torments created by a ſet of features. But I will tell you the nature of my inquietude, and why by the loſs of your company has taken ſuch firm root in my heart: it is becauſe your generoſity, wit, good humour, and the fineſt underſtanding in the world, with many other uncommon and ſuperiour qualities, have joined in a confederacy againſt me, and left too ſtriking a copy of Nature's fineſt compound of perfections, to allow me any eaſe or compoſure whilſt I am kept from the lovely original. There is quite a diviſion of my ſoul and body, the former is eternally with you at **** the latter is uſeleſs and inanimate; for my part, I have bid adieu to moderation and regularity, which is obvious in all my actions and converſation: my ideas are ſo thoroughly engroſſed by ruminating upon your perfections, and the recollection of thoſe happy hours in your company, which melted away ſo rapidly, and which filled me with ſo much pleaſure, I confeſs I have treble the ſatisfaction in the imaginary repetitions of thoſe ſcenes that I have in any which are called ſubſtantial here, I am told I am every minute giving the ſilleſt anſwers to eaſy and reaſonable queſtions, and theſe they bring as proofs of a diſtracted mind; but, good God! how idle a concluſion! Their heavy, grovelling conceptions will not let them attribute it to the right cauſe, and that it ariſes from too nice a ſenſibility, which is exactly oppoſite to diſtraction: they dream about a wandering in my thoughts, and tell me ſo, but it is all a falſehood and miſtake, for they cannot be fixed more immoveably; even ſleep, which extinguiſhes thought, has not the power to rob me of your preſence, for even then you are uppermoſt in my imagination, and the pleaſure of employing it on you deſtroys my reliſh for all other amuſements, ſo that ſleeping or waking I am continually following you with my thoughts, and this is a felicity beyond all others to me, and upon which I am always feaſting. I uſed to think my Love for you was too perfect to admit of an increaſe; but your abſence has proved it otherwiſe, and is like a ſpring, which being withheld a while, returns with double force, and of which our meeting again will be an emblem.

" I am perſuaded it muſt afford you ſome ſatisfaction to reflect on the importance you have of attracting to his own felicity one who muſt be ſtripped of it without you. But I have a very powerful

powerful reaſon why we ought to be united, and that our fates ſhould be inſeparable—which is—that having a proper comprehenſion of your excellencies, I am therefore in love with them, and in gratifying my Love for you, I ſhall at the ſame time view virtue in ſo amiable a form, that I muſt by inſtinct attach myſelf to it, and of courſe be qualified for happineſs both here and hereafter. But on the contrary, the ideas of another might be only able to take in and reliſh your wit and beauty, which by locking up his ſenſes in admiration, would prevent his profiting by your ſublime virtues, and ſurely Nature could never exert herſelf in ſo uncommon a manner to adorn you with ſo many amiable qualities, and yet at the ſame time intend they ſhould lie concealed. No, my dear Lavinnia, my good fortune whiſpers to me a fore-knowledge they are deſigned for me, whoſe life ſhall be devoted to nothing elſe but to reward and ſtrengthen them; I only wiſh your beauty were leſs, that my ſacrifice to your virtue might be the greater, and that I might have more merit in my endeavours to make you happy, which I own your beauty alone would excite. In ſhort, I am not able to aſcertain the nature of my felicity in my connections with ſo amiable a girl; I do not anticipate, neither have I any conception of a tenth part of that I ſhall experience with my Lavinnia. I can only foreſee it will magnify and increaſe every day we live, and how powerful will our Love be, over the deſpicable trifling calamities of this world, we ſhall be invulnerable to every thing but affection, which will be an antidote againſt all poiſon of envy, treachery, and deceit, and will blunt the edge of affliction and diſtreſs.

"But how am I running on—and upon how endleſs a topick am I entered! When I began, I only propoſed to tell you, that ſince by your abſence I could not convince you by actions, I adore you; my ſecond pleaſure was to offer you my ſentiments upon paper, which after all, is but a ſmall abſtract of my mind, full of irregularity and confuſion. However, I now beg permiſſion to tell you, that as my ſoul has long been in your poſſeſſion, I think it is high time for you to take the body alſo; but ſo long as your modeſty and diffidence keeps you from an acquieſcence with my wiſhes, I have only to divert my impatience by pouring out my mind in Love, which will always be an inexhauſtible ſubject to thoſe who have felt its power.

"May providence have you always under its protection, and direct you in all your thoughts and actions: my happineſs or miſery is ſo blended with yours, that I never go to reſt without a ſupplication for your ſafety. I am,

With the moſt perfect love and eſteem,

Your's,

EUGENIUS."

There ſeems to be a great deal of warmth and ſincerity in this letter, and the expreſſions appear to flow from a heart ſmitten with Love. The ſtyle is affectionate, but has nothing in it of the romantick kind.

That which follows is of modern growth, and adapted to thoſe who prefer leſs trouble and leſs Love in the buſineſs of marriage; the reader will determine which bids faireſt to inſure matrimonial felicity.

"Deareſt Sukey,

"You know I have a deviliſh diſlike to writing, or even talking too much, although I hope you don't miſtruſt my regard for you from this confeſſion, therefore you muſt forgive my omiſſion to write before; but however after a torrent of buſineſs and engagements, I have at laſt the pleaſure of ſpare hour to anſwer your laſt letter which as it contains matters previous to our marriage, I will endeavour fulfil all your wiſhes. But as to waſting one's time and thoughts upon ſubject of Love, and whining and pack of ſtuff, of what importance it be; for my own part, I cannot abi your fine-ſpun ſentimental lovers, are eternally wrapt up in thought ſolitude, and wonder from whence gather ſuch a multitude of ideas ſo idle and beaten a ſubject, I dare if refinements in Love were neceſſary all marriages, there would be a great ſcarcity of them. I think I ſay I have dug my way to your tions in a ſtrange, uncouth manner, yet perhaps as effectual as they; I always dreaded the fatigue and culty of courtſhip, and have often a friend I would keep ſingle to avoid

for I assure you, it appeared to me an awkward unwelcome task, and I have frequently felt, that the circumstance of paying you a compliment was as painful to me as the loss of a limb; and I hope it will be sufficient for you to know, that you are the only person for whom I would subject myself to such perplexities. Yet I think I ran pretty well into the present vogue of courtship, I mean by being impudent, noisy, and daring; and if these talents could not have advanced my passion, it must have fallen to the ground; some people are continually distracting my ears with conclusions, that the proper species of love would produce in me a different disposition: I suppose they meant it would plunge me into a lethargy; but if so, pray God keep me from it. An excess of Love might disgust the object, or be multiplying torments, jealousy, and anxiety in one's self. My present wish is to be favoured with your hand, for which I think I have importuned you long enough; and when I have obtained it, my design is to divide my heart betwixt my business, my bottle, and yourself. I attend to your remarks about plate, ear-rings, and flounces, which I presume will be ready by Wednesday, when you will meet with a loving and welcome reception from

Your very sincere admirer,

DAVID DOWNRIGHT."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

ON GENERAL THANKSGIVING.

SIR,

IN the many volumes of excellent sermons which the clergy of these kingdoms have published in this and the last century, I do not recollect to have seen any discourse written professedly on the subject of Thanksgiving, considered as a duty of universal and perpetual obligation, which we owe at all times to the supreme Being, for all his dispensations, for all circumstances, and conditions of life, in which his providence may think fit to place us.

A state of prosperity naturally excites sentiments of religious joy, and gratitude; but it may seem difficult to preserve this pious temper of mind, when we suffer adversity, though our obligations to this duty must appear the same in both situations, when we reflect, that every event which happens [illegible]s in the course of divine providence [illegible]he result of perfect wisdom and perfect goodness. The misery we bring on ourselves by our follies and vices, may [illegible]y produce in our minds ideas of self-condemnation: but the misery we [illegible], which may be called providential, which takes its immediate origin [illegible]n the divine administration of the [illegible]d, is, strictly speaking, a proper [illegible]ect of our gratitude and thanksgiving; because, as it is the effect of [illegible]bounded benevolence, directed by unerring wisdom, it must ultimately tend [illegible]niversal good, and in all appearance could not be prevented without introducing greater evil; and because with respect to the sufferers themselves, it is intended either to correct their vices, or to try and improve their virtues, and in both cases finally to increase their happiness. Temporal adversity, therefore, such as pain, sickness, and the like (which happen to us without our own fault, by the permission of providence) ought, upon due consideration, to inspire us with sentiments not only of dispassionate resignation, but of pious joy, gratitude, and thanksgiving.

If to some persons it may appear difficult to acquire this religious frame of mind, which it must be acknowledged, in many cases, demands peculiar exertions of the rational powers, this apparent difficulty should animate our endeavours, but it makes no alteration in the duty itself. Humble acquiescence in a state of affliction is one degree of moral excellence; entire resignation is another; chearful submission is a third; joy and thanksgiving is a still higher attainment, and requires greater strength and elevation of mind, a more enlarged view of our existence, juster sentiments, more lively impressions, and more adequate conceptions of the wisdom and goodness of Almighty God. The apostle Paul describes in very explicit terms, the universality of the duty, which I am considering, when he enjoins

joins us, Ephes. v. 20. * to "give thanks always for all things unto God even the father †." It is neceſſary alſo to remember, that St. Paul exemplified this admirable injunction by his own conduct: ſcourged, and in a priſon, he ſang *praiſes* unto God, Acts xvi. 25 ‡.

Since therefore the cleareſt dictates of reaſon confirmed by the precepts and example of St. Paul, teach us to give thanks always for all things; i. e. for all events, circumſtances, and conditions allotted to us by providence, not excluding natural evils or temporal calamities, we may obſerve, that the forms of Thankſgiving we commonly meet with in our books of private devotion, not extending to the evil as well as good, we receive from the hand of God, are evidently compoſed upon too narrow a ſcale with reſpect to the diſpenſations of providence in this life. We cannot except even the form of Thankſgiving in the publick liturgy of our eſtabliſhed church. For though it is called a General Thankſgiving, it is not ſufficiently general in reality, at leaſt not in expreſſion. It is certainly right, and our bounden duty to bleſs God for our creation, preſervation, and all the bleſſings of this life. But the word *bleſſings* in this place is of too confined a ſignification, denoting only in its uſual, and not moſt obvious ſenſe, temporal conveniencies, or fortunate events. Whenever the liturgy of our church ſhall be reviſed upon a liberal and comprehenſive plan, which has been long and earneſtly deſired by many conſcientious Chriſtians, ſome alteration like the following one may perhaps be thought not improper: "We bleſs thee for our creation, preſervation, and *all the diſpenſations of thy providence* in this life §."

Bath, July 14, 1780. PHILALEUTHUS.

ON POPISH CEREMONIES.

(Continued from our Magazine for April, page 164.)

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,

MY letter on the ſubject of Relicks would have been tranſmitted to you in time for publication in your Magazine for June, but I purpoſely detained it, upon reading the aſtoniſhing accounts of the late riots, which gave me the moſt ſenſible affliction. Good God! is it poſſible that ſuch miſchiefs, ſuch horrid devaſtations in a proteſtant country can have ariſen from a falſe zeal, for the preſervation of a religion whoſe principles are thoſe of moderation, candour, and liberality. I will never give credit to ſuch an abſurdity. It was a high miſdemeanour to aſſemble ſuch multitudes of people to preſent a petition, which would have ſtood a much better chance of ſucceſs if it had been preſented to parliament in the ſame peaceable, regular manner as the reſt of the petitions upon the ſame ſubject.

T

* *See alſo* 1 Theſſ. v. 18. *In every thing give thanks.*

† *The apoſtle adds,* "*In the name of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt.*" *As the diſciples of Jeſus Chriſt, we are under more peculiar obligations to give thanks always for all things, becauſe the Goſpel inſtitution affords clearer views of the divine diſpenſations, opens to us the certain proſpect of a future ſtate, inſtructs us, that God chaſteneth every ſon whom he loveth, and that our light affliction, which comparatively ſpeaking, is but for a moment, worketh for us, if we bear it properly, a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory.*

‡ *It may indeed be obſerved of the apoſtles in general, that the perſecutions they experienced in preaching the religion of Chriſt, inſtead of exciting ſorrow and deſpair, made them* rejoice, *that they were counted worthy to ſuffer ſhame for his name.* Acts v. 41.

§ *As the Thankſgiving in our liturgy is not ſufficiently comprehenſive, ſo the collect or prayer that precedes it is not ſufficiently limited. It is not proper, in all inſtances, to pray* abſolutely, *in behalf of ourſelves or others, for a happy or proſperous iſſue out of all afflictions. Some reſtrictions, like the following one, to qualify the ſenſe, is wanting.* "If it ſhall be agreeable to thine infinite wiſdom and goodneſs."

To the jurisdiction of the laws I leave the wrong-headed man who called the multitude together; but let us not suppose, a mob being once raised, were actuated by any religious principles whatever, or in the least under the command of him who assembled them. How often have we seen in the streets, four or five different quarrels and battles proceed from a mob gathered to see two boys, or perhaps two dogs fighting. In the same manner, I apprehend, a number of people being got together in consequence of Lord George Gordon's advertisement, gave rise to a subsequent mob of idle, dissolute, and abandoned wretches, who were ready to undertake any mischief for pay and plunder, and who were set in motion, and directed to commit particular enormities, by some secret, domestick, or foreign enemies of our country.

At all events, the conduct of government, and of the prelates of our church in the House of Lords, must convince every impartial Roman Catholick, that no species of persecution whatever will be suffered in this kingdom. The wisest governments are not exempt from sudden and dangerous commotions, all that can be done when they happen, is to suppress them with as little bloodshed as possible, and to bring the authours, abettors, and instruments, to condign punishment. The legislature, however, has gone one step farther upon this occasion, for, under the influence of true delicacy, the House of Lords threw out a bill which had passed through the other House, and which was certainly very wisely intended to restrain the Roman Catholicks from making proselytes of our children; because they would not be supposed to have given way to the dictates of a mob, by whom they had been grossly insulted at their very doors. But I am still of opinion, that this law, or some other of the same nature, must be made hereafter; for though the Roman Catholicks have many friends amongst the Protestants (too many in parliament) who assert, that their number is diminished in this country, indubitable proofs will be brought to contradict this idle assertion, against the next session of parliament, and likewise of the other facts so strenuously denied by their partisans, I mean their assiduity in turning Protestant children and servants to their faith. While a conscientious Papist really believes, that no person can be saved out of the pale of his church, can it be credited that he will desist from the laudable attempt to prevent the eternal damnation of hereticks? The Protestants (except some particular sects) have the charity to believe, that all Christians will be saved; it is not therefore so essential a point of their duty to make a Roman Catholick a Protestant. As I know for a certainty, that the former cannot, nor ever will refrain from their attempts to make proselytes, I shall persist in administering my mild preservatives against Popery; and as I have frequently expressed my aversion to all other remedies against the increase of the Romish religion in these kingdoms, I shall hope my continuing to expose the gross absurdities of their rites and ceremonies will be considered as an act of duty to my Protestant brethren, and will have the desired effect to prevent the seduction of the vulgar from the Protestant faith.

I am, sir,
Your humble servant,
THEOPHILUS.

Cambridge,
August 10th, 1780.

ON RELICKS.

THE veneration of Relicks is universally admitted as a pious practice by the most enlightened Roman Catholicks; by those who boast a liberal education, and hold respectable ranks in life. And, *the adoration* of Relicks is as general amongst the lower classes of their people. The prelates, secular priests, and friars, may be supposed to know better, but ambition and interest enlist them under the banner of deceit, and it makes little difference, whether they appear in the light of pious impostors, or weak enthusiasts. In many instances it will be impossible for a traveller to distinguish, he must judge by appearances, and all we can expect from him is, a faithful narrative of facts, upon which we must pass our own judgements, and determine for ourselves, whether the fabricator, the exposer, or the adorer of Relicks, acts the part of fool or knave. This being premised, we shall pursue the information that has been communicated by travellers of unquestionable character,

whose authority and testimony has never been controverted.

The introduction of the worship of Relicks is attributed to the venality of the popes, and took its rise at Rome, where certain subterraneous places were discovered, in which the primitive Christians assembled in times of persecution, to perform their religious duties; and they not only served them for temples, but likewise as burying-places for their martyrs. Pious veneration for the memory of those who had sacrificed their lives for their religion, was soon improved into a desire to possess some Relick; that is to say, some part of the body or apparel of these saints. But as other Christians as well as martyrs were buried in these caverns, called the *Catacombes*, it may be well imagined that the bones of all were promiscuously taken up, and sold as Relicks, as soon as it was found that the zeal of the people was worked up into devotion. The popes then for many ages made the *Catacombes* inexhaustible mines of treasure; and the persons who were employed to dig for these sacred remains not knowing how to distinguish the true *Catacombes*, have taken up bones from the common sewers and aqueducts of the city, into which the bodies of malefactors used to be thrown before the Christian Æra.

However, the popes not being able (by their infallibility) to distinguish the one from the other, to save themselves all manner of trouble, metamorphosed them all into Relicks of saints. It must likewise be remembered, that the ancient Romans, who were pagans, had caves and vaults for the interment of themselves and families, so that the bones of these idolaters must have been taken up occasionally with the rest, and new-named by the popes; unfortunately they kept no registers of the names of the martyrs and saints they had given to particular Relicks, and thus it happened that different successors to the chair of St. Peter pitched upon the same names in the consecration of other Relicks. Hence the origin of all the contests and solemn trials at Rome, between different convents of monks, friars, and nuns, in different parts of Europe, all laying claim to the possession of an original head, arm, legs, or toes of a particular saint or martyr. Those trials have cost far more money to the plaintiffs and defendants than any other ecclesiastical lawsuits whatever.

It would fill a volume to relate all the instances of the multiplications of the bodies of saints and martyrs in the Roman Catholick countries. I shall therefore only single out one that is notorious at this day.

St. Thomas D'Aquinas was summoned to attend a council to be held at Lyons by Pope Gregory X, in the year 1274, but he died on his journey at the Abby of *Fossa Nuova*, near *Terracina*, an ancient city in the campania of Rome, visited for its antiquities by travellers; an English gentleman, who had heard that St. Thomas was buried at the Abby of Fossa Nuova, went thither, and intreated the monks to shew him the place where the body was deposited. They conducted him to a little chapel under-ground, and told him the body was buried there; he then desired to see some of his Relicks, but they said they could not gratify him, for the body had never been taken up out of the ground, neither was it possible, for the altar of their great chapel was built over his tomb. These monks are *Bernardines*, and the same gentleman had authentick documents in his pocket to shew that Pope Urban V, while he resided at *Avignon*, about the year 1360, had made a present of the body of St Thomas Aquinas to the monks of the order of *St. Dominique* at *Toulouse* in France, who removed it from *Fossa Nuova* to their convent. He then informed the holy fathers, that he had met with a capuchin at Rome who shewed him an arm of St. Thomas, which, he said, they had given him. This occasioned some consternation, and at length, one of them recollected the capuchin, who was a German, and informed the traveller, that the capuchin having got very much intoxicated, and declaring he would not leave the convent unless they gave him some Relick of St. Thomas, they had shewn him a heap of bones lying in one corner of the little chapel, from which he had selected the arm above mentioned. The German capuchin, in his own country, would not fail to make this pass for the original arm of St. Thomas.

But such is the credulity of the common people in the Roman Catholick countries, that it is not always necessary to

to produce a human bone as a Relick, parts of other animals often anſwer the purpoſe as well. The good intention of the devout is an apology for thoſe abſurdities; it is ſufficient if you mean to honour ſuch a ſaint or martyr, and receive with reverence and obedience *the inſtruments* put into your hands for that purpoſe. According to this doctrine, the prieſts and monks can turn the bones of an ox, a horſe, or an aſs, into Relicks. They have only to break off a piece, and tell you it is a Relick of one of the eleven thouſand virgins who ſuffered martyrdom at Cologne, or of one of the ſoldiers of the Theban legion, who were all cut in pieces at the paſſage of the Alps, for refuſing to ſacrifice to Mars. They may ſhew you the rib of a pig, and tell you it belonged to one of the innocents who were maſſacred at the birth of our Saviour by order of Herod.

An eminent anatomiſt, in company with a man of faſhion on his travels, went to ſee the Abby of the Holy Trinity at *Vendome* in France, and was ſhewn their treaſury of Relicks; amongſt others, the holy fathers produced a jaw-bone, which they ſaid was that of Saint Mary Magdalen; the anatomiſt inſtantly declared to them, that he would forfeit his life, if he did not prove to them, by the texture, ſealing, and ſize of the bone, that it never belonged to a human body; but they declined the offer, and handed to him another Relick to divert his attention. This was the *Holy Tear*, as famous in that province as the blood of Saint Januarius in Italy. The tradition of the *Holy Tear* runs thus: when our Saviour wept over Lazarus, an angel gathered up his tears in a ſmall cryſtal phial, and gave them to Mary Magdalen, who was then doing penance at a place which is called *La Sainte Beaume*, near *Marſeilles*: in proceſs of time this Relick was carried to Conſtantinople, where it continued during the reigns of the Greek emperors; and afterwards falling, with the reſt of the riches of that city, into the hands of the Turks, one of their emperors gave it to Godfrey Earl of Vendome, who depoſited it in the Abby. The ſame worſhip is paid by the Roman Catholicks in the province of Vendome to this Relick as to Chriſt himſelf. Upon any extraordinary occaſion, ſuch as a great dearth of proviſions, want of rain, or any raging ſickneſs, it is carried in ſolemn proceſſion through the ſtreets of the capital with greater pomp than the hoſt or holy ſacrament. The monks who are Benedictines boldly maintain, that the *Holy Tears* have preſerved their moiſture all the time, that is, ever ſince our Saviour ſhed them, and are as wet as the tear inſtantly falling from the eye of a living perſon. This Relick is miraculous for the cure of all diſorders of the eyes, and the patients always leave their donations at the altar for the monks. But to ſhew that the Roman Catholicks were not always ſuch egregious dupes as to worſhip any ſet of bones for thoſe of ſaints and martyrs, we have a very pretty ſtory told in the life of St. Martin, written by Ribadeneira, a learned Jeſuit.

St. Martin, who flouriſhed in the fourth century, being informed that the people flocked from all parts to worſhip ſome Relicks of bones in the neighbourhood of Tours, followed their example, and while he was kneeling before the ſhrine in which the bones were encloſed, he was by divine inſpiration led to ſuſpect that they were not the bones of ſaints; upon which, he adjured them by the living God to tell him whoſe bones they were; and a terrible voice from the ſhrine cried out, "We are ſo far from being the bones of ſaints, that we belonged to two criminals, robbers and murtherers on the high way, who were executed at ſuch a time publickly for their crimes, and yet for many years we have been worſhipped upon this altar as gods." St. Martin receiving this information, ordered that the bones ſhould be caſt out, and trampled under foot.

As ridiculous as all theſe circumſtances may appear, let not the Proteſtants of the preſent day be deceived by the aſſertions of the Roman Catholicks, that theſe are old ſtories, and that their religion is not the ſame as it was in the days of our Catholick Queen Mary; with reſpect to bloody perſecutions, we hope and believe their ſentiments are changed; but as to their belief in the virtue of Relicks, and the adoration of them by the common people, it remains the ſame. A diſcreet Proteſtant acquainted in any Roman Catholick family, will find Relicks in all parts of the houſe, from the garret

to the parlour, the ſeparate property of the maſter, miſtreſs, children, and ſervants; and if he viſits the purlieus of St. Giles, amongſt the low Iriſh Roman Catholicks, he will have no occaſion to travel into foreign countries for traditions concerning the Relicks they carry about them, and their wonderful effects, either as charms to preſerve them from perils and accidents, or as cures for diſeaſes. My next will be on auricular *Confeſſion*, a principal point in the Romiſh religion, and ſufficient in itſelf to deter Proteſtants from embracing it.

ANECDOTES OF PAUL JONES.

A Correſpondent has favoured us with the following information concerning the famous partiſan Paul Jones, which we preſent to our readers as it is ſo very different from the general character given of him in the newspapers, and may be depended upon as genuine.

In the firſt place, moſt people honour Scotland with his birth; but our correſpondent aſks, if ever they heard of that name in Scotland? the anſwer will be no; for as poor as ſome parts of Wales are, I believe a Welſhman would have more pride than to leave Wales to ſettle in Scotland; but he accounts for it thus: a gentleman in Cumberland had an amour with a young woman in that county, the conſequence of which was the birth of Paul, to whom they gave the ſurname of Jones; and in order that the affair might be kept a profound ſecret, he was ſent to nurſe acroſs the water into Scotland with the wife of Lord Selkirk's gardener, where he continued until he was eleven or twelve years old, when he was put apprentice to a captain of a ſhip; and turning out an excellent ſailor, after his apprenticeſhip ended, he was promoted. Some years afterwards he by accident, was ſo unfortunate as to kill the carpenter of the ſhip to which he belonged, for which he was tried and honourably acquitted. After this he went to America, where he gained the eſteem of many, and took part with the colonies at the commencement of the troubles, and in time obtained commiſſions from Congreſs and Dr. Franklin. His various enterpriſes and ſucceſſes are well known, but his conduct reſpecting the robbery committed by his crew at Lord Selkirk's, remains yet to be cleared up, notwithſtanding he purchaſed, at publick *vendue* (auction) in France, all the earl's plate, and ſent his lordſhip a letter of excuſe, and an apology for his conduct, acquainting his lordſhip, that he had bought all the plate, and that it lay at his lordſhip's diſpoſal at a banker's in Paris, where it remains to this time.

A gentleman who happened to be at Nantes when Paul Jones was there, about three years ago, had the curioſity to go on board Mr. Jones's ſhip, in order to ſee this famous adventurer; of this viſit he gives the following account. That when he came on board the ſhip he found the veſſel as clean and ſweet as any Britiſh man of war, his men in the greateſt order, and that he carried his command without an oath, and he appeared to be very well bred, and a man of few words. During his ſtay in Holland he ſupported the ſame character; ſince which, a friend of our correſpondent's has given us the following from an Engliſh lady, now at Verſailles.—Extract of her letter, dated Verſailles 7th June, 1780. "The famous Paul Jones dines and ſups here often, a ſmart man of ſix and thirty, ſpeaks but little French, appears to be an extraordinary genius, a poet as well as hero; a few days ago he wrote ſome verſes extempore, of which I ſend you a copy. He is greatly admired here, eſpecially by the ladies, who are all wild for love of him, as he for them; but he *adores* Lady ———, who has honoured him with every mark of politeneſs and diſtinction."

'Addreſſed to the Ladies who have done me the Honour of their polite Attention.' ——Preſented by him to Mademoiſelle G———*.

'Inſulted Freedom bled; I felt her cauſe,
And drew my ſword to vindicate her laws,
From principle, and not for vain applauſe.
I've done my beſt: ſelf-intereſt far apart,
And ſelf-reproach a ſtranger to my heart.
My zeal ſtill prompts, ambitious to purſue
The foes, ye fair! of Liberty and you.

Gra[illegible]

* N. B. *Mademoiſelle G——— and Lady ——— underſtand Engliſh.*

Grateful for praiſe, ſpontaneous, and unbought,
A generous people's love, not meanly ſought:
To merit this, and bend the knee to beauty,
Shall be my earlieſt and my lateſt duty.'

Extract of another letter from the ſame to the ſame, dated 24th July, 1780.

"Since my laſt, Paul Jones drank tea and ſupped here.—If I am in love with him, for love I may die; I have as many rivals as there are ladies, but the moſt formidable is ſtill Lady ———, who poſſeſſes all his heart. This lady is of high rank and virtue; very ſenſible, good-natured, and affable; beſides this, ſhe is poſſeſſed of youth, beauty, and wit, and every other female accompliſhment. He is gone, I ſuppoſe, for America; they correſpond, and his letters are replete with elegance, ſentiment, and delicacy. She drew his picture (a ſtriking likeneſs) and wrote ſome lines under it, which are much admired, and preſented it to him, who ſince he received it, is, he ſays, like a ſecond Narciſſus, in love with his own reſemblance. To be ſure he is the moſt agreeable ſea wolf one would wiſh to meet with. As to his verſes, you may do with them what you pleaſe. The king has given him a magnificent ſword, which, leſt it ſhould fall into the hands of the enemy, he has begged leave to commit to the care of her ladyſhip: a piece of gallantry which is, here, highly applauded. If any further account of this ſingular genius ſhould reach my hands, you ſhall have it."

A CURIOUS ACCOUNT OF THE LOCUSTS THAT YEARLY INFEST THE PROVINCES OF *ESTREMADURA*, IN *SPAIN*.

From Dillon's Travels. *See our Review of New Publications.*

THE locuſts, of which I am now going to ſpeak, are continually ſeen in the ſouthern parts of Spain, particularly in the paſtures and remote uncultivated diſtricts of Eſtremadura, but in general are not taken notice of, if not very numerous, as they commonly feed upon wild herbs, without preying upon gardens and cultivated lands, or making their way into houſes. The peaſants look at them with indifference, while they are friſking about in the fields, neglecting any meaſures to deſtroy them, till the danger is imminent, and the favourable moment to remedy the evil is elapſed.

Their yearly number is not very conſiderable, as the males are far more numerous than the females. If an equal proportion was allowed, only for ten years, their numbers would be ſo great, as to deſtroy the whole vegetative ſyſtem. Beaſts and birds would ſtarve for want of ſubſiſtence, and even mankind would become a prey to their ravenous appetites. In 1754, their increaſe was ſo great from the multitudes of females, that all La Mancha and Portugal were covered with them, and totally ravaged. The horrors of famine were ſpread even further, and aſſailed the fruitful provinces of Andaluſia, Murcia, and Valencia.

The amours of theſe creatures are objects of ſurpriſe and aſtoniſhment, and their union is ſuch, that it is difficult to ſeparate them. When this ſeparation is voluntary, after having laſted ſome hours, they are ſo exhauſted, that the male retires immediately to the water for refreſhment, where, loſing the uſe of his limbs, he ſoon periſhes, and becomes an eaſy prey to the fiſh; having given life to his offſpring, at the expence of his own. The female diſembarraſſed, though not without violent ſtruggles, ſpends the remainder of her days in ſome ſolitary place, buſy in forming a retreat under-ground, where ſhe can ſecure her eggs, of which ſhe generally lays about forty, ſkreening them by her ſagacity, from the intemperature of the air, as well as the more immediate danger of the plough or the ſpade; one fatal blow of which, would deſtroy all the hopes of a riſing generation.

The manner of her building this cell is equally ſurpriſing. In the hinder part of her body nature has provided her with a round, ſmooth inſtrument, eight lines in length, which at its head is as big as a writing-quill, diminiſhing to a hard, ſharp point, hollow within, like the tooth of a viper, but only to be ſeen with the lens. At the root of this vehicle, there is a cavity, with a kind of bladder, containing a glutinous matter, of the ſame colour, but without the conſiſtency or tenacity of that of

the

the silk-worm, as I found by an experiment made for the purpose, by an infusion in vinegar for several days without any effect.

The orifice of the bladder corresponds exactly with the instrument which serves to eject the glutinous matter, it is hid under the skin of the belly, and its interior surface is united to moveable parts of the belly, and can partake of its motions, forming the most admirable contexture for every part of its operations, as she can dispose of this ingredient at pleasure, and eject the fluid, which has three very essential properties: first, being indissoluble in water, it prevents its young from being drowned; next, it resists the heat of the sun, otherwise the structure would give way, and destroy its inhabitants; lastly, it is proof against the frost of winter, so as to preserve a necessary warmth within.

For greater security, this retreat is always contrived in a solitary place; for, though a million of locusts were to light upon a cultivated field, not one would deposit her eggs there, but wherever they meet a barren and lonesome situation, there they are sure to repair, and lay their eggs: this difference in the earth they discover by the smell. Those who are of another opinion, surely have not observed the delicacy of those organs in every species of insects, birds, and animals, which govern all their pursuits. I have even seen numbers of wasps come to a piece of meat, placed in an open field, and covered over with a glass, so that their motions, which seem the results of reflection, arise from the emanations and effluviæ in the air, which strike their delicate organs. I have seen legions of insects fly to places where they were bleaching wax; the workmen observe, that the minute they touch it they become faint, and if they do not, by a sudden exertion, free themselves from that vapour, which exhales about half an inch from the wax, they are suffocated, as we should be by the fumes of charcoal. Every one knows with what sagacity birds of prey fly to such distances, guided by the effluviæ or cadaverous bodies. Thus the locust of Estremadura distinguishes the tilled land from the barren, and regulates its conduct in consequence, though ignorant of the motive of this preference, nor can it have any idea of the spade, or rejoice at the thoughts of saving its progeny; acting in consequence of that infinite perfection of its nature, given originally by the omnipotent Creator. Like other insects, its motions are the consequences of primitive laws, founded on infinite wisdom, and not proceeding from secondary reflexion; therefore its behaviour preserves a constant sameness and uniformity, originally perfect, and not standing in need of alteration or improvement. The first locusts were as skilled as the present race, and their progeny will tread in their steps. Those who call it instinct, I suspect, do not understand what they mean, nor explain to us the true sense of that word.

Having spent many hours and days in observing the labours of the locusts, I shall now proceed to describe them. The female begins by stretching out her six legs, fixing her claws in the ground, and holding with her teeth to the grass; then expands her wings, to press her chest close to the ground; where clinging firmly, and raising that part of the belly, where she has the instrument mentioned before, after forming a right angle with her body, she fixes it, with such strength, that it fastens to the hardest earth, and even in stone; she has all the necessary apparatus to make a perforation, but this alone would not answer the purpose, a place being still wanted wherein she may deposit her eggs.

This hollow cavity is made in about two hours; she then begins to shift the earth underneath, and emits the glutinous substance. Having thus kneaded the earth into a substantial paste, and smoothed the floor with the trunk, she lays the first egg, then renews the operation and lays more, with admirable order, and after various repetitions, completes the whole in about four or five hours; next covering the superiour aperture with a glutinous composition, the structure is perfect, with every advantage against the inclemency of the weather, or any hostile invasion.

The female is now overcome with fatigue, few having strength, like the male, to seek after refreshing waters; but, exhausted and spent, they expire close to their progeny, exhibiting a melancholly sight to the labourer; who from their appearance, foretells the mischiefs to follow, without being able to prevent them, forming an idea of the hidden

hidden enemies who are to devour his harveſt, from the multitude of carcaſſes he finds diſperſed in the fields.

I cannot omit one circumſtance, obſerved by many others, as well as myſelf; and that is, when the females are buſy in laying their eggs, or in turning the earth, a male would immediately fix on her back, another male upon him, and another beſides. Sometimes I have ſeen ſix males piled upon one another over one female; the peaſants pretended it was to give her more weight and ſtrength to open the ground; but this could not be the reaſon, it ſeeming rather a moment of fury, as obſerved amongſt animals; the more as I obſerved, that notwithſtanding the great number of females in 1754, that of the males was ſtill greater, even before they took wing, ſo as to be two or three hundred males to one female; and when they ſallied out of Eſtremadura to ravage La Mancha, I think I can take upon me to ſay, there were twenty males to a female; their ſex is eaſily diſtinguiſhed by their body and trunk, which induces me the more readily to give weight to my conjecture, from the great ſuperiority of numbers in the males, who luckily for mankind, are ſeemingly diſappointed in their purſuits.

The egg which encloſes the embryo has the ſame cylindrical ſhape as the repoſitory it is laid in, being a membraneous cylinder, one line long, very white and ſmooth. They are placed ſide each other, rather obliquely, the head as in others, being neareſt the part where it is to come out. The time of hatching varies according to climate, thoſe that are in high and mountainous places being generally later than thoſe on the plains. I ſaw legions of them ſkipping about at Almeria in February, becauſe the climate is ſo mild there, that moſt kind of greens are nearly over at that time. In Sierra Nevada, they only begin to appear in April, and in La Mancha they were hardly animated in May, when there were no greens yet in the market of St. Clemente. So that they form a certain thermometer to judge of the warmth of the air. From theſe various ſituations proceed thoſe immenſe ſwarms of locuſts which appear ſucceſſively in June, July, and Auguſt; for as they always lay their eggs in barren places which require a certain additional warmth and temperature to hatch them, it will account for their not appearing ſo frequently in cold climates, except ſuch caſual ſwarms of them as may have been wafted there by the winds.

When they firſt come out of the egg, they are black, of the ſize of a gnat, and gather in great heaps at the foot of ſhrubs, particularly the ſpartum or matweed, continually leaping upon each other, and occupying a ſpace of three or four feet in circumference, two inches high. The firſt time I beheld this ſight it ſurpriſed me exceedingly, to obſerve this moving body, like a mourning ſcarf, waving about, as at this period they only live upon dew, and are friſking about to catch it. For a few days they move at a very little diſtance, their limbs being weak, their wings very ſmall, and their teeth not ſufficiently ſtrong to bite the graſs. In about twenty days, they begin to feed on the youngeſt ſhoots of plants, and as they grow up, they leave the ſociety of each other, and range farther off, conſuming day and night every thing they fix upon, till their wings have acquired a full degree of ſtrength; in the mean time, they ſeem to devour, not ſo much from a ravenous appetite, as from a rage of deſtroying every thing that comes in their way. It is not ſurpriſing that they ſhould be fond of the moſt juicy plants and fruits, ſuch as melons, and all manner of garden fruits and herbs, feeding alſo upon aromatick plants, ſuch as lavendar, thyme, roſemary, &c. which are ſo common in Spain, that they ſerve to heat ovens; but it is very ſingular, that they equally eat muſtard ſeed, onions, and garlick; nay, even hemlock, and the moſt rank and poiſonous plants, ſuch as the thorn apple, and deadly nightſhade. They will even prey upon crowfoot, whoſe cauſticity burns the very hides of beaſts; and ſuch is their univerſal taſte, that they do not prefer innocent mallow to the bitter furze, or rue to wormwood, conſuming all alike, without predelection or favour, with this remarkable circumſtance, that during the four years they committed ſuch havock in Eſtremadura, the love-apple, or *lycoperſicon ſolanum* of *Linnæus*, was the only plant that eſcaped their rapacious tooth, and claimed a reſpect to its

root, leaves, flowers, and fruits. Naturaliſts may ſearch for their motives, which I am at a loſs to diſcover, the more as I ſaw millions of them light on a field near Almaden, and devour the woollen and linen garments of the peaſants, which were lying to dry on the ground. The curate of the village, a man of veracity, at whoſe houſe I was, aſſured me, that a tremenduous body of them entered the church, and devoured the ſilk garments that adorned the images of ſaints, not ſparing even the varniſh on the altars. The better to diſcover the nature of ſuch a phenomenon, I examined the ſtomach of the locuſt, but only found one thin and ſoft membrane, with which, and the liquor it contains, it deſtroys and diſſolves all kinds of ſubſtances equally, with the moſt cauſtick and venomous plants extracting from them a ſufficient and ſalutary nouriſhment.

Out of curioſity, to know the nature of ſo formidable a creature, I was urged to examine all its parts with the utmoſt exactneſs: its head is of the ſize of a pea, though longer, its forehead pointing downwards, like a handſome Andaluſian horſe; its mouth large and open; its eyes black and rolling, added to a timid aſpect, not unlike a hare. With ſuch a daſtard countenance, who would imagine this creature to be the ſcourge of mankind! In its two jaws it has four inciſive teeth, whoſe ſharp points traverſe each other like ſciſſars, their mechaniſm being ſuch as to gripe or to cut. Thus armed, what can reſiſt a legion of ſuch enemies? After devouring the vegetable kingdom, were they, in proportion to their ſtrength and numbers, to become carniverous like waſps, they would be able to deſtroy whole flocks of ſheep, even the dogs and ſhepherds; juſt as we are told of ants in America, that will overcome the fierceſt ſerpents.

The locuſt ſpends the months of April, May, and June, in the place of its birth; at the end of June, its wings have a fine roſe colour, and its body is ſtrong. Being then in their prime, they aſſemble for the laſt time, and burn with a deſire to propogate their ſpecies; this is obſerved by their motions, which are unequal in the two ſexes. The male is reſtleſs and ſollicitous, the female is coy, and eager after food, flying the approaches of the male, ſo that the morning is ſpent in the courtſhip of the one, and the retreat of the other. About ten o'clock, when the warmth of the ſun has cleared their wings from the dampneſs of the night, the females ſeem uneaſy at the forwardneſs of the males, who continuing their purſuit, they riſe together five hundred feet high, forming a black cloud, that darkens the rays of the ſun. The clear atmoſphere in Spain becomes gloomy, and the fineſt ſummer-day of Eſtremadura more diſmal than the winter of Holland. The ruſtling of ſo many millions of wings in the air, ſeems like the trees of a foreſt agitated by the wind. The firſt direction of this formidable column is always againſt the wind, which if not too ſtrong, it will extend about a couple of leagues; they then make a halt, when the moſt dreadful havock begins; their ſenſe of ſmell being ſo delicate, they can find at that diſtance, a corn-field or a garden, and after demoliſhing it, riſe again in purſuit of another: this may be ſaid to be done in an inſtant. Each ſeems to have, as it were, four arms and two feet; the males climb up the plants, as ſailors do the ſhrowds of a ſhip; they nip off the tendereſt buds, which fall to the females below. At laſt, after repeated devaſtations, they light upon ſome barren ground, and the females prepare for laying their eggs.

What a diſmal ſight for a poor farmer, after having been viſited by ſuch cruel gueſts! A ſenſible man amongſt them, on viewing his corn-fields, where nothing was now left but chaff, thus expreſſed himſelf: "If theſe creatures were not ſo coy, and would ſuffer the embraces of their mates, in the country where they were hatched, we ſhould not be loaded with ſuch dreadful misfortunes; but like us, they fear death, and ſtrive to prolong life; for which reaſon, they ſhun the advances of the males, knowing, that afterward nothing is left but to depoſit their eggs and expire!" We learn by tradition, as well as from hiſtory, that theſe locuſts have been a plague to the meridional provinces of Spain time immemorial. I remember to have read in an old Spaniſh novel, the following queſtion: "Which was the animal that reſembled moſt all other animals?" The anſwer was, "The locuſt; becauſe it has the horns of a ſtag, the eyes of

cow, the forehead of a horſe, the legs of a crane, the neck of a ſnake, and the wings of a dove."

However puerile this may appear, it proves the great length of time they have been known as well as dreaded. Many old people aſſured me, when ſo much miſchief was done in 1754, it was the third time in their remembrance, and that they always were found in the paſture-grounds of Eſtremadura, from whence they ſpread into the other provinces of Spain. They are certainly indigenous, being of a different ſhape from thoſe of the north or the Levant, as is evident in comparing them with ſuch in the cabinets of Natural Hiſtory. The locuſt of Spain is the only one that has roſe-coloured wings: beſides, it is impoſſible they can come from any other part; from the north it is clear they do not, by the obſervation of ſo many ages; from the ſouth they cannot, without croſſing the ſea, which is hardly poſſible, by the ſhortneſs of their flight, and, like birds of paſſage, they would be known. I once ſaw a cloud of them paſs over Malaga, and move towards the ſea, and go over it for about a quarter of a league, to the great joy of the inhabitants, who concluded they ſoon would be drowned; but to their diſappointment, they ſuddenly veered about towards the coaſt, and pitched upon an uncultivated ſpace ſurrounded with vineyards, which they ſoon after quitted. When once they appear, let the number demoliſhed be ever ſo great, the proportion remaining is ſtill too conſiderable; therefore, the only way to put an end to ſuch a calamity, is to attack them beforehand, and deſtroy their eggs, by which means they might be totally extirpated.

THE BRITISH THEATRE.

ON Saturday, Auguſt 5th, was performed at THE THEATRE ROYAL in the *Hay-Market*, the firſt time, a new comedy, entitled, THE CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS. Written by Miſs Lee, daughter of Mr. Lee the comedian.

The characters were thus repreſented.

Woodville, ſon to Lord ———	Mr. *Palmer*.
Lord ———	Mr. *Benſley*.
Harcourt, an Eaſt India governour	Mr. *Wilſon*.
Young Harcourt, his relation, an officer	Mr. *Banniſter*, junior.
Grey, a Welſh parſon	Mr. *Aikin*.
Valet, ſervant to Woodville	Mr. *Lamaſh*.
Jacob, an ignorant country footman, ſervant to Cecilia	Mr. *Edwin*.
Cecilia, daughter to the governour, but ſecretly concealed as the child of Grey	Miſs *Farren*.
Miſs Mortimer, the orphan ward of Lord ———	Mrs. *Cuyler*.
Bridget, maid to Cecilia	Mrs. *Wilſon*.

ACCOUNT OF THE PIECE.

Mr. *Harcourt*, an Eaſt India governour, having acquired a conſiderable property, returns to his brother's houſe, Lord ———, in London. Here it is diſcovered, in a converſation between the brothers, that the governour reported the death of *Cecilia*, his only daughter, before he went abroad, in order that he might have her educated in ſuch a manner as not to be tainted with any of the modern, faſhionable vices. To accompliſh this, he placed her under the care of Mr. *Grey*, a clergyman in Wales, with ſtrict injunctions that ſhe ſhould not be made acquainted who her parents or relations were, and that ſhe ſhould not be taught to read or write. This is the heroine of the piece.

Lord ——— having ridiculed his brother's notions of education, informs him that he had then under his protection, Miſs *Mortimer*, the orphan daughter of a brave officer, whoſe only portion was her virtues; and that as a proof of his friendſhip for the deceaſed ſoldier, and to ſhew in how high a light *merit* ſtood with him, he had determined that ſhe ſhould be married to his only ſon, Mr. *Woodville*. He mentions, however, one objection which diſtreſſes him, and that is a miſtreſs whom his ſon has in keeping.

Mr. *Woodville*, in his travels through Wales, meets with *Cecilia* by accident, debauches her, and prevails on her to

accompany him to London, where he takes elegant lodgings for her, and procures all kinds of maſters to inſtruct her. She becomes a great proficient, and ſo ſtrongly rivets the affections of *Woodville*, that he propoſes to marry her. This young lady is the miſtreſs whom Lord ——— conſiders as an obſtacle to his ſon's marriage with Miſs *Mortimer*.

Mr. *Harcourt*, a young officer, and a relation to *Woodville*, finding from his couſin's diſcourſe, that he intends to marry *Cecilia*, reſolves to prevent ſuch a diſgrace to the family, and accordingly waits on the lady with offers of a conſiderable ſettlement, if ſhe will quit *Woodville*, who, he informs her, is promiſed to a lady of rank, beauty, and merit. *Cecilia* hurt at the propoſal, reſents it with ſpirit, but mentions her willingneſs to do every thing which can promote *Woodville*'s happineſs. An agreement is then made that *Cecilia* ſhall put herſelf under the protection of Miſs *Mortimer*, whoſe intereſt in her behalf, young *Harcourt* promiſes to obtain. *Cecilia* therefore *diſguiſes* herſelf in *mourning*, elopes, is moſt kindly received by Miſs *Mortimer*, and introduced by her to Lord ——— and the governour, as a perſon in diſtreſs, and as her old acquaintance.

Lord ———, reſolved to get his ſon's miſtreſs removed, bribes *Woodville*'s valet as a ſpy; and he diſguiſing himſelf in the habit of a peaſant, follows his maſter to *Cecilia*'s lodgings, where picking up an acquaintance with *Jacob*, an ignorant country fellow, who is footman to the lady, he finds out the intention of *Woodville* to marry *Cecilia*. This news being made known to Lord ———, he, in concert with his brother, determines to ſeiſe her, and convey her to a nunery.

During theſe tranſactions, Mr. *Grey*, the clergyman, under whoſe care *Cecilia* was placed, arrives in town in ſearch of that young lady, and accidentally meeting Governour *Harcourt* at Lord ———'s, informs him of his daughter's being debauched, and carried to London, and that he had traced the ſeducer into the houſe where they then were. The governour, after much ſurpriſe and paſſion, parts with the parſon, and on conſidering the matter coolly, finds out that this *Cecilia*, the kept miſtreſs of *Woodville*, is his daughter. This however does not alter his purpoſe of aſſiſting his brother to convey her away; it rather urges him, as he is reſolved never to make known the diſcovery. They therefore, accompanied by ſeveral blacks, the governour's attendants, proceed to *Cecilia*'s lodgings.

When they arrive there, they meet *Bridget*, *Cecilia*'s maid, who finding her miſtreſs eloped, reſolves to perſonate her, and putting on the young lady's beſt clothes, is in that dreſs found by the brothers. Lord ——— perceiving by her converſation that ſhe is a moſt illiterate vulgar creature, is diſtracted at the thoughts of his ſon's marrying her; and the *governour* is equally vexed to find ſo mean and abandoned a daughter. She is, however, conveyed away to Lord ———'s houſe, and there locked up in a garret.

A plan being pre-concerted between Lord ——— and *Woodville*'s *valet*, that the *valet* was to have *Cecilia* with a handſome portion, if he was faithful and ſecret in the tranſaction; and the *valet* finding by the governour's ſoliloquies, which he overheard, who *Cecilia* was, he prevails on the locked-up *Bridget*, thinking her the governour's daughter, immediately to marry him.

Lord ———, much hurt at his ſon's infatuation for ſo low a creature, and vexed at his refuſal to marry Miſs *Mortimer*, determines to offer his own hand and heart to the fair incognita (the real *Cecilia*) with whom he becomes much enamoured. But before he puts this in execution, he tells his ſon (who was almoſt frantick at the loſs of *Cecilia*) that he has that creature in his poſſeſſion; and to prove it, he orders her down ſtairs. *Woodville*, on her entrance, ſoon diſcovers the miſtake, and that they had ſeiſed the *maid* inſtead of the *miſtreſs*. This he announces to the great joy of the governour, the mortification of the valet, and the aſtoniſhment of his father. When the hurry and confuſion of this is over, Lord ——— demands of his ſon whether he will or will not marry Miſs *Mortimer?* and receiving for anſwer a ſtrong negative, he then informs him, that he has fixed on a wife for himſelf, and deſires that ſhe may be brought in. *Cecilia* is then produced. A full diſcovery takes place, Lord ——— conſents to *Woodville* marrying her. The governour is tranſported, old *Grey* made happy, and Miſs *Mortimer*

Mortimer is given as a reward to young *Harcourt*, who then informs the company, that he had been beforehand with their preſent intentions, for he had for ſome time been privately married to her. Thus the ſtory ends.

PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

A Conciſe Hiſtory of the Proceedings of the preſent Seſſion of Parliament, begun and holden at Weſtminſter, *on* Thurſday *the 25th Day of* November, 1779. *Being the SIXTH Seſſion of the Fourteenth Parliament of* Great-Britain.

(Continued from our laſt Magazine, page 330.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, May 1ſt.

IN Committee went through the bill for laying a duty on malt with amendments, to be reported this day.

Deferred the call of the Houſe.

A petition was preſented by *Sir George Yonge* againſt the new Malt-tax bill, ſigned by 18,000 inhabitants of Devonſhire; leave was given to bring it up, and to refer it to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Sir Herbert Mackworth preſented a petition on the part of Mr. Green, praying leave to be examined relative to a plan for manning his majeſty's navy without preſſing; leave was given to bring up the petition, and after it had been read, *Sir Herbert* moved that a committee might be appointed to enquire into the merits of the ſaid petition.

Lord Howe roſe to obſerve that no man in the navy, or out of it, could more ſincerely than himſelf wiſh to aboliſh the dreadful cuſtom of preſſing; but at the ſame time he thought, every plan for that purpoſe falling immediately within the department of the Admiralty, the propoſition ſhould firſt be laid before the Board, and, if approved, it would then come through its proper channel recommended to parliament; for which reaſon, and as he did not ſee any of the Lords of the Admiralty then in the Houſe, he would leave it to the judgement of the Houſe whether they would appoint a committee, or order the petition to be laid on the table. The latter meaſure was agreed to.

Mr. Temple Luttrell then with great humanity entered into the caſe of the four ſailors belonging to the Thunderer man of war, who were lately condemned by a court-martial for mutiny, in refuſing to ſail under the command of Admiral Greaves until they were paid their wages.

After ſtating the very great hardſhip of the caſe, and the unprecedented conduct of not paying them the uſual wages, he moved, "That an account ſhould be laid before the Houſe of the wages due to the ſeamen on board the ſhips under the command of Admiral Greaves at the time they refuſed to ſail, and the Commiſſioner was obliged to pay them." Alſo, "An addreſs to his majeſty, that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to pardon the ſaid ſailors."

Lord Mulgrave informed the Houſe, that the ſailors in queſtion are not under ſentence of condign puniſhment, as the honourable member imagined, but are only ordered to undergo ſevere chaſtiſement, which he believed had in part been executed. Upon this information Mr. Luttrell ſeemed ſatisfied, and the matter was dropped.

Mr. Burke, in the next place, engaged the attention of the Houſe by a ſimilar application for the royal mercy to be extended to the two ſeamen condemned by the laſt Admiralty ſeſſion to ſuffer death, and ordered for execution on Friday next. They were found guilty of mutiny on board the Eagle privateer from Briſtol; but, for ſome favourable circumſtances in their caſe, were recommended for mercy by the jury.

He painted, in the moſt pathetick terms, the diſtreſſed ſituation of theſe poor men, in having diſobeyed a commander who had been guilty of piratical acts, and had not yet met with any puniſhment, though theſe men who had refuſed to go into a port where they expected to be preſſed, are condemned to die.

He wiſhed to draw from the Sollicitor-General a promiſe that he would apply for their pardon. But after ſome time ſpent in converſation, *Lord North* aſſured the Houſe, that he would report the wiſh that ſeemed to prevail in the Houſe in favour of theſe men in its proper place; and that as far as his application could prevail, he would promote a reſpite of the execution of the ſentence. With this declaration, Mr. Burke was content to withdraw his motion for an addreſs to the king.

Mr. Gilbert moved, that it be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means to conſider of a bill to diſcontinue the allowance for waſte of ſalt exported coaſt ways; repreſenting this ſtep as a very great ſaving to the publick, and that it might prevent the neceſſity of continuing the new tax on ſalt another year.

Sir George Yonge oppoſed it, and inſiſted that the diſcontinuance of this allowance would operate as a new tax, and therefore it was only changing the mode, and continuing the ſame burthens. Notwithſtanding this obſervation, the motion was carried.

Mr.

Mr. Eden moved for leave to bring in a new bill for the exportation of merchandiſe to New York, in the room of the amended bill from the Lords. This occaſioned a ſhort debate; as it was neceſſary by ſome mode to diſpoſe of the amended bill lying on the table from the Lords.

Governour Pownall moved that the amendment be now read.

Sir Philip Jennings Clerke propoſed an amendment to the motion, by leaving out the word *now*, and inſerting the words, *this day three months*. But ſome members urged the propriety of reading the amendments in point of form, and obſerving, that if the Houſe did not agree to them, the further conſideration of them might be poſtponed. Sir Philip acquieſced, and the amendments were read; after which *Governour Pownall* moved, that the conſideration of theſe amendments be poſtponed to this day three weeks; and this he did with a view to give an opportunity to go into the merits of Mr. Eden's new bill, the plan of which, he ſaid, he did not yet know. The motion was agreed to.

The order of the day being then read, the Houſe went into a committee on the bill for appointing commiſſioners to inſpect the publick accounts, when *Lord North*, upon the freſh obſervations made concerning the impropriety of not appointing members to be commiſſioners in this bill, as had been the caſe in former bills of the ſame kind; aſſured the Houſe that it was not for want of being convinced that men of the higheſt integrity and the firſt abilities were to be found within thoſe walls; but becauſe he was afraid if gentlemen in parliament ſhould be appointed, very little ſatisfaction would be felt by the people. Among thoſe who were to form the commiſſion, he thought it neceſſary that ſome military man ſhould be appointed who was well acquainted with the nature of the army expences. To him he would join a gentleman equally verſed in theſe matters. Gentleman of the law appeared alſo fit for the purpoſe; particularly ſuch of them as from the nature of their office, were accuſtomed to accounts; as were the Maſters in Chancery. To theſe he propoſed to add ſome eminent merchants, and make up the whole number nine. The firſt perſon he ſhould name was Lieut. General Sir Guy Carleton; the ſecond, Mr. Bowlby, Comptroller of the Army Accounts.

His lordſhip was proceeding, when he was interrupted by ſome members, who could not repreſs their indignation at ſeeing gentlemen out of parliament veſted with powers, which they held to be inſeparable from the character of a repreſentative.

General Conway, in particular, ſaid he found himſelf in a critical ſituation; he was either obliged to vote away the privileges of parliament, or to object to the characters of individuals whom he approved.

A long debate now enſued, in which *Colonel Barré*, *Mr. Burke*, *Lord John Cavendiſh*, *The Lord Advocate*, and others, ſpoke.

At half paſt one the Houſe divided on the queſtion, whether Sir Guy Carleton ſhould ſtand one of the commiſſioners. This was carried in the affirmative, there appearing for the queſtion 191, againſt it 172.

The committee then proceeded to the other queſtion, whether Mr. Bowlby ſhould ſtand as one of the commiſſioners. On this queſtion a long debate enſued, the principal ſpeakers in which were *Colonel Barré*, *Lord North*, *The Lord Advocate*, and *Mr. Fox*.

The laſt mentioned gentleman was particularly ſevere on Lord North, who, he ſaid, through a pretended impartiality, had excluded members of parliament, yet had the affrontery to place at the head of his liſt two perſons in ſituations, in which human nature could not poſſibly diveſt itſelf of influence.

He then moved for the rule to be read, which declared, that it ſhould not extend to the appointing any perſon who held a place under government to be one of the commiſſioners.

Lord North agreed to withdraw Mr. Bowlby from the commiſſion; after which, it being now a quarter paſt three in the morning, the Houſe adjourned.

Tueſday, May 2.

Mr. Minchin moved for an account of the ſeveral ſums of money expended by the Board of Ordnance during the courſe of the laſt year. The honourable member ſaid, 24 tranſports had been employed in the ſervice of government, at the expence of 107,000l, and that they did not carry more than half their ſtores, therefore the buſineſs of the tranſports was clearly a job. He ſaid that 120,000l. granted to the Ordnance laſt year, ſtill remained unaccounted for. Mr. Minchin's motion being ſeconded, the accounts were ordered to be preſented to the Houſe.

Wedneſday, May 3.

Lord Beauchamp informed the Houſe, that through wantonneſs, or ſome other cauſe, alterations had been made in the accounts laid before the Houſe by Mr. Alderman Harley. He would not ſuſpect any gentleman of having done it, but alterations had been made. Gentlemen ought to know, that papers brought into the Houſe were for the information of the members, and that they had not a right to carry them home to their houſes; yet it was certain that papers found their way into the publick prints.

Mr. Harley confirmed Lord Beauchamp's complaint. The totals indeed, he ſaid, were not altered, but many alterations were made in the particulars. However, as it was in his power to point out the alterations which had been made, the buſineſs of the day ſhould meet with no interruption from him.

After ſome converſation, *Lord Beauchamp* roſe, and moved, "That a committee be appointed

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pointed for discovering the offenders," which was accordingly done.

Colonel Barré then moved, "That the estimates of the army extraordinaries for the years 1775, 1776, 1777, and 1778, be referred to the committee for the extraordinaries of the army for the present year." This motion being carried, he moved, "That the House should resolve itself into a committee, to take into consideration the extraordinaries of the army for the year 1780;" which being agreed to, the Speaker then retired, and Mr. Elwes took the chair.

Colonel Barré now endeavoured to demonstrate the profusion this year in the lavish expenditure of the publick money for the extraordinaries of the army, by comparing them with those of former years. In 1778, the sum expended for provisions for the army in America was 400,000l. in the present year 800,000l.

The accounts before the House were also very unsatisfactory; for though it was stated that such and such sums had been sent to America, yet there was not a syllable about the particular service for which they had been transmitted. He could not even tell what was at present the precise number of our troops there; but if he was permitted to guess from the stoppages, he judged it might be about 41,000. By dividing among that number the sum transmitted by Mr. Harley, every man stood the nation in 66l. a year, exclusive of pay, &c. Mr. Harley, indeed, he said, accounted for 1,588,027l. 2s. but it was in the lump; but if the House wanted to know for what purpose it had been transmitted, they were left in the dark. As no accounts therefore, had been given to parliament, he thought it his duty to move the following resolutions: "That it appears to this committee, that the sum of 1,588,027l. 2s. has been stated to be expended for the service of his majesty's army in America, for which sum no account has been laid before parliament, the sum being over and above all charges for pay, clothing, provisions, transport service, ordnance, general and staff-officers, and other expences." This motion was opposed by

Lord North, who rose as soon as the Chairman had read the motion, and said, that all the accounts the Treasury received were the quarterly warrants of the commander in chief, sent over from time to time, stating that he had paid such and such sums as he had drawn for, and mentioning the services in which those sums were employed. His lordship said the warrants up to Michaelmas 1776 were upon the table, and the others were prepared, and ready to be delivered in case they had been moved for. His lordship went into an explanation of the manner of sending those sums by Messrs. Harley and Drummond, and shewed the neceffity of entering them all as sums issued for America, though in fact part of them had been applied to the publick service at Gibraltar and Minorca.

Sir William Howe, *Mr. Townshend*, *Mr. Cornwall*, *Sir Grey Cooper*, *Mr. Robinson*, and others, spoke to the motion.

The debate continued for some time. At last *Colonel Barré* moved for an amendment to his motion, inserting the word *satisfactory*, so that the sentence stood, *without any satisfactory answer being given*. But after some debate, this amendment was withdrawn, and the committee divided on the original motion. Ayes, 57; Noes, 123.

Colonel Barré then made three other motions to the same purpose, stating the amount of the extraordinaries in the several years of the American war. Some debate took place on these, after which they were all rejected without a division.

Thursday, May 4.

Lord Beauchamp reported from the Committee of Privileges appointed the preceding evening, That it appears to the committee, that alterations have been made in the accounts presented by Mr. Harley.

Resolved, That all accounts and other papers moved to be laid on the table, shall be delivered into the custody of the clerk, who, in case of any member removing such paper from the House, shall report the same to the Speaker, that the House may be informed thereof.

The House then resolved itself into a committee on the Malt-tax bill.

Sir George Yonge argued against the intended mode of raising the tax, urging, that as the produce of grain in many of the northern parts of England was not greater than in Scotland, it was but reasonable that the tax on malt should be equally apportioned; and he was therefore of opinion, that Westmoreland and Cumberland ought to be put on a footing with Scotland.

Sir James Lowther said, that many parts of Scotland were more fertile of grain than the county which he represented.

Sir Adam Ferguson, *Mr. Dempster*, *Mr. Charteris*, *Lord North*, and several other members, contended that two bushels of Scotch malt were required to brew beer of a quality equal to that produced from one bushel of English malt, and hence they argued that an equal tax would be oppressive to Scotland.

Sir George Yonge moved, that the tax upon malt, the produce of England, be fixed at 5d. instead of 6d. per bushel.

After a very long debate, in the course of which all the arguments adduced on this subject on the second reading of the Malt bill were recapitulated, the question was at length put on Sir George Yonge's motion, and, upon a division, there were against the motion 118, for it 35.

The committee then proceeded to the consideration of that clause of the bill which prohibits

prohibits the tranſportation of Engliſh corn to Scotland.

Sir Joſeph Mawbey, *Mr. Whitbread*, and *Sir James Lowther*, ſtrongly contended, that dealers in malt liquors might evade the payment of the full duty on malt by ſending grain to Scotland, there to be malted, in which caſe it would be liable to the payment of only 6d. per buſhel.

After ſome debate, a motion being made for the Chairman to report progreſs, and aſk leave to ſit again, the queſtion was put and negatived.

Mr. William Baker moved to reject the whole bill; and upon a diviſion, there were for the queſtion 18, againſt it, 125.

Friday, May 5.

General Conway roſe to introduce his motion for a bill to effect a reconciliation between Great Britain and her colonies. Peace, he ſaid, was at preſent a deſirable object to every man; nor was it leſs neceſſary than deſirable. He did not mean to touch upon the meaſures that firſt brought on the war with America. He intended to throw a veil over the dark proceedings, the reſolutions taken on that fatal night, when, like black conſpirators, the Commons had invaded the rights of the Americans, and declared them in rebellion. On that ill-fated night, the foundation of this country's ruin had been laid; and the Lords concurring in the ill-omented reſolution, had arraigned and condemned, unheard, three millions of their fellow ſubjects. The wiſdom of this country at that hour was faſt aſleep; while the religion of the country ſanctified an act that it ought to have anathematiſed. The biſhops abetted the deed; and however they might be deemed neceſſary or uſeful to the kingdom as miniſters of the Goſpel, yet as politicians they had then proved themſelves a rotten part of the conſtitution.

The people of America, he was convinced, had never thought of independence in the beginning of the conteſt; they were driven to it by haughty treatment and arbitrary meaſures. His aſſertion was grounded on their petitions, and particularly on that one, which was preſented in September 1774 to his majeſty. There they had indeed inſiſted on the excluſive right to tax themſelves; but that point ſettled, they left the redreſs of their grievances totally and unconditionally to the magnanimity of his majeſty, and the wiſdom of his parliament. That there might have been ſome few men in the country, as there were here ſome Jacobites and republicans, he would not diſpute; but he would contend that the bulk of the people had never conceived the idea of independence, till our meaſures had pointed out to them the neceſſity of adopting it.

The war with America, he admitted, had been popular in its beginning; but the deluſion ſoon vaniſhed, and the people ſaw all the folly and danger of their ſituation. He was not a little vain that he had ſeen both in the very firſt outſet; and he rejoiced that he had never given the leaſt countenance to the war, as long as it was carried on ſolely againſt America. The alliance between that country and France had indeed cauſed an alteration in his mind; and after having remained an American as long as his conſcience and duty had directed him, he had been obliged to ſhow himſelf a Briton, as ſoon as France had become our enemy.

Our ſituation at preſent was wretched beyond compariſon. When he looked for allies, he could find none; not a power upon earth was found that acted as our friend: nay, the Dutch, the oldeſt of our friends, had taken their leave, and bid us a laſt adieu. We were contending with the two greateſt powers in Europe, and with America, and abandoned by the reſt of the world to our fate. Nay, by the moſt petty ſtates we were inſulted. Luben, Dantzick, Hamburgh, Embden, diſregarded us, and treated our enemies with reſpect. Who then muſt not ſee the neceſſity of peace? and who could oppoſe a plan that had peace for its object? However neceſſary as peace was, he did not wiſh to purchaſe it by diſhonourable means. He had declared againſt the unconditional ſubmiſſion of America; he would be equally an enemy to the unconditional ſubmiſſion of Great Britain to her colonies. He would not throw independence to them, whether they would or no; but he wiſhed to form a baſis, upon which a laſting and honourable reconciliation might be raiſed. He did not entertain very ſanguine hopes of America's return; but ſtill there was a faint, a dawning ray that forbid him to deſpair. On a former occaſion, conciliatory meaſures had been held out to the Americans, and they had rejected them with ſcorn. They were juſt then elated with the treaty with France, by which their independence had been recogniſed, and, as they imagined, by the powerful aſſiſtance of that country, ſecured: but at preſent circumſtances were greatly altered. They vainly flattered themſelves that Britain muſt fall under the united power of France and America; they now ſee that ſhe is able to contend with them, though their alliance is ſtrengthened by the acceſſion of Spain to their party. The ſanguine hopes of America were diſappointed, ſhe did not meet with that comfort ſhe expected from her ally, and the oppoſite genius of the French and Americans had more than once diſplayed itſelf by quarrels of a ſerious nature. The diſcontent with France was now glaring, and advantages ſhould be taken of it. To ſhow that he was not viſionary in his notions reſpecting the oppoſite genius of the French and Americans, he read, and praiſed very much, an extract from a French letter, written by M. Pontas, who had been ſent to

America by the late Count St. Germaine, to found the real diſpoſition of the Americans. That gentleman informed the miniſter, that in a coffee-houſe in Paris, he found more enthuſiaſts againſt England than in America, and that much as the people there hated the Engliſh, they hated the French ſtill more, to whom they ſeemed to have a natural and unconquerable averſion.

While he painted the diſtreſſes of England, he was far from meaning that America was in a flouriſhing condition. If we had our bed of thorns, America certainly had not a bed of roſes. She laboured under innumerable difficulties, and had not half the reſources that were ſtill to be found in England. Her paper currency was ſunk to an almoſt incredible degree; ſo much ſo indeed, that the value of ONE *ſilver dollar* was admitted, among the Americans, to be equal to that of FORTY *paper dollars*. And to complete their diſtreſs, he underſtood that the Congreſs would be obliged to raiſe, if poſſible, no leſs a ſum than *fifteen millions* of dollars every month for the ſervice of the preſent year. He had been informed, that the moſt extravagant premiums are offered for recruits, and that nearly one half of the American army, on a march, is employed on guarding the other, and hindering them from deſerting. When Waſhington marched to Morris-Town, he ſaid his army had been confined to half a pint of peas a day; that clothes, as well as proviſions, were exceſſively ſcarce and dear; and that in general the Americans laboured under the greateſt hardſhips: ſo that conſidering all circumſtances, parliament ought not to be deterred from making the Americans another offer, merely becauſe a former one had been rejected. America was then puffed up with the alliance with France; the caſe was very different now; there was reaſon therefore to expect more moderation in the councils of the Americans. He did not ſay but a ſucceſsful action, and the conſequent detaching of another province from the Congreſs, might render that aſſembly more tractable than it had been on a former occaſion. At all events, ſomething certainly ought to be done to convince the Americans that we wiſhed for peace, and that we were ſincere in our wiſhes. He thought that, whether they ſhould reject terms now or not, yet it would be proper to hold them out, that the people in America might know at all times upon what terms they could reclaim thoſe liberties of which they had been robbed by our acts of parliament.

He then read the outlines of a bill, which had chiefly in view the repealing of the many acts of parliament that had been made againſt America, granting the redreſs of all the grievances complained of, and appointing a commiſſion for ſettling terms upon which a laſting peace might be eſtabliſhed between the two countries.

He ſubmitted the whole to the Houſe, leaving it to their judgement to take from, add to the bill, or make ſuch alterations as they ſhould think proper, provided they would but adopt the principle. He then moved to bring in a bill under the title of "A bill for quieting the diſturbances that reign in the Britiſh colonies in America, and for empowering his majeſty to appoint commiſſioners to treat with them for that purpoſe."

Lord Nugent, much as he had been for the American war, roſe to ſupport the motion; not that he approved totally of the bill in the form in which he had heard it read; but becauſe he liked the principle, and becauſe his honourable friend had left it to the Houſe to modify as they ſhould think fit. In ſeconding the motion, he hoped he ſhould not be deemed inconſiſtent, for he never had been an enemy to an honourable peace with America; and indeed though he had been an advocate for unconditional ſubmiſſion, yet circumſtances were greatly changed; and as men muſt in a great meaſure be governed by events, it was not ſurpriſing that with events they ſhould change their opinion. He had called the Americans *rebels*; he never would do ſo again, for rebellion merited another name, and obtained it when ſucceſsful; he was afraid, that let us do what we would, they were, and would be independent of us.

Mr. Cruger ſaid, he would never oppoſe any meaſure which had peace for its object; but he was of opinion the bill moved for would be of no effect. The independence of America was eſtabliſhed beyond our power to ſhake it; and he would adviſe an acknowledgement of it, that we might not looſe the commerce of that country.

Mr. Eden oppoſed the motion for the bill, and thought that at this critical period it would do more harm than good. The fate of America was drawn to a criſis; ſhe ſeemed to be arrived at the moment of recollection, and with her the balance at preſent ſtood nearly even between peace and war. To ſtart ſuch a propoſition at preſent as the honourable general had ſubmitted to the Houſe, might be attended with dangerous conſequences, and conſequently it would be the duty of the Houſe to interpoſe, and not ſuffer it to proceed further. He was convinced the honourable gentleman acted from the pureſt motives; and all he was at a loſs for, was how he could get rid of the motion in a manner conſiſtent with that reſpect which he bore the honourable general. He knew of no manner more reſpectful than that of moving for the order of the day; with which motion Mr. Eden concluded.

Several other gentlemen ſpoke to the queſtion, and at twelve o'clock the Houſe divided on Mr. Eden's motion for the order of the day. Ayes 123, Noes 81; after which the Houſe adjourned.

MONDAY, *May* 8.

Mr. Alderman Sawbridge made his annual motion for ſhortening the duration of parliaments, in which he went over the old ground of the right of annual parliaments, deducing authorities from hiſtory, and ſupporting them by ſeveral of his former arguments.

Lord Nugent oppoſed the motion, becauſe it began at the wrong end; for it was neceſſary to make ſeveral other regulations prior to this alteration. The power of nominating ſheriffs muſt be taken out of the hands of the crown, and ſomething muſt be done to abridge the power of the returning officers at borough elections: without this, he ſaid, inſtead of reformation, great abuſes would be introduced, and parliament would be more dependent than ever. He mentioned the opinion of Mr. Onſlow, when ſpeaker of the houſe, in favour of ſeptennial parliaments. That gentleman gave the following picture of a triennial parliament: the firſt ſeſſion would be employed in adjuſting conteſted elections upon petitions; the ſecond they would proceed to buſineſs; and in the third they would be ſolliciting votes for the next election.

Mr. Pitt expreſſed his concern that he could not vote with his uſual political friends; but it was the lot, he ſaid, of an honeſt, independent man ſometimes to differ in opinion from thoſe he generally approved. He was clearly of opinion, that conſidering the extenſive influence of the crown out of doors, it would have a better opportunity to operate, if annual or triennial parliaments took place, than at preſent.

Mr. Fox ſaid, in times of peace and proſperity he had voted for ſeptennial parliaments, and argued ſtrongly againſt motions of the ſame nature as the preſent; but the circumſtances of things being changed, and parliament having reſolved that the influence of the crown is too great, and ought to be diminiſhed, the only queſtion he now aſked reſpecting any meaſure was, whether it would leſſen that influence; and being convinced from the beſt authorities that ſhortening the duration of parliaments will accompliſh that end, he would give the motion his hearty concurrence. The influence of the crown, he ſaid, was grown too great for its ſucceſs; nothing but misfortune had attended it at home and abroad; and yet a miniſtry deteſted by the whole nation were able by means of it to keep the reins of government in their hands.

He appealed to any one who heard him, whether, if the preſent parliament had been annual or triennial, we ſhould have been involved in a war with America, and with France and Spain? No; for the people having a frequent choice, would not have re-elected men who ſupported meaſures ſo fatal to his country. He inſiſted that the people had not yet gone too far; but if parliament did not do ſomething to ſatisfy them, they certainly would go too far. He was an enemy to raſh and haſty reformations; but when the nation was ſick, and men muſt have recourſe to medicine, they would ſtudy for remedies and apply them.

Lord North replied with uncommon warmth and energy. He remembered the time when the honourable member was the ableſt advocate for ſeptennial parliaments, and expatiated with great eloquence on the miſchiefs that would ariſe from ſhort parliaments. As for himſelf, he had given his opinion for ſeptennial parliaments when he firſt ſat in the houſe, before he could poſſibly have had any office in view, or have been ſuſpected of being concerned in ſupporting the influence of the crown; and he ſtill remained in the ſame ſentiment.—He knew no ſurer way to make the crown arbitrary, and to ſacrifice the conſtitution, than by agreeing to the motion; animoſities, feuds, diſſenſions, and ruined fortunes, would be the conſequence of annual or triennial parliaments; and gentlemen muſt allow, that men of ruined circumſtances were the moſt likely to be corrupted. As to the voice of the people, it was fluctuating, and not to be relied on. He was certain that annual or triennial parliaments would conſiderably increaſe the influence of the crown. He concluded, that all the attempts made to introduce reformations this year, were attempts to take away the ſoundeſt parts of the conſtitution. He did not deny that there are valetudinarians in the political as well as the moral world, but he denied that the ſtate is in that condition. The body politic felt itſelf ſound and well, it had no occaſion to have recourſe to medical books; and thoſe who fancied it, had only put him in mind of the epitaph on the tomb of the poor Italian:

"I was well, I wanted to be better, and am here."

Lord John Cavendiſh did not like experiments.

Mr. Townſhend did not altogether approve of the motion, but wiſhed it might go to the length of a committee, in order to be more fully debated.

Lord John Cavendiſh was againſt the queſtion, but for its going into a committee.

Mr. Burke made a very long and ingenious ſpeech in oppoſition to the motion diſapproving of annual parliaments, and wiſhing his conſtituents might be informed of it that they might know his ſentiments before they ſhould vote for him again.

At length the queſtion was put, and on a diviſion there appeared,

For the motion, 92; againſt it, 181.

(To be continued in our next.)

An Impartial Review of New Publications.

ARTICLE XXXV.

TRAVELS through Spain, with a View to illuſtrate the Natural Hiſtory and Phyſical Geography of that Kingdom; in a Series of Letters; including the moſt intereſting Subjects contained in the Memoirs of Don Guillermo Bowles, and other Spaniſh Writers, interſperſed with hiſtorical Anecdotes. Adorned with Copper-plates, and a new Map of Spain; with Notes and Obſervations relative to the Arts, and deſcriptive of modern Improvements. Written by John Talbot Dillon, Knight and Baron of the Sacred Roman Empire. 4to. 1l. 1s. boards. Robinſon.

SUCH is the copious title-page of a book, the contents of which will greatly diſappoint the reader, if he expects to find all that is promiſed upon the face of it. The merits of the work lie in a narrow compaſs, and therefore we cannot but reprobate the practice as often as we have an opportunity, of making large, expenſive volumes, on ſubjects calculated more to gratify curioſity than to be generally uſeful. If travellers, in particular, mean to repay themſelves the expences of their tours, and to indemnify the booksellers for their trouble in publiſhing their itineraries; the moſt effectual method would be to print them in portable volumes, that other travellers to the ſame ſpots may conveniently take them in their pockets or baggage, which muſt be very ſatisfactory. Inſtead of this, we have a thick quarto by Mr. Dillon, printed from a very large type, when the contents would have made a very decent octavo volume. The baron acknowledges, that he has chiefly compiled his performance from the ingenious and elaborate work of *Don Guillermo Bowles*, publiſhed at Madrid in quarto, in 1775, under the following title: *Introduccion a la Hiſtoria Natural y la Geografia Fiſica d'Eſpana*, which work was ſo much admired in Spain, that in 1778 no copies were to be found. Mr. Bowles was employed by the Spaniſh miniſtry to viſit the mines in that kingdom, particularly thoſe of quickſilver, which had been greatly neglected, though this mineral is eſſentially neceſſary for the working of their ſilver mines in America. Having diſcovered a more eligible proceſs than that which had been adopted, for extracting the quickſilver from the cinnabar ore, it received the approbation of the government, and fixed him in the Spaniſh ſervice. We ſuppoſe, by the name, that this ingenious naturaliſt was a native of the north of England, but Mr. Dillon only ſtyles him a foreigner in Spain. Bowles, though he traverſed moſt of the provinces of Spain, did not confine himſelf to any order or method in his deſcription of his journies. Mr. Dillon has arranged his materials in a proper manner, and has divided his work, which conſiſts of tranſlations from Bowles with his own obſervations, into two parts. He firſt compriſes the journey to *Madrid*, by way of *Navarre*; and a deſcription of the northern parts of Spain, including remarkable objects in *Caſtile*, *Arragon*, and *Biſcay*. In the ſecond part, he traverſes the provinces of *Eſtremadura*, *Andaluſia*, *Grenada*, *Murcia*, *Valencia*, and *Catalonia*. Beſides the quinteſſence of Bowles's work, the baron ſays, he has made free with the travels through Spain, written by Don Antonio Ponz, ſecretary to the Royal Academy of St. San Fernando at Madrid.

To this account of the work before us, given in the writer's own words, we have only to add, that the lovers of natural hiſtory will be highly delighted with the deſcriptions of mines, minerals, foſſil bones, phyſical and curious plants, and other articles, within that claſs of ſcience. Other readers will find a few, too few in our opinion, judicious and entertaining obſervations on the manners and cuſtoms, and on the people of ſome of the provinces of Spain. Of this number are the reflexions on the genius and character of the *Biſcayners*; and the deſcription of the town of *Bilboa*, and manners of the inhabitants.

XXXVI. *Antiquity and Scenery of the North of Scotland. In a Series of Letters to Thomas Pennant, Eſq. By the Rev. Charles Cordiner, of Banff.* 4to. 12s. 6d. boards. T. Payne.

IN the firſt letter we are informed, that Mr. Pennant having mentioned to his friend and correſpondent, Mr. Cordiner, what excellent ſubjects the antiquities and ſcenery of the north of Scotland are for drawing; the latter, whoſe ſkill in drawing appears to be very great, has gratified the wiſhes of the former, by delineating the moſt remarkable ſcenes and monuments of antiquity in that obſcure part of the kingdom. Mr. Cordiner, who undertook a journey, to make his drawings on the ſeveral ſpots he has choſen to illuſtrate, accompanies the plates with the proper deſcriptions, and he modeſtly calls the account he gives of his journey, a ſupplement to Mr. Pennant's tours. The drawings are all highly picturelque, and they are engraved in a maſterly manner, by *Mazell*, *W. Watts*, and other eminent artiſts. Extracts are annexed from Torfœus, a native of Iceland, who wrote the hiſtory of Norway by order of Chriſtian V. king of Denmark, in which is contained annals of the northern parts of Scotland.

XXXVII. *An Eſſay on Hiſtory; in Three Epiſtles, to Edward Gibbon, Eſq. with Notes. By W. Hayley, Eſq.* 4to. 7s. 6d. boards. Dodſley.

AN impartial criticiſm on ancient and modern hiſtorians, conveyed to the publick through the agreeable medium of an elegant poem, to which are added copious explanatory notes. A taſk ſo difficult, executed with ſo much ſkill and impartiality, within the narrow compaſs of three ſhort poetical epiſtles, if we are not miſtaken in our opinion, will aſtoniſh every learned reader. The attempt is likewiſe new; for though Poetry and Hiſtory were conſidered by the ancients as ſiſter goddeſſes, yet no juſt rules were laid down for the conduct of hiſtorians by their immortal bards. On this ſubject our poet has the following beautiful lines.

"My eyes with joy the *pathleſs* field explore,
Croſs'd by no Roman bard, no Greek of yore.
Thoſe mighty lords of literary ſway,
Have paſs'd this province with a ſlight ſurvey:
E'en he, whoſe bold and comprehenſive mind
Immortal rules to poeſy aſſign'd,
High prieſt of learning! has not fix'd apart
The laws and limits of hiſtorick art."

Mr. Hayley then acknowledges, that *Dionyſius* of *Halicarnaſſus*, the celebrated hiſtorian, and critick of the Auguſtan age, "has juſtly ſome heroick duties traced," and that Lucian "has touched with livelieſt art this tempting theme." Theſe are his ſole guides, and he invokes the ſpirit of the latter. Mr. Gibbon is his favourite hiſtorian of the moderns, but he is not blind to his faults: he reproves him in a bold and maſterly manner, yet with a lenient, friendly hand, not like ſome of his other criticks—

"Who, with a pure religion's juſt defence,
Blend groſs detraction and perverted ſenſe."

His characters of *Voltaire* and *Hume*, as hiſtorians, are, in our humble judgement, inimitable. The ſpecimens already given are ſufficient to eſtabliſh the merit of Mr. Hayley as a poet, we will not therefore anticipate the pleaſure the lovers of the muſes will receive in peruſing this poem, by any further quotations. But as the notes contain many curious memoirs of eminent hiſtorians, little known by the generality of readers, we have taken the liberty to borrow one in our preſent publication, and we intend to uſe the ſame freedom with another in our next; always acknowledging with gratitude our obligation for ſuch pieces, with which we enrich and add variety to our miſcellany.

XXXVIII. *Letters from Baron Haller to his Daughter, on the Truths of the Chriſtian Religion. Tranſlated from the German.* 8vo. 3s. 6d. boards. Murray.

THE great reputation of the late Baron Haller, both as a phyſician and a philoſopher, is alone ſufficient to entitle theſe letters to the attention of all ſerious, well-diſpoſed minds; but when in addition to this, we conſider the importance of the ſubject—the Chriſtian religion defended by a man deeply verſed in *oriental, claſſical*, and *modern languages*, and in ſcience of every kind; we may juſtly ſay, this little volume ought to command our notice. One paſſage of the tranſlator's preface furniſhes another argument for reading theſe letters. "They who have ſtudied nature moſt, and penetrated deepeſt into her ſecret receſſes, have diſcovered themſelves, and demonſtrated to others, that human ſcience is bounded by a narow horizon, and that our knowledge is imperfect within the circle. Beyond the ſphere of mortal viſion, lie many truths which we can neither diſcern nor comprehend. A conviction of the weakneſs of the human underſtanding prepares the philoſophic mind for the admiſſion of truths which exceed its capacity, upon moral evidence. A little philoſophy leads to atheiſm, a great deal brings back the mind to religion. *Paſchal, Bacon, Boyle, Berkeley, Maclaurin, Boerhaave, Newton, Clarke*, in proportion as they explored with ſucceſs the myſteries of creation, felt their breaſts warmed with devotion to its great Governor and Author. Haller had his doubts concerning the objects of the Chriſtian faith in the earlier part of his life; but theſe doubts were diſpelled by a ſucceſsful application to every branch of ſcience on the one hand, and by a candid examination of the ſacred oracles on the other." What greater inducements can thoſe have who ſtill doubts the truths of the Chriſtian religion, to examine the writings of men of ſuperior underſtanding, convinced and converted from infidelity by their extenſive learning!

XXXIX. *The Count de Poland. By Miſs M. Miniſie.* 12mo. 4 vols. 12s. Baldwin.

AN intereſting, moral tale, well calculated to promote the cauſe of virtue; to fill the mind with noble and generous ſentiments, to reform the manners of the gay world, and to expoſe the vices of perſons of high rank. The principal characters are the Count de Poland, a knight of Malta, and brother to the Duke d'Oloyne, a French nobleman; Olivia, his niece; *Mrs. Oſmond*, an Engliſh lady of good family; her two daughters, Lady Egerton and Lady Morpeth; and Lady Anne Foſſtefe. The ſtory is carried on by letters between the parties; and other ſubordinate characters incident to it are introduced. The ſcene change from Montpellier to Paris, and to London. Lady Egerton on her travels for the benefit of her huſband's health, writes to her mother Mrs. Oſmond, and informs her that they have made an agreeable acquaintance in the Count de Poland, with whom Sir William Egerton and herſelf are highly pleaſed. But a certain air of melancholly introduces them to believe that there is ſomething very particular in the hiſtory of his life.

The count at various times relates the chief incidents to them, and the cauſe of his ſorrow is the loſs of a niece, who had abſconded from his brother the Duke d'Oboyne, under whoſe protection he had placed her, but without informing him that ſhe was their niece; for the duke had perſecuted her mother on account of her religion, ſhe being a Proteſtant, and forced her to ſeek an aſylum in England, where being deluded into an unhappy marriage, ſhe died in poverty, and left an only daughter. The count, after a long abſence from his native country, returned, and being informed of his brother's cruelty, followed his beloved ſiſter to England, found her in obſcure lodgings expiring, and took under his protection the infant Olivia. In a ſecond abſence, the Duke d'Oboyne's miſtreſs, jealous of the growing beauty and accompliſhments of Olivia, terrifies her with an intimation that the duke intends to offer violence to her perſon. Olivia elopes, flies to a cottage for protection, and is ſeen by a *Madame de Tourville*, who obſerving that her accompliſhments were ſuperior to the vulgar, recommends her to Lady Egerton, by whom ſhe is ſent to England to her mother, and is by her placed as a companion to Lady Morpeth. After a variety of adventures, the Count de Poland is reconciled to his brother, being convinced of his innocence with reſpect to Olivia, and acquainting the duke, not only that ſhe is his niece, but that he has received intelligence ſhe is ſomewhere concealed in England, they accompany Sir William Egerton and his lady on their return home, in ſearch of her.

In the mean time, Lady Morpeth has alarmed her mother Mrs. Olmond by the levity of her conduct on ſetting out in life, in which ſhe is encouraged by Lady Anne Foſteſs, a diſſipated character in high life. Lady Morpeth, however, ſees her error in time, ſteps ſhort in the career of folly, and becomes an excellent woman. Olivia has her ſhare in this reformation, and is always treated upon the footing of a companion by Lady Morpeth. The contraſt between the ſentiments and behaviour of Lady Morpeth and Lady Anne Foſteſs to their dependants, furniſhes an uſeful leſſon to perſons of rank and fortune.

Lord Havenbrook, who had formerly been a ſuitor to Lady Morpeth, and on the point of marrying her, when his mother broke off the match, has travelled to diſſipate the chagrin of his diſappointment, and become acquainted with the Count de Poland, the Duke d'Oboyne, and Lady Egerton. Upon his return home, and viſiting Lord and Lady Morpeth, he falls in love with Olivia, admires her for her amiable accompliſhments, and determines to marry her, not knowing who ſhe is. At a convivial meeting, the Duke d'Oboyne obtains a promiſe from Lord Havenbrook, that he ſhall ſee his miſtreſs. This viſit brings on the diſcovery, the duke recogniſes Olivia, the Count de Poland finds his long loſt niece, virtue is rewarded, and the tale concludes with the marriage of Olivia and Lord Havenbrook.

XL. *The Art of war; a Poem. In Six Books. Tranſlated from the French of the King of Pruſſia: with a Critique on the Poem, by the Comte Algarotti, tranſlated from the Italian.* 4to. Riley.

THIS tranſlation is the fruit of the leiſure hours of an Engliſh officer while encamped at Coxheath in 1778, under the command of General Keppel. As a profeſſional employment, it merits approbation; and being the firſt appearance of this royal poem in an Engliſh dreſs, it will no doubt excite publick curioſity. Comte Algarotti's critique is the beſt recommendation of the poem, for he declares that it contains the elementary principles of war. It may be ſo, but the partiality of the royal author to the French, whoſe officers he extols to the ſkies, not forgetting that great general Louis XV, the late king of France, while he is totally ſilent with reſpect to our renowned Engliſh generals, not condeſcending even to mention the name of the great Marlborough, is perhaps the ſole reaſon why this poem was never before tranſlated. What honeſt Engliſhman can read without indignation, the praiſes of Villars, Denair, Tallard and Berwick, in the French ſervice, at the battles of Malplaquet and Hockſtet, and no mention made of Marlborough or his victories. The compariſon between Julius Cæſar and Louis XV. is deteſtable flattery, of which the king of Pruſſia ought to be aſhamed. We would therefore adviſe the Engliſh officer to read no farther than the fifth canto, and to ſtudy only the rules of the military art in this poem. As a ſpecimen of the tranſlation, we give the following verſes on the duty of a general.

" Your ſenſes quick, your judgement clear and juſt,
Act from yourſelf, nor aught to fortune truſt,
Reſolve in council cautious, timid, ſlow,
But verge to raſhneſs when you ſtrike the blow,
Nor tempt the fight for cauſes ſlight and vain,
Where ſlaughter reaps the harveſt of the plain."

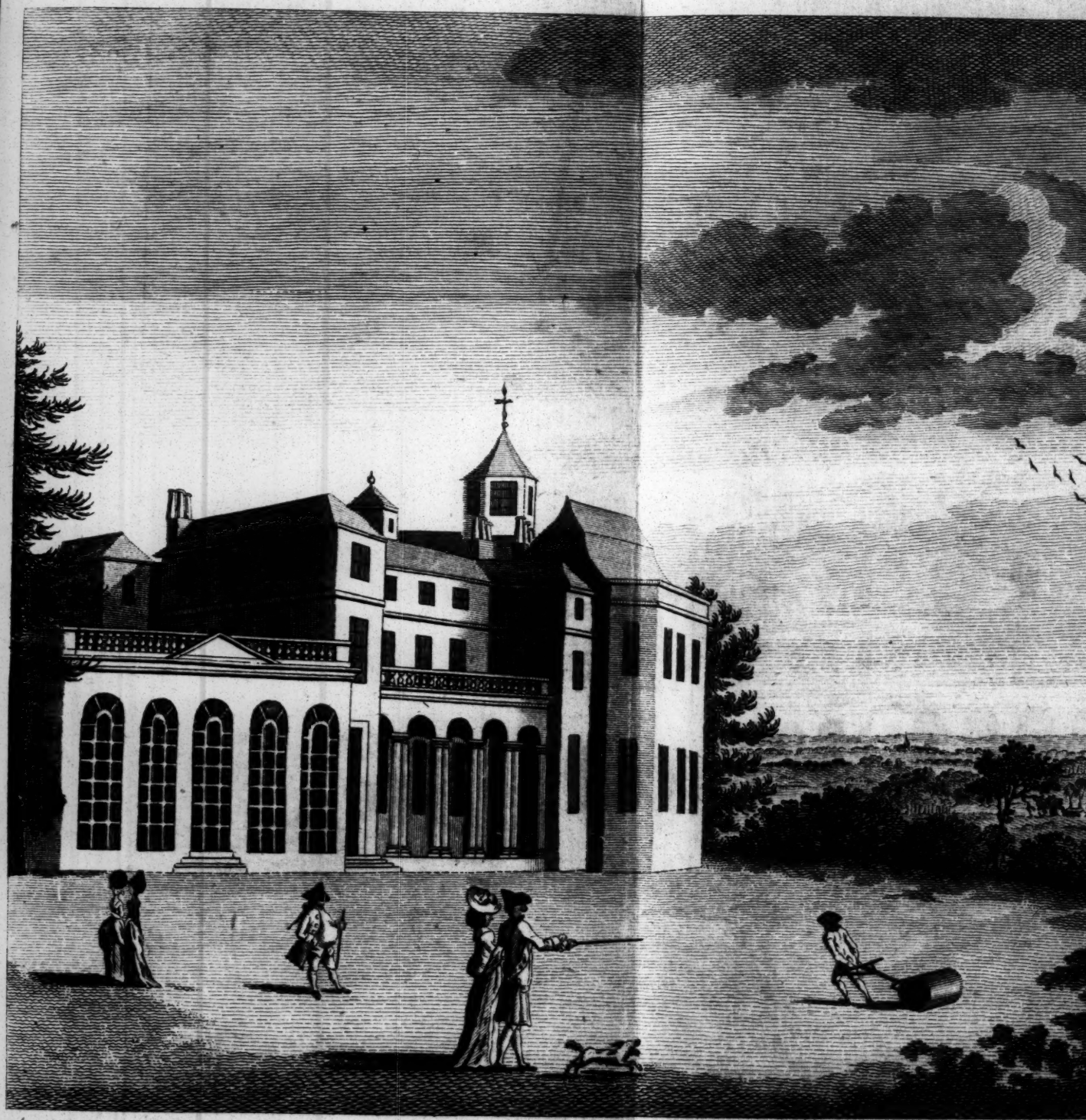
XLI. *The Out-of-Door Parliament. By a Gentleman of the Middle Temple.* 1s. 6d. Almon.

A bold attempt to ſhew that ſeptennial parliaments are unconſtitutional, and have thrown too much power into the hands of the crown; that it belongs to the out-of-door parliament, that is, the people not only to chooſe their repreſentatives, but to fix the duration of parliament, for if this power remains in the hands of parliament, by the ſame rule that they made the ſeptennial act, they may make another to enable them to ſit fourteen years. This lawyer inſiſts that annual parliaments ought to be reſtored, and that there is no ſalvation for Great Britain without them.

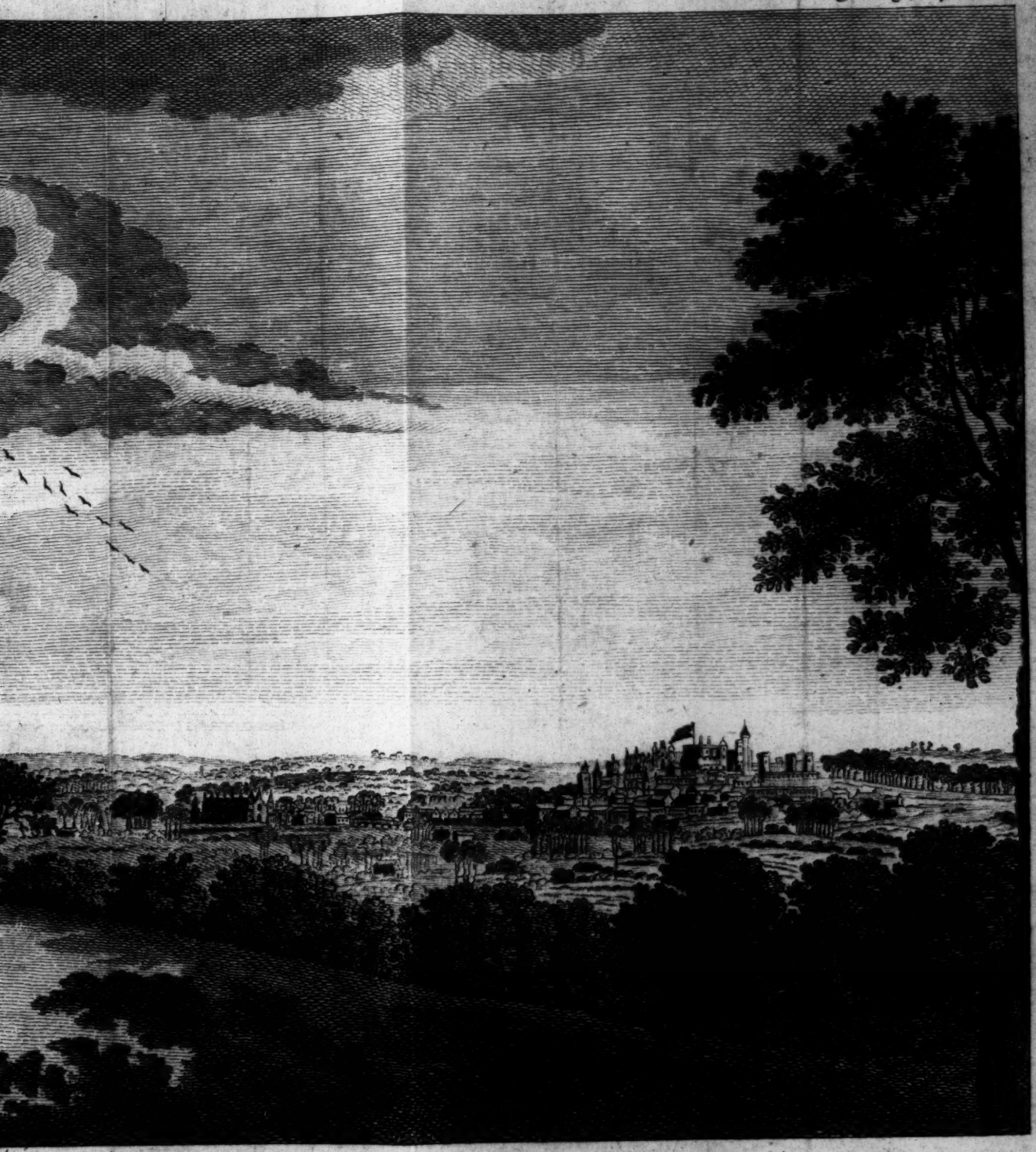
POETICAL ESSAYS.

SUMMER:
OR,
THE RURAL PROSPECT.

PERMIT my Muſe, in unaffected ſtrains,
To paint, in humble verſe, the rural fields;
The woods, hills, valleys, and the fertile plains,
With all the wealth ſpontaneous Nature yields.
The noiſe, the crowd, and buſtle of a town,
The putrid, ſmoaky, and unwholeſome air,
We'll change for rocks, where ſinging ſtreams pour down,
Meand'ring rivulets, and villas fair.
Behold! already we have gain'd the tow'ring ſteep,
Of this tall mountain, on whoſe top we ſtand,
The noble height ſurveys the rolling deep,
The hills, the plains, and valleys, we command.
What firſt preſents, is Criffil's tow'ring top,
With craggy ſides, the pride of Scotia's ſhore,
Nor ſcorn the clouds on his tall head to drop,
Whilſt at the bottom raging billows roar;
On either ſide, the bluiſh mountains riſe,
Irregularly rang'd, each fills its poſt,
And leſs'ning as they're diſtant from our eyes,
'Till in Heav'n's concave all our view is loſt.
See next the waves, that waſh the rugged beech!
The noble veſſels bounding with the tide,
The wiſh'd for port, with ſwelling ſails, they reach,
And ſafe in Solway-firth at anchor ride.
Th' adjacent glebe will now attract our eyes,
Th' extenſive hills and vales that intervene,
We'll view kind Nature's beauties as they riſe,
And paint, in ſweet variety, the ſcene:
The pointed rocks in yonder craggy way,
Protect the ſcreech-owl in his peaceful reign,
Where gaping cavities exclude the day,
And hiſſing adders with the winds complain;
The whiſtling gales the hollow caverns fill,
And murmur to the rocks a ſolemn theme.
The Sun mounts onwards to the noon of day,
The venerable oak, for ſhelter made,
Invites us to avoid his ſultry ray,
And quit the mountain for the cooling ſhade.
Deſcend my muſe! to yonder verdant vale,
Where flow'rs breath ſweet; and now the gentle breeze
floats in the air; the od'rous fanning gale
Moves ev'ry leaf, and trembles thro' the trees.
How ſweet this brook! behold, how calm the ſky!
The lowing herds o'erſpread the graſſy mead,
See how, in ſportive chaſe the ſwallows fly!
And on the hills the fleecy flocks are fed;
With wearied ſteps the plowman plew
way.
Along the lea, with ſlow and ſteady pac
The ſharpen'd ſhare o'erturns the ſtu
clay,
And in rough furrows hides the verdant
The limpid rivulets along this dale,
Alternate glide along, now ſwift, now ſl
The murm'ring ſtreams embrace the g
gale,
And kiſs the bending oſiers as they grow
The moſſy banks oppoſe their ſilver wa
And into whirls the rapid current force,
The dancing rills amongſt the pebbles p
And wildly gallop o'er the rugged courſe
With ſilent haſte the angler bends his w
To purling ſtreams, where ſport the
fry,
The finny tribe the tempting bait ſurvey
Nor dread the hook enclos'd in artful fly
Th' enticing lure upon the ſurface ſkim
Now forwards, backwards, and now
ways drawn;
The trout darts at it, eager, as he ſwims,
(Nor dreads the fraud) to make the prize
own.
The neighbouring fields, bedeck'd in ver
green,
With flow'rs beſpangled, next attract
eye,
And rouſe the ſenſe to view th' enchan
ſcene,
A ſcene on earth that emulates the ſky!
The linnets whiſtle, and the lambkin's p
The gentle zephyrs curl the limpid ſtrea
The ſoaring lark ſalutes the op'ning day,
And warbles in the clouds his morni
theme;
Hark, how the cuckow makes the woods
ſound!
And tell-tale Echo babbles with his ſtra
The hollow caves return the borrow'd ſo
And ring the notes, unvaried, o'er the pl
How ſweet th' harmonious concert of
grove!
With what ſoft melody it fills the ſoul!
The blackbird tells, in artleſs tale, his lo
And owns in fondeſt ſtrains his mate's c
troul;
The ſhrill tun'd thruſh, with ſweet,
louder ſtrains,
Drowns the ſoft warbling of the leſſer cho
The vales repeat the notes to diſtant plai
Where, in the breeze the faint-worn ſou
expire.
See all around for contemplation made!
Th' ambitious woodbine, how it climbs
high!
How gracefully theſe elms unite their ſha
To guard the ſweet tun'd warblers of the ſ
H



South East View of GLOUCESTER L



R LODGE in Windsor Great Park.

…hen we reſt, whilſt down the weſtern
…way,
…ebus driven, the fiery-footed ſteeds,
…thro' the clouds the chariot of the day,
…e rays deſcending, gild the verdant
…meads.
…ancient turret now decaying falls,
…h long has brav'd the winds and north-
…ern rains,
…owl, ſole monarch of his broken walls,
…n his ivy-mantled palace reigns;
…night he uſhers in with diſmal cries,
…howls at fairies dancing on the green,
…haunted court, the frighted ſchool-boy
…lies,
…e fancied ſpirits, clad in white, are ſeen;
…heus, in peace, his duſky mantle draws,
…wearied traveller homeward bends his
…way,
…ow muſt cloſe the ſcene, and ſeek repoſe,
… with the pleaſures of a ſummer's day.

J. A.

The following Verſes, ſuppoſed to have been written in the ſixteenth Century, and which are very much in the Style of Rowlie's Poems, were communicated to the Editor by a young Lady, who had the Manuſcript many Years in her Poſſeſſion.

MY friende, the thynges that doe attaine
The happie lyfe, bee theeſe, I weene:
…riches leſte note gote wythe paine,
…nd goodlie gleibe, poſſeſſynge meane.
…noyſie querelle, grudge, nor ſtryfe,
…e charge of rule, ne gouvernaunce;
…houten toyle, the quiete lyfe;
…he houſehoulde of continuaunce.
…oſtlie ſtoale, nor dayntie faire,
…iſdomme joined wythe ſimpleneſſe;
…nyghte diſcharged of all care,
…hen wyne the heade doe note oppreſſe.
…ented bee wythe thyne eſtate,
…nd ſpare much to the indigente,
…e congeane friendes without debate,
…nd worſhype Godde, be dilligente.
…mvckle treaſure upon earthe,
…annes felicitie in this lyfe,
…ve golden toyes, honnours, byrthe,
…e theeſe, and a vyrtuous wyfe.

MARIA.

A PASTORAL ELEGY.

The unmerited Eſtrangement of a Friend.

AH! ſhepherds, wail unhappy Damon's fate,
Whoſe breaſt was late the reſidence of joy!
…t now how chang'd—how much revers'd its ſtate,
Where ſmiling pleaſures dwelt without annoy!
…knew Leander, for he well was known
…o be my friend, by every peaſeful ſwain;
… without cauſe, from me he's ever flown,
And left me thus dejectedly to moan.
Full oft we've trod along the bladed mead,
And chearful ſung our love-compoſed ſtrain;
Full oft we've view'd the harmleſs lambs at feed,
Upon the verdurous paſt'rage of theſe plains.
And often by yon hoary-billow'd brook,
Whoſe babbling ſtreams in pleaſing tinklings roll,
Have we with ſtrict attention read each book
That tends to teach, or harmoniſe the ſoul.
Infernal Pride! 'twas thou that did'ſt eſtrange
Lycander from his yet remaining friend;
'Twas thou that made his humble feet to range
Farther from Damon than they did intend.
What if his flock in number far outvies
The ſcanty portion of his Damon's lot,
Doth it imply that he ſhould him deſpiſe,
Or dwell far diſtant from his tranquil cot?
Then from thy mind, Lycander, quickly drive
That fell, deſtructive, hated monſter, Pride,
So Shall thy Damon's heart again derive
Its wonted pleaſures, and its ſageſt guide.

W. S.

The following elegant Latin Epitaph is inſerted by the particular Deſire of a Correſpondent.

HENRICUS TOLCHER, Armiger,
Plimuthi, anno 1779, vitâ functus ſuâ;
Prælatus oppidi bis Præfectus:
Natus anno libertatis noſtræ recuperatæ a
Gulielmo Tertio,
Georgio Tertio, regi noſtro auguſtiſſimo, vixit
Notus huic inerat
Ingenium, nec malum, nec parvum;
Sed varium et verſatile, huc et illuc fluitans,
Spe dubiæ horæ pendulum.
Solertiâ vicit hic omnia;
Sed res, per ſaxa, per imbres, per labores, partas
Eheu! neglexit;
Et quod nuper ſprevit, ſedulo repetivit.
Nunc, erectâ mente civilibus omnino deditus
Officiis,
Feſtinans, agilis,
Multa et præclara minans:
Nunc, in alia ſubito delapſus præcepta,
Domeſticus, otioſus, [mere.
Compoſuit et condidit quæ non curavit deproIn arduis mentem ſervans æquam,
In ſecundis non elatus, in dubiis non tardus,
In anguſtis fronte minime rugoſâ:
Cautus, caſtus, verecundus,
Honeſti ſemper tenax.
Hilaris, ſi adeſſet comes eodem prognatus ovo;
Triſtis, ſi quis ex adverſo diceret:
Caſtigatus, remorderet.
Domi parcus, at fors benignus,
Amicis fideliſſimus.

Diluculo,

Diluculo, per noctem, ſub frigido Jove,
Ad viſendum quemcunque coluit,
Quadringenta licet ab urbe lapides diſtantem,
Surgeret,
Et conſumto ſole, amici negotiique oblitus,
Rediret impranſus:
Ut ſuæ eſſet ſpontis, ſui valde profuſus,
In ipſis hiſce itineribus,
Antiquas emendo ſtatuas inſaniret,
Et quanquam citharæ ſtudio non deditus,
Emeret citharam.
Deo, unde vita et vitæ bona, confiſus eſt;
Nihil mali ſuadere potuit religio.
Et quanquam in verba nullius Magiſtri addictus
Mores erant in tuto.
Miro quodam modo in juventute catus,
Ne adverſæ valetudinis et ſenectutis,
Præſidia conſumerentur:
Sic lecto ſuo, aut caſu, aut morbo,
Affixus nunquam;
Nunquam, ſolutis curis, inebriatus,
Nunquam, niſi in foro et coram judice, juratus;
Gulæ nullo modo deditus,
Cibi parcus, vini parciſſimus,
Poſt annos
Plus decem ultra octoginta, [nera,
Spatium multæ vitæ inter naturæ ponens mu-
Sine mortis metu, ſine corporis dolore,
Mentis adhuc ſanæ compos, ſatur uti conviva,
Hinc migravit.

F. G.

A SONG.

IF the ſmiles of the wine, or the frowns of the laſs, [glaſs;
Are offer'd for choice, let's refuſe not the
Of an offer ſo fair, let the dotards complain,
We'll toſs off our glaſſes, and fill them again;
For Doll in the dumps, let Sir Simple repine;
Frowns in love, we well know, are like dregs in our wine;
Let's toaſt then the laſs who is ſparkling and neat,
Who ſcorns to diſſemble, to flatter, or cheat;
Who never yet clouded her face with a frown,
But—at cards—in good humour, will laugh and lay down.
Laugh and lay down, laugh and lay down,
But—at cards, &c.

T. E.

AN EPITAPH.

ALACK! Alack!
She'll ne'er come back,
Alack! and well-a-day!
Poor Roſe is dead!
Her ſoul hath fled,
And left its caſe of clay.
Some folks have ſaid,
She liv'd a maid,
But Death, to pique her pride,
In mortal ſhape,
Perform'd a rape,
And ſo—no maid—ſhe died.

T. E.

VAUXHALL SONGS for 1780.

A favourite SONG, *ſung by Mr.* VERNON,

Compoſed by Mr. HOOK.

LET care be a ſtranger to each jovial ſoul,
Who, *Ariſtippus* like, can his paſſions control.
Of wiſeſt philoſophers, wiſeſt was he, [free,
Who attentive to eaſe, let his mind ſtill be
The prince, peer, or peaſant, to him were the ſame,
For pleaſed, he was pleaſing wherever he came,
But ſtill turn'd his back on contention and ſtrife,
Reſolving to live all the days of his life,

A friend to mankind, all mankind was his friend, [end;
And the peace of his mind was his ultimate
He found fault with none, if none found fault with him; [his whim;
If his friend had a humour, he humour'd
If wine was the word, he bumper'd his glaſs;
If love was the topick, he toaſted his laſs,
But ſtill turn'd his back on contention and ſtrife,
Reſolving to live all the days of his life.

If councils diſputed, if councils agreed,
He found fault with neither—for this was his creed;
"That let them be guided by folly or ſenſe,
'Twould be *ſemper eadem* a hundred years hence."
He thought 'twas unſocial to be malcontent;
If the tide went with him, with the tide he went;
And ſtill turn'd his back on contention and ſtrife,
Reſolving to live all the days of his life.

Then let us all follow *Ariſtippus*'s rules,
And deem his opponents dull aſſes and mules:
Let thoſe not contented to lead, or to drive,
By the bees of their ſects be drove out of the hive;
Expell'd from the manſion of quiet and eaſe,
May they never find out the bleſt art how to pleaſe;
While our friends and ourſelves, not forgetting our wives,
By theſe maxims may live all the days of our lives.

A favourite SONG, *ſung by Mr.* WRIGHTEN.

Compoſed by Mr. HOOK.

IF you're not too proud for a word of advice
In your choice of a huſband, girls, be not too nice.
What with manning our ſhips, and protecting our ſhore,
You cannot have lovers, as once, by the ſcore;
If you wiſh to be married, your pride muſt come down,
What a ſmile can procure, do not loſe by a frown.

The time it has been, it will ne'er be again,
When a legion of lovers I had in my train;
They were pleas'd with my ſing-ſong; I laugh'd at them all,
For one was too ſhort, and another too tall,
Or too plump, or too ſlender, too young, or too old, [bold.
And this was too baſhful, and that was too
All you who're in bloom, and who Hymen implore, [o'er,
Since love may not wait till the wars are all
Reſemble the willow, be gentle, and bend,
Take pains for a lover, as you would for a friend;
Look once at his perſon, but twice at his mind,
Take him ſoon at his word, tho' you bluſh, yet be kind.

Expect not a crowd of admirers to ſee,
Rich, handſome, and courtly, and all they ſhould be;
The times are ſo bad, and ſo chang'd is our lot,
That a man that's worth having is hard to be got;
Chooſe quick, or you'll rue it the reſt of your lives, [be wives.
You may flouriſh as toaſts, but you'll never

THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER.

LONDON.

MONDAY, AUGUST 7.

ON Tueſday evening laſt, after a hearing of two days before the Hon. Mr. Juſtice Willes, at Huntingdon, the long-conteſted cauſe between a nobleman, impropriator of the pariſh of Standground, in that county, and the Rev. James Wie, late Fellow of Emmanuel College, vicar the ſame, with the endowed chapel of the joining hamlet of Farcet, was fully determined in favour of the Vicar. This cauſe been ſeven years in Chancery, and after a l of ſix days continuance in Nov. 1778, Lord Chancellor determined that ſome nts appeared to which his juriſdiction was competent; accordingly he ordered a trial ſpecial jury. Agreeably to which, a reſtable jury of the gentlemen of the county empanelled, and a particular inſpection the boundaries of the reſpective hamlets taken; on which, and on the utmoſt ation to the great variety of evidence proed in court, they grounded their verdict. conſequence of this verdict, the Vicar ms the great tithes of more than 3000 s, as lying within the precincts of Far- This caſe has been a diſputed point for years paſt, between the impropriators vicars of Standground.

THURSDAY, 10.

Yeſterday morning, the following rioters carried in a cart, about half paſt nine, the New Jail, Southwark, to St. George's ds, viz. Robert Lovell, for deſtroying the es of Mr. Conolly, in Tooley-Street, and Welſh, in Long-Lane, Southwark; Edd Dorman and Mary Cook, for deſtroying houſe of Mr. Primary, in Kent-Street; er Johnſon and Eliſabeth Collins, for oying the houſe of Laurence Welſh, in g-Lane; and John Bridport, for deſtroyhe houſe of Margaret Cooper, in Kent- t.

The gallows was fixed near the King's Bench walls, on the ſide of the fields near the main road. After being tied up, the Rev. Mr. Dyer attended them for ſome length of time. Prayers being over, they took an affectionate leave of him, and at 35 minutes paſt ten they were launched into eternity, amidſt an innumerable number of ſpectators.

The moſt material occurrences attending the execution was the penitent behaviour of the criminals, particularly in Johnſon and Dorman, who met their fates with uncommon compoſure and reſignation. They were about 25 years of age each, and men of good character before they were engaged in the unhappy tumultuous meetings for which they ſuffered. They deſired the ſpectators to join in prayer with them, and take warning by their miſerable end; ſaid they died in charity with all the world, and freely forgave their proſecutors. Dorman ſaid, "God forgive my relation, as I hope he will forgive me. I do not wiſh the world to caſt any reflexions on him for the part he has taken in the proſecution, which brought me to this unhappy end."

Lovell prayed with fervency; he had been a notorious offender, and was convicted upon two indictments; he went under the appellation of a Gypſey, about 26 years of age, of an uncommon moroſe temper, and had cohabited with Eliſabeth Collins, who was about 17 years of age, very penitent, but in the greateſt diſtreſs of mind, fearful of eternity, though frequently comforted by Mr. Dyer, who attended them. After the handkerchief was tied over her face, ſhe begged of the executioner to take it off, and let her look once round, which could not be granted; but when ſhe was turned off, ſhe pulled it up herſelf, and exhibited her face diſtorted in the agonies of death; which being immediately perceived by a ſheriff's officer on horſeback, he pulled it over her face again. Her mother attended in a coach for her body, and behaved as one actually diſtracted.

Mary Cooke alſo behaved exceedingly penitent, was about 25 years of age, a handſome well-made young woman; at parting with her brother and ſiſter, the ſcene was very affecting.

John Bridport was about 17 years of age, behaved rather with an unbecoming fortitude; for when he was tied up, he kicked both his ſhoes off amongſt the populace; and when he was aſked for his cap, ſaid, "I want none, nor will I have one over my face; I am not afraid of dying." Mr. Dyer expoſtulated with on the ſubject, and then gave the hangman his cap, which was put over his face.

They were attended by the civil power only, without the aſſiſtance of any of the military.

A reſpite was ſent for Henry Penny, who was to have been executed with the above for deſtroying the houſe of Margaret Cooper, in Kent Street.

The ſame morning, about four o'clock, a party of Colonel Harcourt's light-horſe arrived within the walls at the King's Bench priſon, to be in readineſs, ſhould any reſcue of the rioters be attempted.

FRIDAY, 11.

The following is an account of the breaking-up of the encampment, and marching of the troops from Hyde-Park:

Yeſterday morning, agreeably to the general orders from the War-Office, communicated to the army by Lord Amherſt, the general beat at three o'clock, the aſſembly by five, loaded the bat-horſes, and marched off in the following order:

In three diviſions for Finchley Common, the Queen's, Royal Iriſh, and South Hampſhire.

In two diviſions for Blackheath, the Hertfordſhire and North Hampſhire.

In one diviſion for Chatham, the Yorkſhire militia, from their encampment in the Muſeum Gardens.

General Lord Amherſt, Commander in Chief, attended by Generals Craig, Faucet, Amherſt, &c. and ſeveral of the nobility, conducted the whole. A detachment from the foot-guards took poſſeſſion of the magazines, &c. with all the ſtores, until they can be ſent after them.

The officers elegantly entertained a great number of viſitors at four marquees left ſtanding for the purpoſe, the bands of muſick playing all the time.

The order of march and departure was the greateſt of the kind ever ſeen ſo near London. Each regiment, preceded by the commanding officer, band of muſick, and artillery, marched the farewell rounds by grand diviſions, and received univerſal applauſe for their good and ſteady behaviour during their encampment.

The three regiments deſtined for Finchley Common marched out at Park-Lane gate; the others through the green and St. James's Park, over Weſtminſter-Bridge.

Upwards of 100 carts were impreſſed by the conſtables to carry the baggage.

Yeſterday in the forenoon, the Guards which did duty at the Poultry-Compter were drawn off, but 200 are ſtill continued at Grocer's Hall, which are to guard the Bank till ſome barracks can be built for them near that office.

The Court of Directors of the Bank of England have fitted up the Warrant-Office for the reception of thoſe officers who may occaſionally be there on duty. An elegant table is provided daily from the London Tavern for ſuch of the directors as are in waiting, who dine in the court-room with the officers.

SATURDAY, 12.

On Thurſday night the Guards were removed from Newgate and Guildhall, ſo that there is not any more remaining in the City but thoſe at Grocer's Hall, which are to guard the Bank.

MONDAY 21.

Admiral Knowles, who, by permiſſion of our court, preſided at the head of the Marine Department in Ruſſia, was the firſt who introduced any important regulations into the Ruſſian navy. Since that time the Ruſſians have built 12 line of battle ſhips, and four frigates.

WEDNESDAY, 23.

Yeſterday Henry Penny, for pulling down the houſe of Mrs. Connolly, in Long-Lane, Southwark, was executed in St. George's Fields, oppoſite the King's Bench priſon. He had been reſpited for a fortnight on a plea of inſanity, which not appearing to be founded in truth, orders were ſent laſt Saturday for his execution.

MARRIAGES.

July 26 EDWARD KNATCHBULL, Eſq. only ſon of Sir Edward Knatchbull, Bart. of Merſham Hatch, in Kent, to Miſs Mary Hugeſſen, ſecond daughter and coheireſs of the late William Weſtern Hugeſſen, Eſq. of Provender, in Kent.—*Aug.* 1. The Hon. William Ward, brother to Lord Viſcount Dudley and Ward, to Miſs Boville, of Great Ruſſel-Street, Bloomſbury.—7. In Dublin, Dennis Daly, Eſq. of Dromandle, to Lady Harriet Maxwell, only daughter of the late Earl of Farnham.—17. The Right Hon. Thomas Lord Grantham, late his majeſty's ambaſſadour at the court of Spain, to the Lady Mary Grey, youngeſt daughter of the Marchioneſs Grey and Ex. of Hardwicke.—Lately, at Calcutta, Sir John Doily, Bart. to Mrs. Coates, relict of the deceaſed Wm. Coates, Eſq.—Alſo the Hon. Lieut. D. Anſtruther, of 3d Brigade, to Miſs Donaldſon, of Calcutta—And Joſeph Smith, Eſq. to Miſs Moreau, of that place.

DEATHS

DEATHS.

July 21. SIR CHARLES HURFORD, Bart.—22. Miss Wright, only daughter of Alexander Wright, Esq. of Bath, and niece to the Right Hon. Lord Chedworth.—25 John Moreton, Esq. Chief Justice of Chester, Attorney-General to the queen, Deputy High Steward of the university of Oxford, and member for Wigan, in Lancashire.—29. The Lady of the Right Hon. the Earl of Hillsborough, at his lordship's house in Hanover-Square. Her ladyship was first married to the late Right Hon. Henry Bilson Legge, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and was created a peeress by the title of Baroness Stawell, which title descends to her son, the Hon. Mr. Legge, now Lord Stawell.—30. The Hon. Lady Susannah Houston, relict of Sir Thomas Houston.—*Aug.* 18. Miss Harriet Blake, youngest daughter of Sir Patrick Blake, Bart.—22. The Right Hon. Lady Dowager Cowper, mother of Lord Spencer, by whose death her ladyship's jointure of five thousand pounds a-year devolves to her son, the present Lord Cowper, now abroad on his travels.—A few days ago, at Dublin, Sir Robert Waller, Bart. one of the commissioners of his majesty's revenue.—Lately, at Calcutta, Henry Stafford Pleydell, Esq. a member of the Board of Trade—And Capt. David Smith, of 2d Brigade.

BANKRUPTS.

HIRAM HEATH, late of Birmingham, button-maker.
Thomas Black, late of Rainham, near Sittingbourn, in Kent, baker.
John Brown, of Great Strickland, in the parish of Morland Westmoreland ironmonger.
Stephen Mear, late of Compton street, St. Giles in the Fields, carpenter.
James Parry, of Fleet-street, London, linen draper.
John Hunt, of Houndsditch London, mercer.
John Gilbert the younger, of Ludgate street, London, mathematical-instrument maker.
John Shand, of Cold bath fields, St. Andrew, Holborn soapmaker.
Charles Whittingham, of Dunstable, in Bedfordshire, carrier and maltster.
John Lake, of Thorington, in Essex, grocer and linen draper.
Giles Kittier, of Ringwood, in Hants, mercer.
William Moores, of Little Marlow, in Bucks, salesman.
John Lewis Passeur the elder, and John Lewis Passeur the younger, of Melborne, in Derbyshire, copartners and partners.
William Garrod, of Hainford, in Norfolk, dealer.
Joseph Corbyn, of Southampton-street, St. Paul, Covent Garden, tailor.
Timothy Harris and John Stratton, of Wood-street, London, warehousemen and copartners.
Thomas Whitley, of St. Martin's le Grand, woollen-draper.
Thomas Walker and Anne Singleton, widow, of Abchurch-Lane, London, drug-merchants and copartners.
Edward Newton, of Morpeth, in Northumberland, money-scrivener.
William Norton, of Hall Garth, in the county of Durham, dealer in coals and lime
William Jennings, of Cheapside, London, habersher.
Denis O'Bryen, now or late of Craven-street, in the Strand, surgeon, chemist, and apothecary.
Jonah Allen, of Whittle, in the parish of Bury, in Lancashire, tanner.
Peter Clifton late of Lamberhurst, in Sussex, dealer.
George Handford, of Ayton, in Yorkshire, merchant
Joseph Hands, of Coventry, dyer.
Richard Hooper, of St. Aldates otherwise St. Toles, in Berks barge-master and coal-merchant.
Thomas Vellam, late of Oakham, in Rutlandshire, dealer.
John Wenman, late of Maidenhead Thicket, in Berks, falesman.
Alexander Robertson and James Robertson, of Lewes, in Sussex, shopkeepers and copartners.
Alexander Patterson, of Manchester, linen draper.
John Booth of Whaley, in Cheshire and David Clark of Stockport in the said county cotton-manufacturers, callico-makers, and copartners.
Bartholomew Nelson, late of King's Lynn, otherwise Lynn Regis in Norfolk merchant.
Edward Baker, late of Milverton, in Warwickshire, dealer.
Joseph Phipps, otherwise Joseph Lovel Phipps, of Ivitted Bank, in the parish of Lapley, in Staffordshire, innholder.
William Hughes, of Rudland, in the county of Flint, shopkeeper.
William Rayen, late of Raynham, in Essex, dealer.
Richard Ellison, late of Coxheath in Kent, but now of Hammersmith, in Middlesex, dealer.
John Sutton of Hitchin, in Hertfordshire, brazier and tinman.
James Harle, of Boston, in Lincolnshire, innholder.
John Lowther, late of Walcot, near Bath, mason and builder.
William Woodman, late of Warnford-Court, but now of Johnson's Court, London, merchant.
John Brown the younger, of Sandford, in Devonshire, ergemaker.
James Peck the younger, of Kingston, in Cambridge, dealer.
Thomas Allwood, late of Chesterfield, in Derbyshire, grocer.
William Chambers, late of New Bond-street St. George Hanover Square perfumer.
John Maddocks, late of Bearbinder Lane, London, broker
Joseph Harris, of Leadenhall-street London, turner.
Austin Bettridge, of Totten, in the parish of Eling, in Hants, baker
Samuel Cotton, of Stourbridge, in Worcestershire, druggist
John Shewyn, of Atherstone, in Warwickshire, innholder.
William Cowell, now or late of Liverpool, grocer.
Terry Kiernan, late of Hatton-street, but now of Islington merchant.
George Nelson, of St Swithin's Lane, London, merchant
Patrick Brown, late of Gracechurch street, London, haberdasher and milliner
Edmund White, of West Worldham, in Hants, dealer.
Thomas Howard, of Heaton Norris, in Lancashire, cotton manufacturer.
Jonathan Shaw, late of Sheffield, in Yorkshire, maltster.
Edward Wilmott, of Claverham in the parish of Yatton, in Somersetshire, dealer.
Thomas Green, of Coventry, grocer and chandler.
William Crocker, late of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, victualler.
John Purlean of Great James-street, St. Andrew, Holborn, scrivener.
Thomas Adamson now or late of East Raw in the township of Dunsley, in the parish of Whitby, in Yorkshire, common brewer.
John Ash, late of Warwick, money scrivener.
Joseph Hayles, of Bristol, victualler.
William Ody, of New Sarum, in Wilts, innholder and victualler
John Lewin Newman and Samuel Ripp, of Ave-Maria Lane London lacemen and partners.
William Baker, of Fort street, in the liberty of the Old Artillery Ground, London, weaver.
John Gilmour, of St Mary at Hill, London, merchant.
Robert Wintridge, of St. Olave, Southwark, leatherseller.
Robert Broughton, late of Newton, in the parish of Sprotbrough, in Yorkshire, common carrier
Edward Atherton, of Preston, in Lancashire, grocer and painter.

Robert Baas, of Great Yarmouth, in Norfolk, merchant,
Thomas Medlam, late of East Retford, in Nottinghamshire ironmonger
John Brown late of North Shields, in Northumberland, boatbuilder.
Thomas Granger the elder, of Hedingham Sable, in Essex dealer
Thomas James of the parish of Dew Church, in Herefordshire timber merchant
Richard Stretton, of Spalding in Lincolnshire, dealer
Joshua Lucas the younger, of Northamptan, draper.
William Nicholson, late of Croydon, in Surry, dealer in wines, spiritous and other liquors
Marmaduke Clarke, late of Wakefield in Yorkshire, dealer.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Admiralty-Office, July 1, 1780.

Extract of a letter from Admiral Sir George Brydges Rodney, Bart. to John Laforey, Esq. commissioner of his majesty's navy at Antigua, dated on board the Sandwich, at sea, St. Lucci W. by N. about ten leagues, May 16, 1780, *and transmitted by the commissioner to Mr. Stephens, in a letter dated the* 19*th.*

SIR,

I Have been this instant favoured with your two letters of the 9th of this month, which found me about ten leagues to windward of St. Lucia, turning after the enemy's fleet, in order to bring them to battle. I sailed from Gros Islet in quest of it so long ago as Saturday was se'nnight, and have been in sight of them for this week past. We have been several times so near that an engagement seemed inevitable; but they have, by the advantage of their windward station, and the superiority of the sailing of their ships, been able to avoid it till last night, when the van of our and the rear of their fleet came to an action, as they passed on different tacks.

Had not the wind fallen off several points after I tacked, the last manœuvre I made had given me the wind of them, without which I find it will be impossible to effect it.

The Albion, the leading ship, from having several ships upon her, has had a good many men killed and wounded, but is not otherwise materially hurt; no more than Admiral Rowley, nor the three or four ships of his division which were engaged. Several of the enemy's ships were so roughly handled, that they have taken themselves considerably to windward, and are now at a distance on our weather-bow.

Admiralty-Office July 29, 1780.

Extract of a letter from Captain John Harvey, of his majesty's ship Panther, to Mr. Stephens, dated Gibraltar Bay, June 8, 1780.

NOTHING material has happened here necessary for their lordships information, since Com. Elliot sailed, till the 7th inst. when about one in the morning his majesty's ship Enterprise, whose captain I directed to moor northward of the new mole, to prevent any attack on the ships and vessels here, made the signal of an enemy's approach. Seven ships or vessels were immediately perceived to be set on fire, and coming towards the New Mole. Some of the fireships drove, and others were by the boats of the Enterprise, St. Fermin and Ordnance transports, all towed by two o'clock to the southward of the New Mole. The largest went on shore in Roscia Bay. Four of them drifting towards the Panther, lying off Roscia, her boats were sent to grapple them, which they soon effected, and towed them on shore. At half past two, discovering two vessels making towards the Panther, several guns with round and grape shot, were fired at them, on which they were set on fire. The boats without difficulty, in a little time towed them clear: one of them, a brig, got on shore at Europa Point; the other, a ship, drove to sea. Though the enemy had the most favourable wind, weather, &c. for their purpose, yon will please to acquaint their lordships, not the least damage has been done to the shipping, nor had we a single man hurt. A constant fire from all the ships and the garrison was kept upon the enemy's galleys and boats, which were very numerous; but the darkness of the night prevented our discovering what execution was done. By what remains of the several vessels, and the species of stores and combustibles unconsumed, it is evident no labour or expence has been spared in their equipment. The largest ship is about 117 feet in the keel. had two tier of ports, and was about the size of a 50 gun ship. One ship appeared to be about 300 tons, another of about 200, four brigs, and two small vessels.

By the flames of the fireships we observed several ships standing off and on the entrance of the bay, which at day-light we found to be the Spanish Rear-Admiral Barcello, in a ship of the line, with two frigates, and several xebecques and other armed vessels. They sailed in the night from Algezir, with a view of intercepting any ship that might have been obliged to go out of the bay. A ship of the line likewise sailed the day before from that place to the eastward, as is supposed with the same design. In the morning the Spanish Admiral, with the frigates and xebecques, returned and anchored at Algezir where he now remains.

Admiralty-Office. August 5. Sir James Wallace, captain of his majesty's ship Nonsuch, in a letter to Mr. Stephens, dated at Falmouth the 1st instant, gives an account that while his boats were employed in burning a frigate off the Loire (which proved to be the Legere) he observed three sail to the N. W. making signals to each other, which he immediately gave chace, and about midnight came up with and closely eng-

one of them; that after a defence of more than two hours she struck, and proved to be La Belle Paule, mounted with 32 guns 12 pounders, commanded by the Chevalier Kerarion, and 275 men; that the captain and 24 men were killed, the second captain, with several other officers and men, to the amount of 50, were wounded; and that the Monsuch had three men killed, and ten wounded, two of whom have since died.

The frigates which were in company, but separated, were L'Amiable, of 32, guns eight pounders; and La Rossinolle, of 20 guns, six pounders.

Admiralty-Office, Aug. 12, 1780.

Extract of a letter from Commodore Johnstone, dated on board his majesty's ship Romney, in the Tagus, the 15th of July, 1780, *to Mr. Stephens.*

HIS majesty's ship Romney arrived here on the 8th of July, and brought in with her the Pearle, a French king's frigate of 18 guns and 138 men, commanded by Monsr. Le Chevalier de Breignou.

The Romney had before sent here the Artois, another French frigate, of 40 Guns and 460 men. The Artois was taken on the 1st of July off Cape Finisterre, after a sharp well conducted action of 45 minutes, which does honour both to Captain Home and the ship's company under his command. The Romney had two men wounded; the Artois had 20 killed and 40 wounded. The Pearle was taken on the 6th, off Vigo, after a chase of five hours.

The Artois is by far the finest frigate I ever saw, carrying 24, 18 and 9 pounders; she is quite new, and bigger than the Romney in all her dimensions, and is furnished with a superabundance of all kind of stores. She was fitted out by the province of Artois, and supplied with officers and men by the King of France; and these were in the receipt of pay both from the king and the county of Artois. She was commanded by a respectable experienced officer in the king's navy, Monsr. Le Febre, who had retired to his estate, which is considerable; but upon being unanimously recommended by the county to this command, he had accepted of it, and now served without any pay or emolument whatsoever, so that the eyes of the public in France were very much turned upon the success of this ship, being upon a new construction, and a new kind of establishment, which was calculated to induce the other counties to follow the example of Artois.

Admiralty-Office, Aug. 19, 1780. Admiral Geary, with part of the fleet under his command, arrived yesterday ar Spithead, and is then expecting the remainder, with a prize ship, letter of marque, called Le Comte de Hallwiel, 350 tons, 24 guns, and 80 men, bound from Cape François to Bourdeaux, having on board some sugar, coffee, and indigo; also an english brig, her prize, bound from Newfoundland to Lisbon, and a lugger privateer, taken the 17th instant, off Peterall Point, called La Sauterelle, of eight guns and 56 men.

Copy of a letter from Captain William Peere Williams, of his majesty's ship Flora, to Mr. Stephens, dated at Falmouth the 15th of August, 1780.

SIR,

I Beg you will communicate to the lords commissioners of the Admiralty the following particulars, which I have the pleasure of transmitting to you from this port, where contrary winds have obliged me to put in.

On Thursday the 10th inst. at half past four in the afternoon, standing in under Ushant, in quest of the fleet, the wind at that time about E. N. E. we discovered through the haze a square-rigged vessel and cutter under our lee, lying-to, with their heads to the northward, distant from us about four miles; whereupon we made sail, beat to quarters, and edged towards them, which the ship perceiving, wore, hauled to the wind, backed her mizen top-sail, and waited our approach, the cutter working off and on. At ten minutes past five we got a-breast of her, and, within two cables length, upon showing our colours, received her fire, which we instantly returned, and continued briskly on both sides for about an hour, gradually near each other; when our wheel being shot away, our shrowds, back stays and running rigging much cut, we dropped on board of her, and continued the engagement in that position about 15 minutes; the enemy then deserting their great guns, attempted to board us, but we instantly repulsed them with loss. Our people boarded them in return, sword in hand, struck their colours, and in a short time took possession of the ship, which proved to be a French frigate called La Nymphe, commanded by the Chevalier Du Remain, who died the same evening of the wounds he received in the action. She is four years old, is copper-bottomed, mounts 32 guns, though pierced for 40, and her compliment consisted of 291 men. She had been only four days out of Brest, and was employed upon the reconnoitring service off that port.

Before I conclude my letter I beg leave to add, that my officers and people in general showed the greatest coolness and intrepidity on this occasion, and indeed merit more encomiums than I can find words to express; their conduct will, I flatter myself, meet with their lordships approbtaion, and recommend them to their future favours.

I am, &c.

W. P. WILLIAMS

Return

Return of the killed and wounded on board the Flora.

Killed. Mr. Biſſet, midſhipman 1. Seamen 6. Marines 2. Total killed andwounded 27. Seaman ſince dead 1. Marines 2.

N. B. The Flora mounted 36 guns, and had on board when the action began 259 men.

On board La Nymphe. Killed. Firſt captain, ſecond ditto, firſt lieutenant 3. Other officers, ſeamen, and marines, 60. Total 63.

Wounded. The ſecond lieutenant, two officers of marines, two volunteers 5. Other officers, ſeamen, and Marines 63. Total killed and wounded 131.

Admiralty-Office, Aug. 26, 1780.

Copy of a letter from Capt. Macbride, of his majeſty's ſhip Bienfaiſant, to Mr. Stephens, dated at ſea, Aug. 13, 1780

SIR,

I Wrote to you, for the information of their lordſhips, on my arrival at Cork, the intelligence I had received, and the ſteps I intended to take in conſequence. The Charon arrived on the 11th inſtant. I ſailed with the convoy next day, having the Charon, Licorne, and Huſſar in company. As many of the convoy ſtill remained, I ordered the Licorne and Huſſar to keep off the harbour's mouth to haſten them, whilſt the Bienfaiſant and Charon lay-to with thoſe that were out. At daylight we had driven down as far as the Old Head of Kinſale, when I obſerved a large ſail in the ſouth eaſt in chaſe of ſome of the convoy; he was ſoon chaſed in turn, the Charon in company; the other two frigates were out of ſight off Cork. About half paſt ſeven we came up with her. It it ſomething ſingular, that the action on both ſides began with the muſquetry; he hoiſted Engliſh colours, and kept his fire: I determined to do the ſame: as we ranged within piſtol ſhot ſome converſation paſſed between us. In this mode we got ſo far forward on his bow, that neither his bow nor our quarter guns would bear. Being certain what the ſhip was, I then ordered the ſmall arms on the poop to begin; ſhe returned it, and hoiſted her proper colours. It was ſome little time before I could regulate my ſail, and place my ſhips: they had determined to board us, and acted ſo to favour the deſign. It was a daring though unſucceſsful attempt. After an hour and ten minutes ſmart action, her rigging and ſails cut to pieces, 21 men killed and 35 wounded, ſhe ſtruck, and proved to be the Comte D'Artois, of 64 guns, and upwards of 644 men, a private ſhip of war, commanded by the Chevalier Clonard, a Lieutenant de Vaiſſeaux, who was ſlightly wounded in the action. His brothers, the one a colonel, the other colonel en ſecond, in the Iriſh Legion, of that name, are on board; likewiſe a Lieutenant Perry of the Monarth; and the people who were taken on board the Margaretta prize. The Bienfaiſant had three killed, and 22 wounded; furniture cut of courſe; but the maſts and yards not materially injured. There was one man ſlightly wounded in the Charon. I brought-to to refit; and the convoy of 99 ſail, proceeded on with a very freſh and fair wind. The Licorne is in company: the ſteady gallantry of my officers and men did them honour: I beg in particular to recommend my firſt Lieutenant Mr. Thomas Lewis to their lordſhips notice. I am, ſir,

Your moſt obedient humble ſervant.

JOHN MACBRIDE.

The following letter was ſent by Mr. Stephens, ſecretary of the Admiralty, to the maſter of Lloyd's Coffee-Houſe, for the information of the merchants, &c. but not inſerted in the London Gazette.

Admiralty-Office, Aug. 22, 1780.

"CAPT. MOUTRAY, of his majeſty's ſhip the Ramillies, which ſailed from Plymouth on the 19th of laſt month with the trade bound for the Eaſt and Weſt Indies, has in his letter of the 9th inſt. acquainted my lords commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that on the night before he unfortunately fell in with a fleet, which proved to be the combined fleets of France and Spain, in Lat. 36. 40. N. Long. 15. W. from London, and that there is the greateſt reaſon to apprehend that nearly the whole of the convoy were taken.

"The lieutenant of the Thetis, who brings this intelligence, relates, that the Britiſh Queen, and one other ſhip, name unknown, were in company with the Ramillies and Southampton when the Thetis parted from them. I am, ſir, Your humble ſervant,

P. STEPHENS."

COUNTY NEWS.

Norwich, July 29.

IN the violent ſtorm laſt Tueſday ſe'ennight, we hear great damage was done in many parts of the country of Norfolk, by the hail and lightning, the hailſtones at Edgfield, or more properly pieces of ice (being near four inches over) having broken almoſt all the windows in the parſonage houſe, and ſeveral farm-houſes in that town ſuffered greatly; at Wells a horſe was ſtruck dead by the lightning on the marſh there, and other damage done in that neighbourhood.

Briſtol Aug. 16. Laſt Wedneſday a man at Llannedy, near Swanſea, in Glamorganſhire, was ſtruck dead by lightening as he was making hay in a field. When he was diſcovered he was covered over with hay on fire, which was ſuppoſed to be in his arms when ſtruck. The ſwivel that held the chain of his watch was burnt aſunder, and a ſmall round hole in

the outer caſe was burnt through, and ed faſt to the inner caſe; but not the ſt ſign of burning on his body or his thes, except a very ſmall ſpot on his ſhirt ar his watch.

On Wedneſday laſt, during a dreadful ſtorm thunder and lightning, 18 ſheep and one ſe, belonging to the widow Pritchard's, of ncais, near Uſk, in Monmouthſhire, were lled on the ſpot, they all being aſſembled gether under a pear-tree to avoid the ſtorm. nd the ſame day two horſes were killed by e lightening in a ſtable near Pontypool.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, Aug. 12.

A Cauſe concerning the liberty of the ſubject, which has been ſome time in dependence before the Court of Seſſion, was termined on Thurſday:

About two years ago a mob aſſembled at ontroſe, in order to obſtruct the ſhipping me meal at that port. Five men were en apprehended, and adjudged, by the ſtices, under the authority of the impreſs act, ſerve as ſoldiers. Theſe men were taken om among the mob, for not diſperſing after e riot act had been twice read; but it did t appear that they were otherwiſe concern- then as lookers-on; at leaſt there was no idence of their being active in the riot, d they followed occupations by which they t a liveliſhood. An action for their recoring their liberty, and for damages againſt e juſtices, was brought by theſe five men, r the illegal exerciſe of the powers inveſted the ſaid juſtices by the ſtatute. The eadings of the counſel on both ſides were ry able and ingenious; ſome informalities pear to have been committed by the juſtices, hich were not warranted by the ſtatute, hich as it encroaches on the liberty of e ſubject, it was contended, ought be liberally interpreted. The court, ter hearing parties at great length, diſarged the five men, but deferred the nſideration of damages till the next meetg in November.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

From the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Annapolis May 26.

THE following is an extract of a letter from the congreſs to his Excellency overnor Lee, May 11. [Circular.]

SIR,

"THE congreſs have received authentick formation, that his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty preparing to ſend a powerful naval and nd force to ſome part of the continent of orth America. This force, generouſly lculated either to produce a diverſion in our favour, or to forward the operation of our arms, by being directed to the ſame object, may either, by our exertions, be made the means of delivering our country in the courſe of the campaign from the ravages of war, or being rendered ineffectual through our ſupineneſs, ſerve only to ſully the reputation of our arms, to defeat the benevolent intention of our great ally, and to diſgrace our confederacy in the eyes of Europe.

"Every ſtate that reflects upon the depreciation of the currency, and their own deficiency in the payment of their taxes, muſt neceſſarily conclude, that the treaſury is exhauſted. The military departments are at a ſtand for want of money to put them in motion. The congreſs have no reſources, but in your ſpirit and virtue; upon this they confidently rely. You know the value of the prize for which you contend, nor need you be informed how much you are intereſted in a ſpeedy termination of this diſtreſſing and expenſive war.

"But as the ſmalleſt diſappointment in the requiſitions they make, may be attended with the moſt ſerious conſequences, they have endeavoured to limit their demands, ſo as not to exceed your power to comply with them."

In general aſſembly of Penſylvania, Thurſday June 1, 1780.

"Whereas the exigencies which may ariſe in a ſtate of war are frequently of a nature that require ſuch ſudden and extraordinary exertions, as are impoſſible for the legiſlative body to provide for by the ordinary courſe of law: therefore, reſolved unanimouſly, that during the receſs of this houſe, ſhould the circumſtances of the war make it neceſſary, the preſident or vice preſident in council be authoriſed and empowered to declare martial-law, ſo far as the ſame may be conducive to the publick ſecurity, and to the ſafety and defence of the good and faithful citizens of this commonwealth.

THOMAS PAINE,
Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

In council, Philadelphia, June 6.

"Whereas in the preſent ſtate of publick affairs it may be neceſſary to make extraordinary exertions for the ſupply of the army, and ſupporting other meaſures which may be adopted for the ſafety and ſecurity of the ſtate in its freedom and independence, and it will be juſt and reaſonable that, in the execution of ſuch meaſures, a diſcrimination ſhould be made between thoſe who have manifeſted their attachment to their country in the preſent conteſt with Great Britain, and thoſe of a contrary character: whereupon,

"Reſolved, that it be recommended to all perſons who have ſhown their allegiance to the ſtate, by taking an oath or affirmation of fidelity

fidelity to it, and of their abjuration of the king of Great-Britian, to keep their certificates thereof ready to be produced on the ſhorteſt notice: and to all perſons who have loſt their certificates, to obtain duplicates, or to give ſuch aſſurances ſo as to obtain certificates, or they may be in danger of loſing the indulgence and diſtinction to which they are juſtly entitled.

T. MATLACK, ſecretary."

In council, Philadelphia June 6.

"Whereas the reſidence of the wives and children of thoſe perſons who have joined the enemy has at all times proved inconvenient to the publick intereſts, in conſequence, of the correſpondence and intercourſe which has been conſtantly preſerved; and as it has become too dangerous to be longer permitted or connived at

Reſolved, that publick notice be given to ſuch perſons that they depart this ſtate within ten days, and any of them remaining after that time will not be deemed as entitled to any protection, but liable to be proceeded againſt as enemies of the ſtate.

T. MATLACK, ſecretary."

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

ACCOUNTS have been received from Auſtrian Moldavia, that the locuſts which appeared in autumn laſt in the diſtrict of Herza, in that province, having then depoſited their eggs, they now appear in thouſand times greater number than laſt year, and are two inches long; they are divided into three formidable armies the firſt extends ſeven leagees in length, and nine in breadth, from Herza to Potuſhan, the ſecond extends from the Roman to the Danube, which is about eight leagues, and the third from Jaſſy to Beſſarabia: they have deſtroyed all the graſs, fruit, and even the leaves of the foreſt trees, but have not yet touched the vines or the wheat; they are as yet too young to fly, and if, when they riſe, the wind ſhould ſet towards Auſtrian Moldavia, that fine country will be ruined.

A late ſtate of the French armies and fleets aſcertains the number of troops (including the militia) to be 318,000 men; the ſeamen enrolled amount to 84,000; the licenced ſeamen in the fiſheries and merchants ſervice are computed at 62,000. Thus, it appears, that 464,000 are withdrawn from agriculture and manufactures. Of this number 402,000 are paid by government, at the average expence of 22 ſous per day per man, including pay, clothing, and neceſſaries. This amounts to the daily ſum of 442,200 livres, or 161,403,000 livres a year, which turned into Engliſh money at Par, makes 4,700,262l. 10s. beſides the immenſe expence of building and repairing ſhips, wear and tear, ordnance, naval and military ſtores, &c.

A letter from Paris ſays, that on the 2d of June laſt, the village of Jurvielle, ſituated at the foot of the Pyrenees, in the valley of Arbouſt, was conſumed by fire. It was compoſed of 23 houſes, a church, and 54 barns. The fire began in the houſe of the curate, and its progreſs was the more rapid, as a high wind blew the flames on the village, ſo that all aſſiſtance was vain. Four perſons periſhed, and nine were more or leſs hurt. The number of victims would have been greater, but for the courage of two fathers, one of whom braved death to ſave his ſon, and the other jumped out of a window with his. There remains of that village only half a houſe, the ſanctuary of the church, and two barns. The unfortunate curate could not ſurvive this diſaſter when he ſaw the flames communicate to the houſes adjoining to his, he cried out, "the village is loſt; my houſe is the cauſe of it; let it be burnt down; but give aſſiſtance to others," and then expired.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have been favoured with two tranſlations of the learned Biſhop of London's epitaph on his daughter—by Philoleutbus and Damnonienſis; the editor requeſts the favour, from one of the gentlemen, of a copy of the original, as it will be proper to inſert it with the tranſlation.

The Rural Proſpect was not omitted laſt month from forgetfulneſs, but on account of its length; the writer will now find it corrected and abridged, the lines ſtruck out were frequent repetitions on the ſame object. See ſtreams *and* rivers *in the poem.*

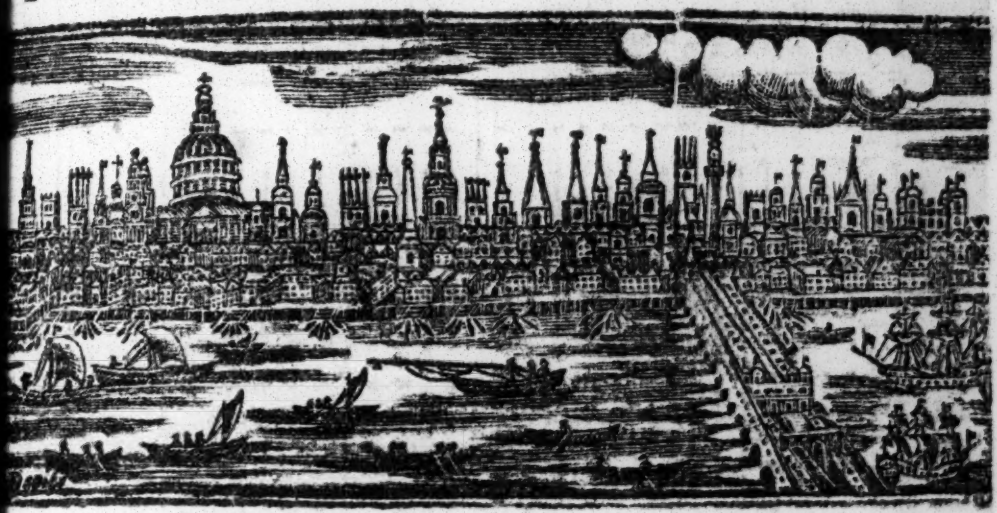
THELYPTHORA, *or a treatiſe on female ruin, by an eminent divine, muſt be ſtudied with that attention, which the novelty and importance of the ſubject requires. An extract of a remarkable nature, and an ample review of this extraordinary publication, may be expected in our next.*

Lecture IX. On Modern Hiſtory was received too late for this month.

The poetical favours from Cincinnatus are highly acceptable.

The ſon's Elegy for the loſs of a mother, and the two little printed poems ſent ſome time ſince by the ſame writer, are, upon attentive inſpection, found to be too incorrect for our Magazine.

THE LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN's Monthly Intelligencer.

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An elegant Engraving of THOMAS HOLLIS, Esq. F.R.A.SS.

AND

An accurate Map of ROXBURGHSHIRE, in SCOTLAND.

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D.	Bank Stock.	3 per C. reduced	3 per C. consols	3½ per C. 1758	Lon. A.	Short An. 1778.	India Stock	India Ann.	India Bonds.	South Sea Stock	South Sea New An.	Navy B. Disc.	Lottery Tick.	Scrip.	Omni. Prem.	Exchq. Bills.	Wind. at Deal	Weathr London
29	115	61 ⅛	61 ⅞	61 ⅞	16 ¾	12 ⅛			23			11 ½	13 7 0	76 ¾		6	N E	Fair
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28																		

AVERAGE PRICES of GRAIN, by the Standard WINCHESTER Bushel.

Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.

London Mag. Sept.

Mr. Thomas Hollis.

THE LONDON MAGAZINE, FOR SEPTEMBER, 1780.

SELECT PASSAGES FROM THE MEMOIRS OF THE LATE THOMAS HOLLIS, Esq.

See our Review of New Publications in the July Magazine, page 330.

(With an engraved Portrait.)

IN the Review of the above mentioned Memoirs, a general ſketch of that capital work was given, and we promiſed to lay before our readers ſome paſſages in his life, which would further illuſtrate the uncommon excellence of this genuine patriot and friend to mankind.

It is by the ſelection of the following intereſting ſubjects, that we flatter ourſelves, they will find that promiſe fulfilled to their entire ſatisfaction.

Mr. Hollis inherited from his family, a very ample fortune, acquired by honeſt induſtry, his great grandfather being a white-ſmith, at Rotherham, in the county of York, his deſcendants were merchants in London; and having been ſucceſsful in life, it is remarkable, that they all employed conſiderable portions of their wealth in acts of benevolence to public ſocieties and private individuals. Their greateſt benefactions were to New England, particularly to the Havard College, in the county of Cambridge; and it ſhould be remembered, to the honour of theſe worthy men, that their donations to that college were conferred without any excluſive conditions relative to religious ſects or denominations, though their own opinions were different from thoſe of the curators of that *once* reſpectable ſeminary; in which they were moſt nobly followed by their deſcendant, the late Mr. Hollis, who, far from valuing himſelf on what he uſed to call the *parchment honours* of anceſtry, raiſed himſelf to a degree of veneration and admiration, beyond the power of nobility, of birth, or titles to confer, by adopting and purſuing the truly noble plan of his predeceſſors, laying out his fortune in promoting the public honour, reputation, and ſubſtantial utility of his country, and in conſtant exertions of his benevolence to the neceſſitous and the worthy at home and abroad, with the moſt impartial and diſintereſted liberality.

Mr. Hollis was born in London, April 14th, 1720, and it ſhould ſeem, that he very early imbibed that ardent love of liberty, and freedom of ſentiment, which ſo ſtrongly marked his character through life. In a letter to a friend, he ſays, "Even when a boy at ſchool, I uſed to rob nature of her reſt, to read Plutarch, honeſt Plutarch. To him I owe, I willingly confeſs, the fineſt diſpoſitions of my mind; but he has ſpoiled me utterly for the times and their affection."

The firſt inſtance we have of his benevolent temper, and public ſpirit, is, his ſubſcribing fifty guineas to the veteran ſcheme for the relief and accomodation of the ſoldiers employed in ſupporting the rebellion in 1745, the rigour of the ſeaſon requiring a ſupply of cloathing, and other neceſſaries, not provided for the regular troops by the ordinary allowances of government. He was at this time a ſtudent at law in Lincoln's Inn, and a period of life about twenty-five, when moſt young gentlemen of fortune find far other employments for their money. A ſingular anecdote is annexed to the account of this benefaction.

That attempt (the Rebellion) to overturn the free conſtitution of this country, and the Proteſtant religion eſtabliſhed in it, ſeems to have made deep and laſting impreſſions upon Mr. Hollis's mind. For in his diary is the following entry, "October 31, 1765, this evening died His Royal Highneſs William Duke of Cumberland, a worthy man, whoſe memory will be always reſpected by the ſons of liberty, for the great ſervices he rendered to theſe nations, in ſuppreſſing the rebellion of 1745." In June 1766, there appeared the following paragraph in ſome of the public papers, undoubtedly by Mr.

Hollis's means: "The ſubſcription towards an equeſtrian ſtatue of his late Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, which has been opened ſeveral weeks at different bankers in this metropolis, amounts only to *ſix guineas and a half* (five of which, it is believed, Mr. Hollis ſubſcribed). *Tempora mutantur et nos mutamur in illis!*" Well might he make this ſhrewd remark, for many thouſands are ſtill living who recollect the univerſal panic of the inhabitants of London, when the rebel army had advanced as far ſouthward as Derby; and the aſtoniſhing acclamations with which the duke was received upon his return from Scotland after his victory at Culloden. Had a ſubſcription then been opened for a ſtatue to have been put up after his death, whenever that event ſhould take place, it is moſt likely that ſixty thouſand, inſtead of ſix guineas, would have been ſubſcribed. But we were then an Engliſh nation, and our court was compoſed of Engliſhmen!

No tranſaction in the life of Mr. Hollis reflects greater luſtre on his character, than the following letter he wrote from Naples in the year 1751, in anſwer to one he had received from his ſteward, informing him, that a living in his gift was likely to become vacant. It exhibits an example of diſintereſtedneſs and honour, in the diſcharge of a moſt important truſt, that will be rarely imitated; if, however, the publication of this letter is the occaſion of adding only one more to the number of ſuch worthy patrons, it will be an eſſential ſervice rendered to deſerving clergymen, and thoſe who may thereby become their pariſhioners.

It ſhould be premiſed, that certain applications were made to him by other perſons, to diſpoſe of the next preſentation to this benefice, to which he gave the following anſwer: "I never had the leaſt intention of that kind, nor have, it being one of the laſt ways that would occur to me of making money. Though, this ſaid, I do not mean to reflect on thoſe gentlemen who ſell next preſentations; for, undoubtedly, they have ſuch a right, if they pleaſe to exerciſe it."

Copy of the Letter to his Steward.

"TO tell the truth, I am not the leaſt engaged with reſpect to this living, nor will be haſtily; and you may depend upon it, that *that* ſhall be the perſon choſen, who ſhall appear, to my underſtanding to poſſeſs the greater number of right qualities befitting a clergyman and a man, without being ſwayed by any other motive whatever; and I cannot help acquainting you with ſome of thoſe qualities that I ſhall wiſh to find in a clergyman: for——

Firſt, that his morals be irreproachable; ſecondly, that he be of a mild and tractable diſpoſition; thirdly, that he be moderately learned; fourthly, that he be undoubtedly a Whig, in its moſt extenſive ſenſe, that is, an advocate for the civil and religious rights of mankind, without being actuated by the narrow views of a party; fifthly, that he ſhould conſider his pariſh, not only as a place that is to procure ſuch an annual income, but alſo as a place to which he owes a duty, and that of the higheſt nature; and conſequently, that he will do his utmoſt of himſelf, and not by any ſubſtitute, to introduce, maintain, and cheriſh in it, whatever is virtuous and good; ſixthly, that as to his age, he be neither old nor young; as to his perſon, that he be rather of an agreeable aſpect, and that he has a clear and ſweet voice. Divers others might be added to the preceding qualities, but theſe ſhall ſuffice at preſent. You know, the living of —— is —— a year; this income, to my idea, is a ſufficient, nay, a handſome and ample proviſion for a clergyman, and may, if I may ſo ſay, command a good one. This being the caſe, I ſhall expect of the perſon whom I ſhall preſent, the following things: firſt, that he reſigns all other livings that he may have, and content himſelf with this alone; ſecondly, that he ſhall reſide upon the living, and conſtantly ſerve it himſelf, except in caſe of ſickneſs; thirdly, that he ſhall promiſe, before his being preſented, verbally, upon his honour, in the preſence of ſome people of character, and in writing by a letter to me (for I ſcorn to tie him down more formally, as others have done in like caſes) that if at any time hereafter he ſhall chooſe to except any other living, ſinecure, or church preferment, in that caſe he will directly and precedingly reſign the living of——. You ſee, Mr. Maber, I am pretty nice as to my clergyman; but, being a patron, I look upon myſelf as under a truſt to diſpoſe of it to a becoming object; and there is the greater reaſon for me to be particularly careful how this living may be diſpoſed of (having always

profeſſed myſelf a Diſſenter, though without any thing in common with the generality of Diſſenters, except the name) leſt the world ſhould think partial or intereſted."

The living did not become vacant till after Mr. Hollis returned home, when a clergyman, who thought himſelf qualified to anſwer his wiſhes in every reſpect, made the proper application to him, and was accepted. This gentleman's letter does him great honour; it is too long for inſertion in this place; and as neither his name nor that of the living are mentioned in the memoirs, perhaps from delicacy, as we ſuppoſe he is the preſent incumbent, the omiſſion is the leſs material.

In Mr. Hollis's Diary, April 14th, 1760, is thus noted, "Entered the forty-firſt year of my age. Reviſed, the tranſactions of the laſt year, as they appear in theſe papers. By no means content with them; my ſituation diſagreeable to me of late on many accounts, and likely to continue ſo for ſome time. Hope, however, to keep up full ſpirits to amend my plan, and tread more firmly than ever the path of active and extenſive virtue." What a genuine ſpirit of Chriſtian humility, and pure philanthropy, breathes through the whole of this memorandum!

October 25th, 1760, there is the following entry in his Diary: "This day died ſuddenly his Majeſty King George the Second, a prince endowed with many virtues; under whoſe reign I have paſſed the principal part and flower of my life, in peace, and full ſecurity, and happineſs. If to theſe virtues certain biaſſes and imperfections have been owned, they ſhould be conſidered as the effects of natural temper and education, of the vicious age in which he lived, and of the weak and wicked principles of ſome various miniſters and courtiers, by whom he was obſtructed and ſurrounded. May his grandſon, a youth of fine diſpoſitions, avoid his imperfections, and excel his virtues, and purſue and adhere to, unſwervingly, every manly and regal accompliſhment! May his pattern be that of *Alfred*, as *hiſtoriated* by the incomparable John Milton! And may he be ſupported effectually in his meaſures and undertakings throughout a long and glorious reign, by wiſe and faithful parliaments and miniſters, and by the affections of his people; that the conſtitution may be preſerved, the age reformed, ſcience and art encouraged, poſterity attended to, mankind in general benefited, and he himſelf be poſſeſſed, by theſe means, of that ſuperior and nobleſt felicity that human nature can admit."

Reflections of this tendency, thrown out without a witneſs, but the all-conſcious eye and ear of the Almighty, afford the moſt inconteſtible evidence of an heart and ſpirit totally alienated from all party views and conſiderations, and firmly bent upon promoting human felicity by every laudable means, without reſpect of perſons, and without giving honour to whom honour is *not* due, or withholding it from thoſe to whom it is.

Mr. Hollis was a zealous ſupporter of the Proteſtant religion, and believing that the principles of Popery have a tendency to ſubvert the religious and civil liberties of mankind, he carefully noted its encroachments and progreſs in theſe kingdoms. His opinion of our ſtateſmen and dignified clergy, upon this ſubject, in a letter to his friend, Dr. Mayhew, written in 1763, has been verified ſince his death, by the favours and indulgences granted to the Roman Catholics, even by act of parliament.

"All the miniſters of my time (ſays he) have ſought the parliamentary intereſt of the wealthier Papiſts, have enjoyed it, and connived at their practices and perverſions. The biſhops and clergy on promotion, obſerving this procedure, as alſo from other motives, have taken the tone, and connived likewiſe at theſe practices and perverſions." It appears, from ſeveral parts of Mr. Hollis's correſpondence with Dr. Mayhew of Boſton, that he clearly foreſaw the miſchiefs that would ariſe from the Stamp Act, and was inſtrumental in procuring its repeal, but he diſliked the Declaratory Act annexed to the repeal. He foretold the ſeparation of the colonies from the mother-country, if harſh meaſures ſhould be purſued by the latter, and took every opportunity to warn adminiſtration and the public againſt the fatal error of going to war with them.

To conclude, as it is not poſſible to ſpecify within any moderate compaſs, the numerous and extenſive exertions of this truly great private man for the ſervice of his own country, of foreign ſtates, and of worthy individuals at home

home and abroad, we ſhall content ourſelves with having produced ſufficient evidence to prove, that he deſerved the epithet of, *The good* Mr. Hollis. And that—

"An honeſt man (independent of title, or public offices of dignity and truſt in the ſtate) is the nobleſt work of God."

M.

THE HYPOCHONDRIACK. No. XXXVI.

En iterum me rura vocant dulceſque receſſus. AMALTHEI Eclog.

"Again the country's ſoft retreats invite."

WHATEVER diſputes there may be amongſt antiquarians, politicians, or philoſophers, as to the original ſtate of man, it is clear that the country life was before the city life. In none of the numerous fantaſtical conjectures has it ever been figured, that a *city* upon this globe was eternal, or was even coeval with the creation. All have agreed in believing, that the human race exiſted firſt in the open fields. The progreſs has probably been too regularly traced in every book upon the ſubject, where we find *firſt* the ſtate of hunting and fiſhing; *ſecondly*, the ſtate of paſturage; *thirdly*, the ſtate of agriculture; and *fourthly*, the ſtate of commerce, with all the concomitant circumſtances of art and civilization.—All theories, or ſyſtems, will, I believe, be found more regular than reality.

The happineſs of a country life has been fondly exhibited in a wonderful variety of beautiful deſcription by the poets, and other writers of warm imagination. Virgil exclaims,

O fortunati nimium ſua ſi bona norunt
Agricolæ—

"O happy if he knew his happy ſtate,
The ſwain—" DRYDEN.

Why they ſhould be too happy, as it is in the original, though Dryden has omitted it, I do not well ſee; but it is plain they are not ſo; for they have not the requiſite which Virgil himſelf admits to be neceſſary; to wit, a conſciouſneſs of the good things in their poſſeſſion. The truth is, that the happineſs of a country life has been pictured by thoſe who have not always enjoyed it; and I have a notion is not ſo much in the country itſelf as in change and by compariſon. The ſource of it, however expanded and diverſified, is all contained in the fine paſſage of Milton's Paradiſe Loſt:

"As one who long in populous city pent,
Where houſes thick, and ſewers annoy the air,
Forth iſſuing on a ſummer's morn, to breathe
Among the pleaſant villages and farms,
Adjoin'd from each thing met, conceiven de-
light:
The ſmell of grain, or tedded graſs, or kine,
Or dairy; each rural ſight, each rural ſound."

The innocent pleaſures of the ſenſes, and mere tranquillity of mind, may be enjoyed more perfectly in the country than in the town; and therefore they who are ſatiated and jaded, and ſigh for *repoſe*, delight their fancies with rural felicity. But animated intellectual pleaſure muſt be ſought in cities; that is, amongſt numbers of people aſſembled together, and having their powers and faculties excited by the vivifying motives of gain, ambition, emulation, and every thing elſe, by which we find men urged on to extraordinary exertions and attainments.

"The city ſwarms intenſe the public haunt,
Full of each theme, and warm with mixt diſ-
courſe." THOMSON.

In ſome reſpects therefore life is better in the country; in ſome reſpects better in town. Yet it muſt be allowed, that as civilization advances, towns increaſe; and in ſome nations, as in Spain, it is almoſt univerſal, that the people, from the higheſt to the loweſt ranks, live in cities and in villages. It muſt alſo be allowed, that the deſcriptions of the happineſs of a country life ſeem all to originate from a ſtate of mind ſomewhat indolent, feeble, and timid; for they dwell upon freedom from the "cares of life," which, however paradoxical it may ſeem in Dr. Young to ſay ſo, are indeed "comforts" to men of active ſpirits—and reſt on quietneſs and ſecurity, and hear the din of war only at a diſtance. The well-known paſſage in Horace,

Orus quando ego te aſpiciam quandoque licebit
Nunc veterum libris nunc ſomno et inertibus
horis
Ducere ſolicitæ jucunda oblivia vitæ.

"And oft with fervent wiſh repeat,
When ſhall I ſee my ſweet retreat!
Oh! when with books of ſages deep,
Sequeſter'd eaſe, and gentle ſleep,

et oblivion, bliſsful balm,
uſy cares of life becalm," FRANCIS.

effuſion of an inconſtant mind,
of change, and flying from an ex-
f voluptuous gaiety to ſerene ſtill-
and backwards and forwards al-
tely, as he fairly owns,

Tibur amem ventoſus Tibure Romam.

onſtant as the wind, I various rove,
bur, Rome; at Rome, I Tibur love."
FRANCIS.

Horace was *one of us*—a *Hypochon-*
k, without queſtion, though bleſt
brilliant rays. The country ap-
to have relieved him at times,
exhauſted and confounded by the
ation and hurry of Rome; and
is a fine expreſſion in his Epiſtle
Steward, *Mihi me reddetis agelli*,
y farm, which reſtores me to my-

the paſſage above quoted, where
ſhes ſo eagerly for the country, it
e obſerved, that a mere quieſcent
s his main object. Study, to be
has a ſhare, but ſleep and idleneſs
oſe two parts of the happy life.
emember having endeavoured ſeri-
to maintain in converſation, many
ago, againſt a writer of ſome note,
s himſelf a prodigy, for inceſſant
ty of mind, either in wiſdom or
that the pleaſure of pure idle-
was now and then very great. I
aughed at for this thought, and I
to fear it was abſurd; for a vo-
flight in Horace will not bear up
inion. I have, however, had the
action to find the thought juſtified
e authority of Cicero, Lib. II. De
Mihi liber non videtur qui non
ando nihil agit; in qua permaneo
tia, neque cum huc veni hoc ipſum
agere et plane ceſſare delectat.
hat man is in my mind not fully
who is not ſometimes doing no-
; of which opinion I conſtantly
n; and ſince I came to this place,
e taken a delight in juſt doing no-
, and, as it were, abſolutely ceaſ-

t *The Hypochondriack* does not
to limit the happineſs of a country
o ſuch unprofitable and ignoble in-
ence. He has lately returned from
g paſſed ſome time in the country,
e in a ſound and placid ſtate of
, he reliſhed a rural life, and di-
d of prejudice, except, perhaps,
was quite unuſual to him, to little
ality in its favour; he conſidered
the ſubject with a good deal of atten-
tion, and was convinced, that there are
better enjoyments in the country than
he had before ſuppoſed.

There is a feeling of dignity and con-
ſequence in being maſter of land above
any thing elſe. It is the natural do-
minion of man over the earth, granted
him by his Almighty Creator, and no
artificial dominion is felt like it. What
is the firſt miniſter of ſtate in London,
perſonally, when compared with a duke,
or an earl, a knight, or a ſquire, the
lord of a manor, and a proprietor of ex-
tenſive domains in the country? and
the compariſon will hold in different
gradations, between the power of men
in offices, which have been framed in
political ſociety, and that influence
which riſes immediately and certainly
out of the right to land.

He who is maſter of land ſees all
around him obedient to his will, not
only can he totally change the face of
inanimate nature, but can command the
animals of each ſpecies, and even the
human race itſelf, to multiply or to di-
miniſh, to continue or to migrate, ac-
cording to his pleaſure. Limited as he
is by our government, and our laws,
he is very eſſentially the arbiter of hap-
pineſs and unhappineſs over a diſtrict;
for, as is ſaid in Goldſmith's Traveller,
a poem,

" Of all the ills that human hearts endure
How ſmall, what kings and laws can cauſe
or cure."

One ſhould ſuppoſe, then, that there
muſt be a want of wiſdom, and of *œco-*
nomy, in the large ſenſe of the word, as
underſtood by the *Greeks*, if a man,
who is a proprietor of land to any con-
ſiderable extent, eſpecially if it be in-
habited by any conſiderable number of
people, is ever at a loſs for occupation
and amuſement; the mere uniform feel-
ing of dignity would, I am ſenſible, in
time, grow dull, and the pleaſure of it
pall upon the proudeſt mind. But if to
that feeling of dignity there is joined
all that is delightful in the exerciſe of
benevolence, one muſt ſurely enjoy a
continual feaſt; and it muſt be conſi-
dered that in promoting the welfare
of numbers, in different ſituations and
circumſtances, there is a wide field for
ingenuity and contrivance, and an in-
exhauſtible fund of agreeable occupa-
tion. In my next paper, I ſhall pro-
ceed to conſider the country life more
particularly.

DESCRIPTION OF ROXBURGHSHIRE IN SCOTLA

(With a new and accurate Map.)

THE ſhire of *Roxburgh*, or *Roſsburg*, called alſo *Teviot-dale*, is bounded on the *north* by the *Merches*, and the county of *Lauder-dale*. On the *ſouth-eaſt* by part of *Cumberland*; on the *ſouth* and *ſouth-weſt* by *Anandale*; and on the *weſt* by *Tweed-dale*. Its utmoſt extent, from *Riddingburn* in the eaſt to *Anan-dale* in the weſt, is thirty miles, and from the ſouthern borders to Laudermoor in the north, its breadth is computed to be fifteen miles.

Roxburghſhire is a ſheriffdom that was hereditary in the ancient family of Douglas, and the ſheriffs are ſtyled ſheriffs of Teviot-dale, which takes its name from the river Teviot running through it.

The inhabitants of this part of Scotland were always accounted a warlike, hardy race, and their vicinity to England made it in former times the theatre of memorable and bloody battles. In the courſe of thoſe conteſts, the Scots and Kers, or *Carrs* (as they write their names) were two ſuch powerful families, that they could raiſe 10,000 cavalry in a day's notice, and by the fortune of war, they aggrandiſed themſelves in this county, and in the north of England. On the borders of this ſhire are ſituated thoſe lands which were formerly claimed by both countries, and known by the name of *the Debatable Lands*; but after the union of the two crowns, they were adjudged by James I. to belong to Scotland.

The ſhire is divided into three ſubdiviſions, *Teviot-dale*, *Lids-dale*, and *Euds-dale*; it is the ſeat of three preſbyteries, to which belong twenty-five pariſhes. The ſoil in general is fruitful, and produces excellent oats, of which they export great quantities to England. It alſo affords good paſturage, and therefore abounds with ſheep, black cattle, and horſes. The mountains, though high and in ſome places impaſſable, are covered with good graſs; the principal mountain is named *Cockraw*, and a chain of ſmaller hills extend from it to the weſt, which divide Scotland from England.

Jedburgh, a royal burgh, is the chief town, it is ſituated near the conflux of the rivers *Tefy* and *Jed*, from the latter of which it takes its name. This town ſuffered ſo much by the Rebellion in 1715, that to enable the inhabitants to repair and rebuild the public edifices, a tax of two-pence Scots was laid on every pint of Scots ale ſold within its liberties. The public buildings are now reſtored to good condition, and the town is well i it has a good market for corn and an annual fair. It gives t lord to the eldeſt ſons of the M of Lothian, but the royalty of belongs to the Duke of Dougl a grant from the crown of Sc the reign of Robert Bruce, to anceſtors of that family, who the Engliſh in the ſaid foreſt.

Kelſo, the next town of conſi is large and beautiful; being p ſituated on the borders of Engl by the ſide of the river Twee great road from Edinburgh caſtle lying through this town ſions a briſk trade. It has a ve market, held in a large ſquare, ing ſeveral well-built houſes, an handſome one belonging to the Roxburgh, who is lord of the to pariſh church has been complet the ruins of an abbey belongin Ciſtercian monks. On both ſide river, the nobility, and perſons in circumſtances, have beautiful vi gardens, and the Duke of Roxb noble ſeat, called *Les Fluers*.

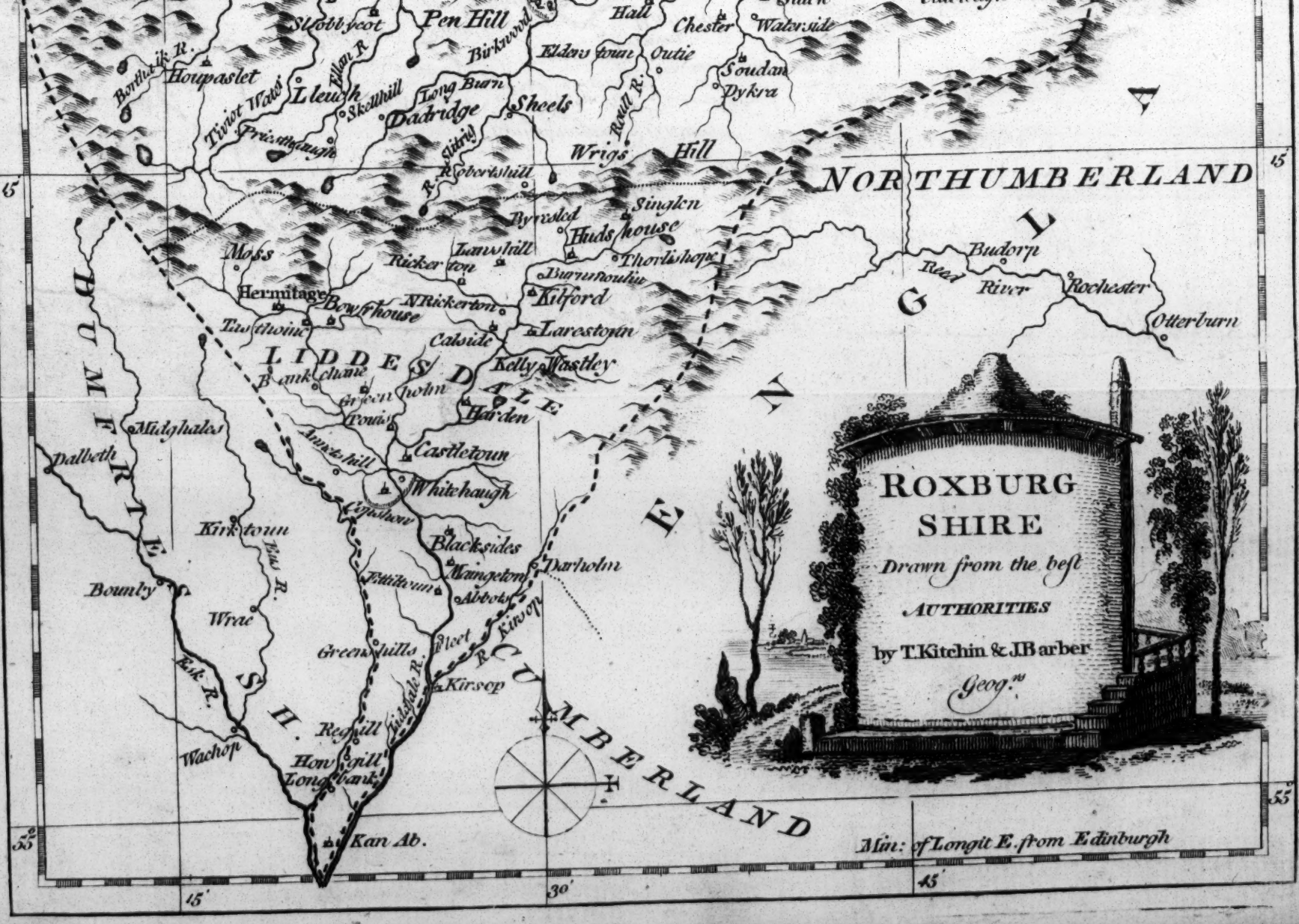
Hawick is a market town on th of the Teviot, and is a royalty be to the family of *Buccleugh*.

Melroſs, or *Mailroſs*, the next t any note, is the ſeat of a preſbyte the royalty belongs to the Earl o dington, it is pleaſantly ſituated banks of the Tweed, but is not rem in any reſpect, but for the remain abbey of Bernardine monks, whic its ruins, appears to have been on nobleſt in Europe. It had very g venues belonging to it, and a ſheep extending four miles, on the fineſt downs imaginable, which are ſti for paſturage. The town, called burgh, which gives the title of duke and baron, to the eldeſt branch of t cient family of the Kers, called fo ly Marchidon or Marchmont, fr being ſeated among marſhes, wa ciently a place of ſtrength, and the c of the ſhire; but on account of the between England and Scotland, the was demoliſhed; its privilege of b royal burgh was transferred to Jedb and it was ſuffered to go to decay.

This ſhire is remarkable for man mains of Roman encampments, par larly one, called by the common p The Rugged Cauſeway; it ex from Houxam to the Tweed.

ABSTR

Statute Miles
1 3 6 9
BERWICK SH.
SELKIRK
TIVIOT
DALE
Tweed R.
Kelso
Sprouston
Roxburgh
Littledon
Old Roxburg
Maison Dieu
Redpath
Hildoun
Melrose Abby
Haleden C.
Selkirk
Cheesewell
Kipylaw
Whitla
Muirslaw
Seffort Cas.
Lintoun
Morbahill
Houstoun
Nisbet
Langtoun
Old Ancrum
N. Ancrum
Chester
Row C.
Houden
Ausinam
JEDBURGH
Newhall
O. Newark
Faldihoop
Barhill
Newtoun
Badroull
Minto
Lilsey
Tower
Denholm
Hasindem
Wells
Corsecleugh
Plender
Fierny-hirst C.
Hownam
Kapock
Plendertitton
Hyndlehope
Casha Hill
Oldjedburgh
Mill
Newton
Bullerwell
Wastlee
Kaversik
Roullhall
Wiltoun
Askirk
Hindhope
Braidly
Tytherick R.
Hindhope R.
Goldilins
Harden
Elmore
Braxholm Ca.
Whitelaw
Ruchley
Blackchester
Langburn
Egyverslaw C.
Ammond Hill
Harewood
Berthickslack
Newbrugh
Windingtoun
Southfield
Pen Hill
Woodshill
Slack
Catcleugh
Waterside
Chester
Hall
Outie
Soudan
Todd R.
Kail R.
Bowman R.
Padston
Oxnel R.
Ale R.


ROXBURG
SHIRE
Drawn from the best
AUTHORITIES
by T. Kitchin & J. Barber
Geogrs
NORTHUMBERLAND
CUMBERLAND
BERWICKSHIRE
LIDDESDALE
TEVIOTDALE
Min: of Longit E. from Edinburgh
Kan Ab.
Kirsop
Darholm
Castletoun
Harden
Hermitage
Kilford
Larestoun
Jedburgh
Kelso
Wooler
Rochester
Otterburn
Budorn
Reed River
Hall
Chester
Waterside
Outie
Soudan
Dykra
Houpaslet
Pen Hill
Elders town
Birkwood
Sheels
Dadridge
Long Burn
Skelhill
Priesthaugh
Wrigs Hill
Roberts hill
Byrnsted
Singlen
Huds house
Thorlishope
Burnmouth
Moss
Ricker ton
Bowerhouse
N. Rickerton
Calside
Kelly Wastley
Midgehales
Dalbeth
Whitehaugh
Blackseides
Mangerton
Abbots
Kirktoun
Bowly
Wrae
Greenhills
Reedhill
Hownam
Longbank
Wachop
Bonthwick R.
Teviot Water
Slitrig R.
Rowll R.
Eden R.
Bowmont Water
Bowden Moor
Cheviot
Yeavering Bell
Ingram
Glendale
Wooler Water
Till R.
Tweed
Kale R.
Eale R.
Bowmont R.
Fleet R.
Kirsop
Tweedale R.
Eale R.
Till

STRACT OF THE REV. MR. MADAN's DISSERTATION ON MARRIAGE AS A DIVINE INSTITUTION.

THELYPTHORA, Chap. I. *See our Review of the whole.*

WHEN the great and all wiſe Creator had formed man upon earth male and female, he bleſſed i, and ſaid unto them, *Be fruitful, multiply, and repleniſh the earth*, . i. 28. This command was to be lled in a way of God's own ap-tment; that is to ſay, *by the union he man and woman in perſonal vledge of each other.* This is the *marriage-ordinance* which we find aled in the ſacred ſcriptures. Where-this union ſhould come to paſs, gh *two* diſtinct and independent ons before, they now were to be-e *one.* They ſhall be one fleſh, . ii. 24*; and ſo indiſſolubly one, be inſeparable. What God hath d together, let not man put a-er. That this *oneneſs* aroſe from act of union, and from the com-d conſequent upon it, that they ld be one fleſh, is evident, from poſtle's reaſoning, 1 Cor. vi. 15, 16. *w ye not that your bodies are the bers of Chriſt? Shall I then take members of Chriſt, and make them nembers of an harlot? God forbid! t, know ye not that he that is joined harlot is one body? for two,* ſaith *ſhall be one fleſh.*

his queſtion of the apoſtle's—Know ot that he that is joined to an har-s one body? and what follows, be-taken together, have a plain refe-e to what Adam ſaid, Gen. ii. 23, *This is now bone of my bones, and of my fleſh*, &c. and ſeems very to determine, not only the ſtrict-of the *marriage-union*, but that h conſtitutes it in the ſight of God. ll which there is not the leaſt hint, moſt diſtant alluſion, to any outward r ceremony adminiſtered by any per-whatſoever; but the whole is made eſt ſimply, and only in *the perſonal* n of the man and woman. It is this alone, which, according to the apoſtle, makes them *one fleſh.*

If the licentious and temporary union with an harlot makes a man become one body and one fleſh with her, we may ſuppoſe that the ſin of fornication receives no ſmall ſhare of its malignity, from the abuſe thereby committed of the ordinance of marriage as eſtabliſhed by God: as entering into it without any intention of abiding by it, but merely to gratify a tranſient luſt, and that with a woman who departs from one to another, as gain or evil deſire may lead her. Nevertheleſs, the apoſtle on the authority of Gen. ii. 23, 24, ſays, that he that is joined to an harlot is one body, and one fleſh, with her, by being engaged in that ordinance, of which theſe things are declared in the paſſage referred to, to be the inevitable conſequences. From what has been ſaid, it appears, that *marriage*, as inſtituted of God, ſimply conſiſts, as to the eſſence of it, in the union of the man and woman as one body; for which plain and evident reaſon, no outward forms or ceremonies of man's invention can add to or diminiſh from the effects of this union in the ſight of God. What end theſe things may ſerve as to civil purpoſes, I ſhall not diſpute, but I cannot ſuppoſe that the matrimonial ſervice in our church, or any other, can make the parties more one fleſh in the ſight of God, ſuppoſing them to have been united, than the burial ſervice can make the corpſe over which it is read more dead than it was before.

Suppoſing they have not been united, they are not one fleſh in the ſight of God, by any virtue in the words of the ſervice, any more than a piece of wafer becomes fleſh and blood by a popiſh prieſt's conſecration. It is not man, but God, which makes the twain one fleſh; neither is it man's ordinance,

We think it needleſs to trouble our readers with the load of notes which the author xes to illuſtrate his text. The learned critick will chooſe to examine them by originals. It is therefore ſufficient in this place to obſerve, that the Hebrew and k words and ſentences are given, to ſhew that the author does not depend on ſlations in the modern languages.

but God's inſtitution which brings that to paſs. If this be not ſo, why, notwithſtanding the words of the ſervice, does incapacity, inability, or impotence, in either party, render all that has been done null and void? See Burn's Eccleſ. Law, vol. ii. p. 39.

By obſerving the outward ordinance, the intention of the parties is publickly recognized, and they are pronounced man and wife in the ſight of the world; but they are not ſo in God's ſight, unleſs by anticipation, as it were, with reſpect to the mutual promiſes made to each other, which the ſacred ſcriptures call *betrothing* or *eſpouſing*; but the contract is then, and only then, complete, in the ſight of God, when the only ordinance which he has appointed has paſſed between them; and therefore it is very properly ſtyled, *the conſummation*.

As to the perſon celebrating the marriage, the place where, the manner how, it is very certain, that theſe things are wholly of human invention, and therefore not only various in different parts of the world, but alſo in the ſame country. We have amongſt us Jews, Papiſts, Quakers; all theſe obſerve an outward form or ceremony different from each other. As for the Church of England, we have differed from ourſelves; for the ſame ceremony which would have conſtituted a legal marriage before the 26th of the late king, will not do it now, unleſs certain circumſtances, introduced and inſiſted upon by the act of parliament, be obſerved.

But the all-wiſe Legiſlator of the univerſe hath not left his divine inſtitutions on ſo vague, ſo precarious, ſo uncertain a footing. *But ſee*, ſaid he, *to Moſes, that thou make all things according to the pattern ſhewn thee in the mount*, Heb. viii. 5. We find every particular, down to the very pins in the tabernacle, every rite and ceremony, even to the minuteſt circumſtance, exactly delineated and revealed. But we find no marriage-ſervice, or religious ceremony of an outward kind, ſo much as mentioned. The buſineſs of marriage was left as at firſt ordained, to the one ſimple *act of union*.

Should the reader entertain the leaſt doubt of the truth of what has been ſaid, or be under any difficulty in underſtanding what is meant by thoſe words—They ſhall be one fleſh, we may refer to a very clear explanation of the matter, not only by reviewing St. Paul's words, 1 Cor. vi. 15, 16, but alſo by conſidering what is meant by thoſe paſſages mentioned before, from the law of Moſes. Exodus xxii. 16, 17, *If a man entice a maid that is not betrothed, and lie with her, he ſhall ſurely endow her to be his wife. If her father utterly refuſe to give her unto him, he ſhall pay money according to the dowry of virgins.* By this paſſage, as from many others in the ſacred ſcriptures, it appears that fathers, during the minority of their daughters, as in every other inſtance, ſo in the buſineſs of contracting marriage, had a negative in their own power; therefore, if a woman, being in her father's houſe, in her youth; that is, being under age, betrothed or eſpouſed herſelf to a man—if the father withheld his conſent, neither the betrothing nor the eſpouſals could be carried into execution. But in the paſſage before us, matters were gone too far to be recalled. The man had not only enticed the maid, but had actually lain with her, and therefore God commands that he ſhall ſurely endow her for his wife. For now the primary inſtitution took place, they ſhall be one fleſh; and what God hath joined together, by pronouncing them *one fleſh*, man could not put aſunder. Therefore, the 17th verſe doth not ſay, if the father utterly refuſe to give her unto him, ſuch marriage ſhall be null and void; but he ſhall pay money according to the dowry of virgins. Suppoſed to be a dowry or portion which the huſband paid into the hands of the bride, or her father, as a kind of purchaſe of her perſon: the practice of ſeveral eaſtern nations to this day.

Having ſeen what was to be done where a man enticed a maid, and took actual poſſeſſion of her, againſt the father's conſent; let us next ſee what was to be done where a man took a maid, without even the father's knowledge, not by a ſeduction or enticement, but on a ſudden and unexpected interview, by meeting her without any previous intent. *If a man find a damſel that is a virgin, which is not betrothed, and lay hold on her, and lie with her, and they be found; the man that lay with her ſhall give unto the damſel's father fifty ſhekels of ſilver, and ſhe ſhall be his wife, becauſe*

becauſe he hath humbled her, he may not put her away all the days of his life, Deut. xxii. 28, 29. On whatever account the money was to be paid, it alters not the point in queſtion; for, ſaith God, She ſhall be his wife, becauſe he hath humbled her. This is clearly explanatory of the original inſtitution—they ſhall be one fleſh; and what God hath joined together, let no man (either the parties themſelves, or any other human power whatſoever) put aſunder.

I ſhould rather chooſe to let the ſcripture anſwer for itſelf, than appeal to human authority for its explanation. I will only here juſt obſerve, that I am by no means ſingular in my views of theſe things. Our eccleſiaſtical courts have proceeded on this principle, have called this *perſonal intercourſe*, previous to any *outward* ceremony, a *marriage de facto*, and have compelled the parties to a publick recognition of it, in the face of the church. See Blackſtone's Comment. vol. I. p. 435. 439. And in Burne's Eccleſ. Law, title, *Marriage*, there is this remarkable paſſage: "Nor was he or ſhe to be diſmiſſed or abſolved, if thoſe *ſpouſals de futuro* (a promiſe of future marriage) by reaſon of *carnal knowledge*, or ſome other *act* equivalent, did become *matrimony*." By this it does appear, that, in the judgement of our *canon law*, if a man had promiſed a woman to marry her at a future time, and in the mean time *lay with her*, or uſed the freedom of an huſband with her, ſuch promiſe did, by ſuch acts, become matrimony. So ſacred have our *canoniſts* eſteemed this *act*, that where one of the parties has forſaken the other, and married another than the perſon to whom they have been *thus* joined, the eccleſiaſtical courts have pronounced ſentence of divorce with regard to the ſecond marriage, by reaſon of pre-contract.

In ancient ROME, there were three kinds of marriage, diſtinguiſhed from each other by the names of *Conferration*, *Coëmption*, and *Uſe*. The laſt of theſe came very near to the ſimplicity of the divine inſtitution. It was when the accidental living together of a man and woman had been productive of children, and they found it neceſſary or convenient to continue together, where, if they agreed on the matter between themſelves, it became a valid marriage, and the children were conſidered as legitimate. Something ſimilar to this is the preſent cuſtom of *Scotland*, where, if a man and woman have lived together till they have children, if the man marry the woman, even upon his death-bed, all the anti-nuptial children become legitimated, and inherit the honours and eſtates of their father.

The caſe is the ſame in *Holland*; with this difference only, that all the children to be legitimated muſt appear with the father and mother in the church, at the ceremony of their marriage.

Our ſyſtem in England is very injurious and cruel, as it deſtroys one great inducement to matrimony, where a man and woman have lived together, and had children, by ſtamping baſtardy on the iſſue without remedy. Whence ſo inhuman a plan ſhould be derived into the common law of England, cannot well be deviſed; but it muſt be ſuppoſed to have commenced in ſome of the darkeſt ages of ignorance and barbariſm; for at the latter end of the 12th century, Pope Alexander III. made a conſtitution, that, "children born before the ſolemnization of matrimony, where matrimony followed, ſhould, to all intents and purpoſes, be as legitimate as thoſe born after matrimony.

Upon the whole, it may be concluded, that ſuch laws as are above mentioned, would never have been thought of, unleſs the propoſers and framers of ſuch ſchemes of *poſt-legitimation*, had been convinced, that the *conjugal cohabitation* of the man and woman was a lawful marriage in God's account, conſequently the iſſue legitimate in his ſight.

Having, I truſt, eſtabliſhed this truth, that where a man and a virgin are united by the communication of their perſons to each other, they become one fleſh in the ſight of God, ſo made by his expreſs command, inſomuch that the man may not put her away all his days, it follows that they are *indiſſolubly* united, beyond the power of diſunion by any authority whatſoever.

It is the contempt of this primary law of nature, or rather of the God of nature, eſtabliſhed from the beginning, and afterwards enforced and explained by the poſitive laws above mentioned, which lies at the root of the evils complained of. For if a man, which in the ſcripture language means *any man*,

every man without diſtinction, was deemed the huſband of the virgin he lay with, and was obliged to make a publick recognition of it, as enjoined by God ſo to do, without any liberty to put her away all his days: if the law of the land was as poſitive as to this, as the law delivered from God to Moſes above cited, we ſhould ſee a wonderful change in the manners of the people, as well as a ſtop put to the daily ruin of innocent girls. Would the great and opulent debauch their tenants or labourers daughters, or their own ſervant maids, if they knew that this put it in the power of ſuch poor creatures to claim their ſeducers as their huſbands? Certainly not, at leaſt not in one inſtance of ten thouſand where it now happens.

A man having enticed a maid, ſometimes, lives with her for a ſeaſon, and then turns her off for another, not perhaps without making ſome proviſion for the firſt, and the conſcience of the man is ſalved by this piece of *generoſity*, as it is called. But the law of God is directly againſt ſuch a proceeding. He ſhall ſurely endow her to be his wife, ſaith the Moſt High; and the reaſon given for this can never alter nor ceaſe, becauſe the act from which it ariſes cannot be recalled. The law of God therefore as much remains in force againſt ſuch a putting away, as againſt theft or murder.

It is not unuſual for women ſo put away, to marry other men, nay, ſometimes they are portioned by the ſeducer for this very purpoſe. This faſhionable way of getting rid of women, includes in it many crimes. Firſt, it is a breach of that poſitive law—ſhe ſhall be his wife; becauſe he hath humbled her, he may not put her away all his days. Secondly, it is therefore a ſpecies of unlawful, forbidden divorce. It is thirdly, adultery in the woman ſo put away to marry another. And, fourthly, he that marrieth her that is put away committeth adultery.

If theſe truths, ſays Mr. Madan, were received, as they are indeed the truths of God, millions of women, eſpecially of the lower ſort, would be ſaved from ruin; for being protected, received, and provided for, as God's law enjoins, as the wives of thoſe men who firſt enticed them, they could not be turned out upon the wide world, with the loſs of reputation, friends, and conſequently all power of helping themſelves, but by ways too dreadful to think of!

He concludes with obſerving, that he does not mean to undervalue or deſpiſe human ordinances, on the contrary, he thinks them excellent; that they ought to be ſubmitted to, and that the marriage ceremony anſwers many laudable ends to civil ſociety. But, he adds, it is a great abuſe of this ordinance to put it in the place of God's inſtitution, as ſome men do, thinking they are not married, unleſs by a prieſt in the church, and taking advantage of their own villainy, thus ſeduce women, and put them away at their pleaſure; whereas God's law binds them in the firſt inſtant, and declares the bond indiſſoluble.

ORIGIN OF THE FABULOUS HISTORY OF *CHARON*, THE FERRYMAN ON THE RIVER *STYX*.

From Hayley's Eſſay on Hiſtory.

"In Egypt once a dread tribunal ſtood;
Offſpring of Wiſdom! ſource of publick good!
Before this ſeat, by holy Juſtice rear'd,
The mighty dead, in ſolemn pomp, appear'd,
For 'till its ſentence had their rights expos'd,
The hallow'd portals of the tomb were clos'd."

THIS ſingular inſtitution, which is alluded to by many of our late authors, is related at large in the firſt book of Diodorus Siculus; and as the paſſage is curious, the following free tranſlation of it may afford entertainment to the Engliſh reader:

"Thoſe who prepare to bury a relation, give notice of the day intended for the ceremony to the judges, and

all the friends of the deceaſed; informing them, that the body will paſs over the lake of that diſtrict to which the dead belonged; when, on the judges being aſſembled, to the number of more than forty, and ranging themſelves in a ſemicircle on the fartheſt ſide of the lake, the veſſel is ſet afloat, which thoſe who ſuperintend the funeral have prepared for this purpoſe. This veſſel is managed by a pilot, called in the Egyptian language *Charon*; and hence they ſay, that Orpheus travelling in old times into Egypt, and ſeeing this ceremony, formed his fable of the infernal regions, partly from what he ſaw, and partly from invention. The veſſel being launched on the lake, before the coffin which contains the body is put on board, the law permits all, who are ſo inclined, to produce an accuſation againſt it. If any one ſteps forth, and proves that the deceaſed has led an evil life, the judges pronounce ſentence, and the body is precluded from burial; but if the accuſer is convicted of injuſtice in his charge, he falls himſelf under a conſiderable penalty. When no accuſer appears, or when the accuſer is proved to be an unfair one, the relations who are aſſembled, change their expreſſions of ſorrow into encomiums on the dead: yet they do not, like the Greeks, ſpeak in honour of his family, becauſe they conſider all Egyptians as equally well-born; but they ſet forth the education and manners of his youth, his piety and juſtice in maturer life, his moderation, and every virtue by which he was diſtinguiſhed, and they ſupplicate the infernal deities to receive him as an aſſociate among the bleſt. The multitude join their acclamations of applauſe in this celebration of the dead, whom they conſider as going to paſs an eternity among the juſt below."

Such is the deſcription which Diodorus gives of this funeral judicature, to which even the kings of Egypt were ſubject. The ſame author aſſerts, that many ſovereigns had been thus judicially deprived of the honours of burial by the indignation of their people: and that the terrors of ſuch a fate had a moſt ſalutary influence on the lives of their kings.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THOUGH I am not one of thoſe travellers who return from viſiting foreign countries full of ideas of the ſuperior elegance, taſte, and refined manners of the inhabitants of thoſe places which are eſteemed the theatres of politeneſs and decorum, yet, ſir, I muſt acknowledge, that in a very few inſtances our neighbours on the continent excel us in the practice of ſome of the ſocial and domeſtick virtues. I have one of theſe only at preſent in view; it is, the general reſpect and attention paid to old people, in all publick ſocieties and private companies, and the deference ſhewn to their opinions and advice. The influence of publick example operates forcibly on the conduct of individuals, and accordingly in private families in Holland, France, Italy, and other parts of Europe, you find parents, and other aged relations, treated with the greateſt reſpect by the young and the gay of both ſexes. No repining is heard at being obliged to bear with their infirmities; on the contrary, the moſt anxious ſolicitude is ſhewn to make the remainder of their days as comfortable and happy as poſſible. With this view, as long as they are able to partake of the amuſements of ſociety, they are introduced into company, whereas in England it is but too common to form all parties without the old folks, and in many families to aſſign them ſeparate apartments, when mirth and conviviality take the lead at home. From indifference we proceed to neglect, ſometimes even to inſult: and I am ſorry to ſay, that the ingratitude of grown up ſons and daughters to their parents and aged relations is more frequent with us than with any other civilized nation I have either ſeen or read of.

It is my misfortune to live in the neighbourhood of a family conſiſting of an aged, infirm father, his wife, two grown up daughters, and a ſon. Not long ſince, a grandmother, who was conſtantly ſtyled the plague of the houſe, fell a victim to the cruel neglect of her own daughter, the mother of the hopeful children whoſe character I am next

to

to delineate. This bar to their felicity being removed, the next obſtacle is the poor father; and in their attempts to get rid of him (attempts which the law cannot reach) his moſt unnatural wife joins with her children. Forgetting the huſband of her youth, ſhe conſtantly reproaches him with the diſſipation of his fortune, the irregularity of the former part of his life, and the failure of his plans for the ſupport of his family. Her independent fortune is beſtowed on decking out the fine ladies her daughters, and in pampering an inſolent lazy ſon: their time is chiefly ſpent in viſiting and ſcandal, while the poor old gentleman is denied, not only the comforts, but nearly the neceſſaries of life, and the menial ſervant is allowed to inſult him. Neither the ſon, the daughters, nor his wife, will lend him the ſupporting arm to enable him to breathe the refreſhing air, yet they are all continually parading before his door, walking up and down a beautiful terrace, on the banks of the Thames. The ſcalding tears often form a channel on the aged cheeks of this unhappy parent, but inſtead of being wiped away by the hand of filial affection, the wife, ſon, and daughters, are continually quarrelling with him, and uſing the moſt indecent language. Here I ſhall cloſe the ſcene, only aſſuring you, that this is not the only picture with ſimilar dark ſhades, that I could draw within a mile of my habitation, from any quarter of the compaſs. To divert the attention of your readers from ſuch melancholly ſubjects, I have tranſmitted to you a family anecdote, tranſlated from the French, for which I requeſt a place in your agreeable publication, and I flatter myſelf it may be of ſervice in reforming the the conduct of our youth.

I am, ſir,

Your humble ſervant,

VIATOR.

A SINGULAR EXAMPLE OF FILIAL AFFECTION.

MONSIEUR DU VAL, at twenty years of age, took poſſeſſion of an eſtate which produced ten thouſand livres a year. It is impoſſible to draw his character: he had none. Paſſionately fond of ſenſual pleaſures, his prevailing taſte for them extinguiſhed all others, and prevented him from being acquainted with the real joys which ſpring from the heart. He was quite a ſtranger to the emotions of nature, and his whole life was employed in procuring thoſe diſſipations in which he placed his ſupreme felicity. Monſieur Du Val flattered himſelf, nevertheleſs, that he was in love. A young perſon ſentenced to a cloyſter excited deſires in him, which he miſtook for tender ſenſations. He reverſed the ſentence of ſecluſion, and married her.

If we may judge of this marriage by the conſequences of it, his wife made haſte to become indifferent to him; but death, at the end of two years, relieved him from a companion with whom he had too haſtily allied himſelf.

At the age of three-and-twenty he was a widower, and the father of two infants in the cradle. He left the care of thoſe little unfortunate children to one of his female relations, and gave full ſcope to his taſte for pleaſure in one of the gayeſt cities in France.

Nature had moulded him in ſuch a manner, that he became neceſſary to thoſe who once knew him, and his company was univerſally courted. He was ſupple enough to pleaſe every one, but attached himſelf to nobody. Thoſe who thought they had the moſt rational pretenſions to his ſervices were certainly neglected, if others more agreeable came in his way; and he fluttered about every where in ſearch of the moſt pleaſurable ſcenes.

During the ſeventeen years which he ſpent in this city, he totally forgot that he was a father; and that he might be in no danger of feeling any tender emotions ſtirring within him, he threw into the fire all his family letters without reading them. The relation to whom he had entruſted the care of his ſon and daughter, poſſeſſed but a moderate income: the children, however, were ſo amiable, that ſhe could not think of forſaking them. Happily ſhe had ſome buſineſs with an abbeſs, remarkable for the poſſeſſion of many great and uncommon qualities. To her ſhe launched out in praiſe of Miſs Du Val; and the abbeſs having deſired to ſee her, conceived ſuch a tenderneſs for her, that ſhe undertook the charge of her education. The ſon of Monſieur Du Val remained where he was. His father's friends aſ-

ſociate

ciated together to give him an educa-
on ſuitable to his connexions; ſome
whom were ſo charmed with his diſ-
ſition, that they condeſcended to be
s inſtructors, and had reaſon to flatter
emſelves with the progreſs of their
pil, who, in the ſeventeenth year of
s age, loſt a true friend in his dear re-
tion.

Young Du Val, who had been in-
rmed that his father had, by his own
prudent behaviour, diſſipated all his
rtune, reſolved to ſhelter himſelf
om the ſtorms of neceſſity, by chooſing
e of thoſe profeſſions of which no
ntleman need be aſhamed. He quit-
d, therefore, the place of his birth,
d travelling to England, put himſelf
der the care of a maſter who was ca-
ble of forwarding his deſigns. There
s ſomething ſo noble and intereſting
the appearance of young Du Val,
t every body who ſaw him entertain-
ſentiments in his favour. The
ench ambaſſador, ſeeing him every
ening upon the publick walks, made
quiries after him. When he heard
name, he thought he had been miſ-
ormed. He knew Monſieur Du Val,
d could not perſuade himſelf that his
was under the neceſſity of ſtudy-
the polite arts for ſubſiſtence. He
ired to ſee him, and the young man
ly related his little adventures. He
uitted himſelf in ſo modeſt, ſo grace-
a manner, that the ambaſſador wiſh-
o be convinced of the truth of his
rative, that he might with propriety
e him under his protection. He
te therefore to Monſieur Du Val;
whether the letter miſcarried, or
ether the unnatural father was aſham-
of his behaviour to ſo deſerving a
the ambaſſador received no anſwer;
ever, in ſearching for intelligence
he place where young Du Val had
brought up, he received ſuch a ſa-
ctory account, that he fixed him in
family. Having examined his ca-
ty, he made him his ſecretary, with
ppointment of three thouſand livres.
afterwards he felt for him all the
erneſs of a parent, and that tender
continued as long as he lived. It
on this account that he thought he
a right to examine his conduct,
that he entreated him to give a de-
of the uſes to which the profits ariſ-
from his appointment were direct-

Du Val coloured at this requeſt, and entreated his benefactor to ſuppreſs his curioſity on that ſubject. As he was plainly dreſſed, and the ambaſſador diſcovered he had no money, he was afraid Du Val was engaged in an intrigue. He employed ſpies, but to no purpoſe, for with the niceſt ſcrutiny into his conduct, they could diſcover nothing to his diſadvantage. Books and buſineſs engroſſed all his time.

The ambaſſador, ſurpriſed in the higheſt degree, waited with impatience for the end of the ſecond year, and then after having paid him, ordered him to be carefully watched, and found that he carried money to the banker. The ambaſſador went to the banker himſelf the next day; but what was his aſtoniſhment, to hear that young Du Val had remitted that year and the foregoing one, two thouſand livres for the ſupport of a father, who, he knew, had ſtifled all paternal ſenſations in his heart!

Though the protector of this amiable youth was charmed with his filial affection, he ſeemed to diſapprove of his generoſity, which he called exceſſive in his ſituation; but Du Val conjured him to leave him at liberty to obey the voice of nature. "Thrice happy ſhall I be (ſaid he) if, with theſe remittances, moderate as they are, I can awaken the father in Monſieur Du Val, and make him remember that he has a ſon."

In effect, the heart of his father appeared to be ſoftened by his writing letters from time to time to his ſon, containing ardent wiſhes to ſee him again.

Young Du Val now ſaw himſelf in a ſituation to ſatisfy the deſires of his father, and to indulge his own inclinations. The ambaſſador, having kept him five years in his ſervice, conferred on him a conſiderable employment. Before he took poſſeſſion of it, he repaired to ****, and made himſelf known to his father, who for ſome years had ſubſiſted on his benefactions. Monſieur Du Val received him as a man to whom he was under obligations; talked to him of the pleaſures that the Epicurean philoſophy, to which he was devoted, had procured him; preſented him to his miſtreſs; and aſſured him, that of thoſe pleaſures he would always be a welcome partaker, but ſeemed to have entirely forgot that he was ſpeak-

ing

ing to his ſon, and always ſubſtituted the name of friend, in the room of that endearing appellation.

Du Val, as his opulence encreaſed, augmented his liberalities, and ventured, ſometimes, to complain to his father of his indifference to him. "I ſhould indeed (ſaid the father) be quite deſtitute of ſenſibility were I indifferent to you. I have a deep ſenſe of the favours which you confer upon me, and my acknowledgements are unbounded; but I behold in you a friend who has acquired a right to my tenderneſs. I look upon the ties of blood as imaginary, and you are no loſer by my conſidering them in that light; for in my eyes your benefactions are voluntary. It is not a debt which you pay me; it is a gift that demands in return a double ſhare of gratitude, becauſe you owe me no duty. If you withdraw your favours from me, and turn them into another channel, I ſhall accuſe you of inconſtancy, but I ſhall never tax you with ingratitude."

Such a pernicious doctrine made no impreſſion on young Du Val. His father having expreſſed a deſire to viſit Paris, he furniſhed a houſe decently for him, and received him there with his miſtreſs, becauſe the old gentleman had told him that he could not be happy without a woman, to whoſe humour he had been ſo accuſtomed. They lived fourteen years together, during which the caprices of the father never weakened the patience of the ſon, who, being thoroughly perſuaded that we are not authoriſed to do evil by the example of others, never deviated from the reſpect and obedience which he thought due to the ſecond author of his being.

LECTURES ON MODERN HISTORY.

LECTURE IX.

(Continued from our Magazine for July, page 304.)

EDWARD, ſurnamed the Confeſſor, aſcended the throne of England with every advantage that could be derived from the ſuffrages of a free people, rejoicing at the reſtoration of the Saxon race, after the many years of oppreſſion they had ſuffered from the Daniſh line. His excellent character likewiſe contributed to his elevation; but all theſe circumſtances would have had but little weight, if Earl Godwin, who was now become ſo powerful, that he might have ſeiſed the throne himſelf if he had been ſo diſpoſed, had not ſupported the pretenſions of the Confeſſor againſt another formidable party who were for recalling from Hungary, Prince Edward, the ſon of Edmund Ironſide, whoſe hereditary right placed him one degree nearer the throne than his uncle. Godwin's conduct had been ſo perfidious upon former occaſions, that the Confeſſor ſuſpected the ſincerity of his pretenſions, and would have left the kingdom precipitately after the death of Hardicanute, if the earl, in proof of the ſincerity of his intentions, had not ſtipulated that he ſhould marry his daughter, and maintain himſelf and his ſons in the poſts they enjoyed under the late king; theſe conditions being readily agreed to, Godwin convened an aſſembly of the ſtates of the realm, in virtue of his authority as regent of the kingdom, for the election of a king. In the aſſembly he ſeated Edward, diſguiſed in the habit of a friar, and at the concluſion of an elegant oration, in which he expatiated upon the calamities the nation had experienced under a race of foreign kings, he raiſed him from his ſeat, threw back the hood which covered his face, and in a pathetick ſtrain exclaimed, "Behold your king, this Prince Edward, the ſon of king Ethelred and queen Emma, and to him I pay my allegiance." A murmur ran through the aſſembly, not proceeding from the approbation of the prince, but from a dread of the continuance of the earl's unbounded power; however, after a ſhort pauſe, the whole aſſembly elected him, and inſtantly paid him homage, but the ceremony of his coronation was poſtponed to the following year, A. D. 1043, on account of the dearth of proviſions, occaſioned by a great mortality amongſt the cattle, at the time of the election.

The new king, ſoon after his coronation, took a meaſure which ſeems very repugnant to the ſanctity of manners aſcribed to this monarch by the monkiſh hiſtorians. He ſeiſed on all the

at had been granted by his predeceſ-
rs to his mother queen Emma, on all
r jewels, plate, money, and other va-
able effects; and not ſatisfied with
is confiſcation, he ordered her to be
ed for a criminal correſpondence with
lwin, Biſhop of Winchester, of which
arge, however, ſhe was fairly acquit-
d. Covetouſneſs was a vice to which
is pious king was addicted; but whe-
er his appropriation of his mother's
fects is to be attributed to this mo-
ve, or to reſentment for her marriage
ith Canute, which deprived him and
s brothers of their right of ſucceſſion,
d obliged them to live in exile, muſt
main a ſubject of conjecture.

In 1044, Editha, the beautiful and
compliſhed daughter of Earl Godwin,
ving attained to years of puberty, was
arried to the king; but, either from
atural inability, from deteſtation of
e family, or from ſome other ſecret
uſe, he ſuffered her to remain a vir-
n: his want of iſſue occaſioned the
reat revolution that followed ſoon
ter his death, and ſubjected the king-
om once more to a foreign prince.
he monkiſh hiſtorians extol him as a
int for this ridiculous act of ſelf-de-
al, and attribute it to a vow of celi-
acy, which he had made before he
me to the throne; after his death
e was canoniſed, for what was aſſur-
dly a crime, if he had it in his power
consummate his marriage.

The following year, Swein, one of
e ſons of Earl Godwin, having at-
mpted the chaſtity of an abbeſs, was
aniſhed for life by the king. The ex-
perated youth, who had in vain of-
red to attone for the injury, by marry-
g the lady, turned a traitor to his
ountry, and fitting out a few ſhips at
ruges in Flanders, the place of his
xile, joined his namelake the king of
enmark in a deſcent upon the Engliſh
oaſt; with an intention to ſet Swein
e Daniſh king upon the throne of
ngland. Edward's diſpoſition being
acifick, he was prevailed upon to avert
e threatened ſtorm, by pardoning
wein the ſon of Earl Godwin, and
us detaching him from his alliance
ith the king of Denmark. The re-
rn of Swein ſtrengthened the power
f Earl Godwin and his family, who
ow became ſo formidable to the king,
at he declared his deteſtation of them
his confidential friends, and the
courtiers gladly improved this growing averſion, till it came to an open rupture. A favourable opportunity ſoon offered for proceeding to extremities againſt the earl and his ſons; and the king having filled his court with Normans, whoſe manners, dreſs, and language, he had adopted, it was reſolved to proceed againſt them for contumacy, in not appearing to the ſummons of the king's council, upon complaints being lodged againſt them by the Welſh, of invading their territories with an armed force. Godwin, who pretended the Welſh were the aggreſſors, by building a fort on part of the eſtate of his eldeſt ſon Swein, was determined to maintain his cauſe by the law of arms: hereupon the council paſſed ſentence of exile upon him and his five ſons, ordering them to depart the kingdom in five days. The earl was now abandoned by moſt of his numerous friends, but ſome to whom he had endeared himſelf by his oppoſition to the Norman party at court, aſſiſted him in ſhipping his moſt valuable effects on board a ſmall ſquadron, with which he ſailed to Flanders, accompanied by his three ſons Swein, Gyrth, and Toſti: Harold and Leofwin, his other ſons, fled to Ireland.

In 1051, the king, ſenſible that he had rendered himſelf very unpopular by his attachment to the Normans, whom he promoted upon all occaſions, endeavoured to gain the hearts of his Engliſh ſubjects, by aboliſhing the oppreſſive tax called Dane-gelt, and reſtoring to the owners the money remaining in the Exchequer that had been lately collected for that tax. It is remarkable that Edward had no foreign enemies to contend with, and that the ſole opponent who diſturbed his domeſtick tranquillity was the very perſon who had, as it were, placed him on the throne. It is no wonder, therefore, that the Engliſh nobility and the people, who diſcovered faults on both ſides, and grew jealous of the king's partiality to the Normans, ſhould regret the baniſhment of Godwin, and wiſh for his recall. Accordingly, upon his appearing with a naval force, and being joined by his ſon Harold from Ireland, with a few ſhips, it does not appear that Edward's admirals, who had a ſuperior fleet, did their duty, for they ſuffered him to eſcape to Flanders; and the Engliſh fleet being ſoon after laid

laid up, the earl returned, and ſailing up the Thames, advanced ſo near London, that the king was adviſed by the Biſhop of Wincheſter, and the reſt of his Engliſh nobles to come to an accommodation upon terms extremely mortifying to him; for it was inſiſted by the earl and his friends, that all the king's foreign counſellors ſhould be expelled the kingdom; that the queen, who, by their advice, had been ſhut up in a monaſtery, ſhould be reſtored to her former dignity, and the earl and his family to their honours and eſtates. The king, however, ſtipulated one condition, even in this extremity, which does honour to his memory; he inſiſted that Godwin ſhould ſubmit to a trial by his peers for the murder of Prince Alfred, the king's brother, in the reign of Harold I. The event of this trial was, that he was found guilty of adviſing the murder as chief miniſter to Harold, but not of perpetrating the horrid deed, as ſome hiſtorians have related; according to the cuſtom of thoſe days, he was ſentenced, together with his ſons, and twelve of the noblemen his relations, to pay a heavy fine, to go in proceſſion to the king, and to ſupplicate his forgiveneſs; this being done, they paid him freſh homage, and were reſtored to their former rank and eſtates. Godwin did not long enjoy this reconciliation, for in the ſame year, 1053, the king celebrated the feaſt of Eaſter with his whole court at Windſor, when the earl ſitting at table, was taken ſuddenly ill, and fell from his ſeat; his ſons took him up, and removed him to another apartment, where he died in a few days. Harold, his eldeſt ſon, ſucceeded him in his office of ſteward of the king's houſehold, and in his titles and eſtates; and maintained the ſame authority and influence at court that his father had enjoyed in the plenitude of his power, with the addition of great popularity, owing to his good character, and his courteous behaviour. At this time, Macbeth, the tyrant who had murdered king Duncan, by whom he had been loaded with favours, marched an army to the frontiers of England, intending to enter Cumberland, and ſeiſe the perſon of Malcolm, the eldeſt ſon of the late king, who poſſeſſed that county as prince and heir apparent of Scotland. Malcolm immediately repaired to the Engliſh court, threw himſelf at the feet of Edward, and implored his protection. The king, though he deteſted the very idea of war, upon this occaſion acted nobly, for he ſent the prince back with an army of ten thouſand men, under the command of the greateſt general in his kingdom, Siward, Earl of Northumberland, and he being joined by Macduff, Thane of Fife, with an army of his countrymen, they gave battle to the uſurper, who was totally defeated, and was ſoon after ſlain, upon which Malcolm aſcended the throne of his anceſtors.

In the mean time, the Welſh taking advantage of the abſence of ſo large a force, paſſed Offa's dyke, which was a capital offence by law, and committed ſeveral acts of hoſtility againſt the Engliſh in the neighbourhood of South Wales, under the command of Rice brother to Griffith, prince of Wales; but the inſurgents were defeated by a body of the king's forces, and Rice being taken priſoner, was ſent to Edward, who ordered him to be put to death. But the next year, 1055, produced a more alarming incurſion of the Welſh, headed by Griffith their prince, who was encouraged to take up arms againſt Edward by Elfgar, a diſcontented nobleman, the ſon of Leofric, Earl of Mercia. Elfgar being baniſhed for treaſonable practices, went to Ireland, and there got together a conſiderable force, which he embarked on board eighteen veſſels, and landed them in Wales, where he joined Griffith. The two invaders entered Herefordſhire, and laid the whole country waſte. They afterwards defeated the king's forces, commanded by Rodolph de Maine, his nephew. A ſecond army was ſent againſt them, headed by Harold, who generouſly made use of his intereſt inſtead of his arms, to procure a pardon for Elfgar, which he effected, and in the following year, he likewiſe obtained honourable terms of peace for Griffith.

Harold's high reputation with all ranks of people, made the king ſuſpect he had an eye to the ſucceſſion; and as he harboured a ſecret animoſity to the Godwin family, in order to prevent their aſcending the throne, he ſent Aldred, Biſhop of Wincheſter, his favourite, on an embaſſy to the court of Hungary, and to bring over his nephew Edward, the ſon of Edmund Ironſide. The arrival of this prince, who brought

ith him his ſon Edgar Atheling, pro-
ced a change in the ſentiments of the
ople, which would have defeated all
e ambitious views of Harold, if his
dden death, which happened ſoon af-
r, had not revived his hopes. As to
dgar Atheling, he was too young to
conſidered as a claimant, neither did
e king ſhew any inclination to declare
m heir apparent to the crown.

In this ſituation of affairs, while the
ng was daily declining in his health,
arold being on a party of pleaſure in a
hing-boat, on the coaſt of Suſſex,
ther voluntarily, or as ſome ſay, driven
a ſtorm, landed on the French coaſt,
the territories of the Earl of Pon-
ieu; the inhabitants, on pretence that
ey were ſpies, but in reality in order to
under the veſſel, ſeiſed the earl and his
llowers, and threw them into priſon.
ut Harold's good underſtanding ſoon
ggeſted to him the means of obtaining
s liberty; he ſent a meſſenger to Wil-
am Duke of Normandy, acquainting
m that he had been ſent by the king
a ſecret embaſſy to the duke, but
as detained priſoner by order of the
arl of Ponthieu. William inſtantly
nt orders to releaſe him and his reti-
ue, and invited him to his court. Upon
s arrival, he met with the moſt ho-
ourable reception; and it is certain,
at a great intimacy took place between
e Duke and Harold, by which it ſhould
em, that the promiſe he confirmed by
th to aſſiſt the duke in obtaining the
own of England, after the demiſe of
dward was voluntary; and that he
lieved William's declaration, that
dward, when he paid him a viſit in
ngland, in the year 1051, had pro-
iſed him the ſucceſſion. But Harold's
ture conduct in aſcending the throne,
ined to his good character, afford rea-
n to believe, that if he took any ſuch
th in Normandy, it was only an ex-
dient to obtain his liberty.

The remainder of Edward's days was
nployed in acts of devotion, the prin-
pal of which was the building, con-
crating, and endowing the abbey and
thedral of Weſtminſter. The fatigue
e underwent in attending a general
uncil, which he had ſummoned to be
itneſſes to the charters of privileges
d endowments, threw him into a fe-
r, of which he died, the day after the
onſecration of the church, at which
remony he had likewiſe aſſiſted.

Having neglected to nominate any ſucceſſor, the Engliſh clergy, who were all in the intereſt of Harold, and many of the nobility overlooked the hereditary title of Edgar Atheling, ſtill a boy, and reſolved to raiſe Harold to the throne, rather than ſubmit to a foreign prince, for they were not ignorant of the deſigns of William of Normandy. It was the cuſtom of thoſe days, not to elect a new king, till the deceaſed monarch was interred; Harold therefore finding the people in general diſpoſed to favour his views, cauſed the remains of Edward to be interred the morning after his death, and then convening a general aſſembly of the ſtates, he was elected by a very great majority of votes, thoſe who were determined to ſupport Edgar Atheling finding it in vain to oppoſe the numerous friends of Harold. But though elected, he was by no means ſecurely ſeated upon the throne; for William of Normandy publiſhed a declaration of his claims to the throne, founded on a pretended will of the late king, and on Harold's promiſe under oath, to reſign all pretenſions to the ſucceſſion, in his favour. He had likewiſe a powerful enemy in the perſon of his brother Toſti, who had been obliged to retire to Flanders for mal-practices in the late reign, and had been deſerted by Harold, who rather favoured than prevented his diſgrace. The king took every meaſure that valour and wiſdom could ſuggeſt, to oppoſe the mighty preparations made by his unnatural brother, and by the Duke of Normandy, to invade his dominions. A ſtrong fleet was fitted out, and had the good fortune to defeat the armament commanded by Toſti, who had made a deſcent on the Iſle of Wight, and was afterwards hovering about the coaſt to amuſe the Engliſh, and to draw their forces to one part, while the Duke of Normandy ſhould land with the main army in another. The vanquiſhed Toſti fled to Norway, and there excited Harold Harfager, king of that country, to invade England; Harfager purſuing his pernicious advice, put to ſea with three hundred ſail of ſhips, in which were embarked a conſiderable body of troops. They met with no oppoſition in ſailing up the Humber, and landed their forces; after a ſlight ſkirmiſh with a few undiſciplined troops raiſed in haſte, they marched to York, and laid ſiege

to that city; the Earls of Edwin and Morcar, who commanded the king's forces in thoſe parts, found themſelves too weak to oppoſe the invaders, ſo that the city was obliged to ſurrender at diſcretion.

Harold, on the firſt news of Harfager's deſcent, had put himſelf at the head of a choſen corps of veterans, but they did not arrive in time to prevent the fate of York, however, they ſoon avenged the ſlaughter of its citizens, who were inhumanly put to the ſword by thoſe ſavage invaders: in a battle fought on the banks of the *Darwent*, in the Eaſt-riding of Yorkſhire, the Engliſh gained a complete victory over the Norwegians, and their commanders, Harfager and Toſti, were ſlain.

This event greatly diſconcerted the meaſures of the Duke of Normandy, and he met with a further diſappointment in the refuſal of the ſtates of Normandy to grant him ſubſidies for his expedition. But his fertile genius furniſhed him with an expedient to remedy this defeat. He invited every adventurer in Europe to engage in his enterpriſe, promiſing them lands and other rewards in England, in proportion to the aſſiſtance they ſhould bring him. Several noblemen in his own dukedom joined him as individuals, though they had oppoſed a ſubſidy to be levied on the ſubjects in general. The Emperor of Germany, Henry IV, being a minor, the ſupreme council iſſued a declaration, allowing the vaſſals of the empire to enter into his ſervice. And though the regency of France refuſed to aſſiſt him, and openly diſcountenanced him, yet Baldwin Count of Flanders, who was guardian to Philip I. likewiſe a minor, privately encouraged the French nobility to join him. But his moſt uſeful ally was Pope Alexander II. who excommunicated Harold as a perjured uſurper, aud ſent a ring and a conſecrated banner to William to ſanctify his enterpriſe. This piece of ſuperſtition had a wonderful effect, not only in the encouragement it gave to thoſe adventurers who had flocked to his ſtandard from all parts of the continent, but likewiſe to the credulous Engliſh, many of them refuſing to ſupport an excommunicated prince.

With all theſe advantages on his ſide, William embarked at St. Valery's, on the eve of St. Michael, the tutelary ſaint of Normandy; the next day he landed without oppoſition at Pevenſey in Suſſex, and having ordered his ſhips to ſail back to Normandy, that his troops might have no hopes of a ſecure retreat, he marched on to Haſtings, where he built a fort, and encamped. From this place he ſent ambaſſadors to Harold, requiring him to ſurrender the crown he had uſurped. It was with difficulty the king was reſtrained from ordering them to be put to death; but the advice of his council prevailing, a meſſage was ſent to the duke, offering to pay him a ſum of money if he would depart the kingdom. The propoſition was treated with contempt, and Harold aſſembling all his forces, marched without loſs of time to engage the Norman army. Gyrth, the king's younger brother, endeavoured to diſſuade him from riſking a battle; but flushed with his late ſucceſs againſt the Norwegians, he was deaf to all remonſtrances, and reſolved to engage the next day, though he had been deceived in the account given him of the Norman army, and found, upon reconnoitring their camp, that they had a force far ſuperior to his own.

This memorable battle was fought on the 14th of October, 1066, the king's birth-day, who, from this circumſtance preſaged a favourable iſſue; but unfortunately, upon the firſt advantage gained by the Engliſh army, they quitted their ſtation on an eminence to purſue the Normans in the vale, and were overpowered by their cavalry, the duke having feigned a retreat, in order to draw the Engliſh from their ſtrong poſt; and when victory was a ſecond time inclining to to the ſide of Harold, he was ſlain with an arrow: his two brothers ſtill ſuſtaining the doubtful conflict were overpowered by the Normans, and loſt their lives in defending the royal ſtandard.

The Duke of Normandy then became maſter of the field, and ſoon after of the crown of England; but the tranſactions which completed this great revolution muſt be the ſubject of a future Lecture: in the mean time, we muſt take a view of the ſtate of affairs in the other principal nations of Europe, from the time of Athelſtan (at which period we reſumed the Engliſh hiſtory, in Lecture VII.) to the acceſſion of William.

SPAIN, during this epocha, preſents ys the Abbé Mellot) only a con- ed ſcene of great diſorders, petty rs, and petty revolutions. The riſtians drew upon themſelves a per- ution in the kingdom of Cordova, affronting Mahometiſm in their con- rſation, and great numbers were put death. The feeble kingdom of the turias, founded by Pelagius (*ſee ſture III. in our Magazine for Janu- y*) was increaſed by the valour and ſdom of Alphonſo III. ſtiled the eat. Garcias Ximenes, of French traction, who had founded the king- m of *Navarre*, left it in an im- oved ſtate to his ſucceſſors, and it erwards became the moſt conſiderable the Chriſtian ſtates in that country. e Moors or Arabians ſtill remained ſters of *Portugal*, *Murcia*, *Andeluſia*, *lentia*, *Grenada*, *Tortoſa*, and the and provinces beyond the mountains Saragoſſa and Caſtile, ſo that they ſeſſed more than three fourths of the ſt fertile parts of Spain.

In the year 938, Ramirez II. king of on and Aſturias, gained the cele- ted victory over the Moors at Se- ncas, where, as hiſtorians relate, ,000 Moors were left dead on the field battle. On the other hand, the re- wned Almanzor, Viceroy of Cordo- a great enemy to the Chriſtians, feated them at different times in near y battles, and took and pillaged the ies of Leon and Compoſtella; but the year 998, by an union of the riſtians, who had hitherto ruined ir cauſe by diviſions, at a time when epidemic diſeaſe reigned in the army Almanzor, they became ſtrong enough attack him ſuddenly, and to gain a mplete victory. The Mooriſh chief, able to bear his diſgrace, refuſed all uriſhment, and fell a victim to hun- r.

In the beginning of the *eleventh* cen- y, the kingdom of Cordova was diſ- mbered by the ambition of the nobles, o taking advantage of the troubles the ſtate, uſurped the titles of kings. e provinces were changed into king- ms. Sancho, king of Navarre, ſur- med the Great, becauſe he made ſome queſts from the Moors, had the im- dence to divide his dominions among four ſons. There were kings of Leon, Navarre, of Caſtile, and of Arra- n; theſe partitions, as had happened in France, Italy, and Germany, were the ſources of civil wars, and they ren- der this epocha of the hiſtory of Spain tedious and barren of memorable inci- dents. We find one, however, which deſerves to be tranſmitted to poſterity. It is this: while the commons of every other kingdom in Europe were reduced to ſlavery, and groaned beneath the weight of tyrannic oppreſſion, the nobi- lity of Arragon, in order to form a powerful party againſt the ſovereign, procured for the people the moſt im- portant privileges. They eſtabliſhed a tribunal called the *Ricos hombres*, a ſe- nate elected by the people, with the grand juſticiary at their head, who ad- miniſtered an oath to the king at his acceſſion in the following words, at the ſame time pointing a drawn ſword to his heart: "We who are your equals, conſtitute you our lord and king, on condition, to which you are now ſworn, that you maintain our privileges and liberties." In caſe the privileges were violated, the juſticiary had a right to ſummon him before the *Ricos hombres*, and cauſe him to be depoſed. In after- times, a tribunal was erected by the nomination of the ſtates, in caſe of ne- ceſſity, to try the grand juſticiary, and in the end, the whole inſtitution expired with Spaniſh liberty, their monarchs becoming abſolute.

The great empire of the ARABIANS likewiſe underwent many revolutions in the courſe of this æra. After Watik, the glory of the Califate began to de- cline. Under a ſucceſſion of weak or wicked ſovereigns, the governors of provinces ſhook off the yoke. Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli, became indepen- dent ſtates. Different ſects, in their re- ligion, accelerated the deſigns of ambi- tious men. The *Fatimites* founded a new empire in Egypt, of which Grand Cairo became the capital. Another ſect, more auſtere in their manners, eſtabliſhed a ſeparate dominion on the weſtern coaſts of Africa, and were go- verned by a chief, who united in his perſon the ſacerdotal and regal offices, by the title of Miramolin.

As for the Califs of Bagdad, they had taken into their pay a race of peo- ple, called Turks, or Turcomans, de- ſcended from the Huns, a Tartar na- tion. Theſe auxiliaries, who lived by arms, following the examples ſo fre- quent in hiſtory, conquered the country they

they were hired to defend. They made themſelves maſters of the provinces of Aſia, deprived the califs of their temporal authority, but ſtill venerated them as pontiffs, politically conforming to the religion of the country, which they finally embraced. The ſovereign power was exerciſed by a ſucceſſion of monarchs called ſultans, who received the inveſtiture from the califs, and thus ſeveral Turkiſh ſtates were founded on the partition and decline of the Arabian empire; and this was its ſituation about the time of the Norman conqueſt in England.

The empire of the Greeks falls next under our conſideration, and will be the ſubject of Lecture X.

(To be continued.)

ESSAYS ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS. No. XXI.

ON IDLENESS.

IDLENESS is that waſte or miſapplication of our time wherein we make no exertions to be uſeful, either to ourſelves or others; and as body and ſoul were given us for the performance of laudable and important acts, it therefore becomes a crime to diſappoint, and not to fulfil the wiſe intentions of Him who gave us birth.

The ſharpeſt deciſion given upon this vice that I remember to have met with, is by D. de la Rouchefoucault, who ſays, that "whatever ſentence may be paſſed upon the more violent paſſions, ſuch as *Envy*, *Rage*, *Jealouſy*, &c. *Lazineſs* maſters them all, and ſwallows up both paſſions and virtues;" the definition of which is, that the former paſſions being more ſudden, convulſive, and furious, agitate the ſpirits in too great a degree to admit of a continuance long enough to perform any actual damage on them, or make any further ravages, than juſt to awaken and enliven thoſe paſſions incident to us, and which, we may conclude, were given us to exerciſe at one time or another. A phyſician, with whom I am well acquainted, aſſures me, that the exerciſe of ſuch paſſions are frequently very uſeful, and ſometimes neceſſary, in the modes we take to preſerve our health; and it is well known, they are often of ſervice in the vapours and ſpleen, which I take to be as creeping a diſorder as any we are liable to, and produced by that torpid habit which I have choſen for my ſubject.

A man has been frequently known to ſhake off a fit of ſtupidity by raiſing his anger, on giving him a ſaucy anſwer, or a blow, where one ſpark of paſſion kindled all the reſt, and made all life and ſpirit for a while; but when the cauſe was removed, he ſinks again into his former vapours. I am at this time in friendſhip with a perſon who is in poſſeſſion of a good eſtate, but being devoid of taſte, through want of education, and of a dull, heavy diſpoſition, he has paſſed his time in a way very unbecoming a man, becauſe he has waſted it in a manner very uſeleſs to himſelf and fellow creatures: this inactive, ſpiritleſs turn, has kept him from performing any thing miſchievous in his life time, becauſe that would be inconſiſtent with his dullneſs; and by the ſame rule, he has the like antipathy to exert himſelf when he might prove of uſe and do good. His wiſhes extend no farther than to be quiet, alone, and in obſcurity; ſociety is become a perfect annoyance to him. So that the converſation of his own ſpecies, or the howling of wild beaſts, would be equally harmonious or diſturbing. The humming of a fly has been the occaſion of his uttering fifty curſes, and the rumbling of a cart has made him diſtracted: theſe little workings or agitations, however, are ſo far from removing this lethargick diſtemper of his, that he is only led to an increaſe of it the next minute.

He enjoys, and is wound up in his ſpleen, as ſome animals delight moſt to be wrapped up in their own filth; he has a very attentive wife, who leaves no method untried to root out his diſeaſe, upon which account, the footman is now every day inſtructed to tread her on his toes, to talk to him ſaucily, and to joſtle him as he walks, in order to rouſe him, and make him pluck up his ſpirits; but theſe milder tricks beginning to loſe their effect, the maid has got her directions to ſnatch away his pipe, and the day following to diſcha-

e foul water upon him as by acci-
t. The good lady has many more
hese contrivances in agitation; such
discharging a piſtol at his ear,
ning his noſtrils by chance with a
knitting kneedle, ſyringing his ears
ſtealth, or ſcalding his legs; but
r all, it will be impoſſible to eradi-
this confirmed habit.

Many ſuch examples as theſe might
brought to prove the aſſertions of
French author, by ſhewing the ſu-
or power of Lazineſs in oppoſition
he other paſſions, none of which are
ng enough to get the better of it.
then it is deſtructive only where it
s on thoſe men who are like an un-
ivated piece of land, without edu-
on, who have never had their un-
ſtandings and taſte enlarged or open-
by which the paſſions within us are
kened; that curioſity and thirſt for
wledge, which is natural to the hu-
n mind, lies dormant, and almoſt
nguiſhed, in ſuch men, and renders
n inanimate; the want of this am-
on for knowledge leaves ſo large a
nity for Idleneſs, that it takes full
ſſion of its object, is always pre-
minant, ſhews itſelf in every circum-
ce of life, and a man is ſeldom
wn to extricate himſelf from it as
as he lives.

Thus, although the fiercer paſſions
e a more powerful momentary
ngth, and the ſmart is more ſen-
felt for the time they laſt; yet,
ſting wears away; we diſmiſs the
, and no wound or blemiſh is left
ur minds; beſides, we have a kind
arning from our violent and furi-
paſſions, and therefore can ſome-
s prepare for them, and avert their
ger. We have before our eyes the
es of *theſe* paſſions, and the paſ-
ſions themſelves, and by ſeeing the conſequences of them once, we may be probably guided, and conduct ourſelves ſo as to avoid them in future. But it is widely different with *Idleneſs*, this makes ſlower and more gradual attacks, performs its offices by ſtealth, is very crafty, gentle, and inſinuating in its approach; and when once it has accompliſhed its entrance, our minds are weakened and enfeebled, and all methods to remove it are uſeleſs and ineffectual.

But having produced every proof in my thoughts to illuſtrate what the Frenchman affirms, and how far he is in the *right*, I propoſe to examine how far we may reckon him too precipitate and deciſive, and whether we cannot in ſome meaſure mitigate his decree, and find him a little in the *wrong*; but this diviſion of my ſubject being of a tottering and delicate nature, I ſhall touch it very gently, and with great tenderneſs. I will only at preſent repeat my obſervation, that as *Idleneſs* produces the worſt conſequences in the uninformed and uneducated mind, and in *them* is a foundation for all the vices in nature; ſo Leiſure and Relaxation, which comes under the name of *Idleneſs*, is appropriated to nobler purpoſes by the man of learning, taſte, and reflexion. His thoughts are engaged in an unfathomable purſuit; every advance he makes in knowledge is an additional point of his happineſs, and as virtue is the fountain from which his ideas are watered, there is a good proſpect of a fruitful crop, although bodily employment may be wholly out of the queſtion, and ſuch a man may be allowed with ſafety to be *idle*, or at leiſure, and free from the incumbrance of labour, or the toils and cares of a buſtling world.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

FLECTIONS ON THE ABSURD VANITY OF POMPOUS FUNERALS.

Have carefully conſidered the nature
f the pomps and vanities of this
ed world; that they are produced
the corruptions and degeneracy of
paſſions, which they are contrived
ratify; that they alſo bring with
a poiſonous fit of momentary plea-
which can only be reliſhed by
ed, weak, and ſuperficial men.

Pride and vanity ſeem to have taken ſo firm a root, that it has been ſo far from liſtening to the reproaches of wiſe, grave, or ironical pens, that all their reproofs appear to operate only as oil on fire. It is now become as idle and uſeleſs to remonſtrate againſt vice, as to endeavour at felling an oak with a penknife, or battering down a houſe with

with ſnow-balls; all the liberty we have left, is to roar againſt its enormity, without daring to offer or propoſe a remedy. For inſtance, nothing is held more commendable and neceſſary amongſt ſome nations than a religious obſervance of the different cuſtoms and ceremonies which are conſtituted and handed down to them by their anceſtors, not only for the ſake of antiquity, but becauſe it alſo happened to be a part of their religion; but amongſt Engliſhmen and Chriſtians, whoſe devotion is, or ought to be detached from trifling punctilio, and has better attractions than faſhion and caprice, it is idle and criminal to purſue any, in which pride and vanity have the predominance, and yet there cannot be found a cuſtom wherein theſe have a greater ſhare than the preſent gaiety of Funerals, with the addition alſo of a vaſt deal of folly and imprudence. It is ſomething ſhocking and degrading to mankind, that pride, which is ſo powerful in corrupting and adulterating the heart, and from which ſo much wickedneſs ſprings, cannot be ſhaken off even upon the death-bed, but muſt purſue us to the very grave.

CLEORA, who, with a very large fortune, and a numerous train of ſervants, has, for theſe thirty years, given herſelf up to the idle pleaſure of being worſhipped by her vaſſals and dependants; being full of whimſies, and frequently vapouriſh, has lately taken it into her head, ſhe has not long to live, and therefore has ſent for a lawyer to draw up her will, in the performance of which ſhe has ſpent more time and parchment in planning her Funeral than in any other article. She has, with great preciſion, reckoned up the number of torches ſhe intends to have with the hearſe, and the kind of dreſſes to be worn by the followers and attendants. She has ordered the ſhrowd to be of a thin white ſarcenet, and the trappings to cover the horſes muſt be of purple velvet, fringed with black and ſilver; for having been always hitherto conducted to church with the utmoſt pomp and grandeur, in her life-time, ſhe cannot think of having it leſſened even after her death, and when ſhe has loſt the power to reliſh it.

Theſe are the conſequences of a ſuperfluity of riches, where thoſe upon whom it is beſtowed are cheriſhed in ignorance and indulgence. Their mi[nd]s are locked up and hardened againſt [the] wants of others, they have felt none [of] the ſtrokes of calamity or ill fortune, and if there be any ſuch thing as indigence, miſery, and diſcontent in the world, they know it only by hearſay and complaints from others: [the] wealth fortifies them againſt the ab[uſe] and inſolence of the world, and carries them through it with reputation and grandeur; although at the ſame time they are deſtitute of every virtue and qualification beſides; but this viſionary and artificial glory is but ill calculated to prepare us for the life to come, and to carry this parade to ſuch a place when we are ſtepping into futurity, the hour of death, is truely ſhocking and infamous.

There is a very fine ſarcaſm thrown upon this kind of vanity by the late Lord Cheſterfield, who, in anſwer to a letter of his ſon's wife, after her huſband's death, commends her intention about œconomy and prudence in the Funeral; for, "I think (ſays his lordſhip) it is of little importance in what manner a man is buried, provided he is not buried alive."

I would gladly know, ſince all grandeur in *this* world can be no gratification to thoſe who are plunged into the *next*, whether in ſuch a preſence there be not a moſt ſhameful, as well as wicked, degree of folly in the living who may be ſaid to be the dupes of the dead? Beſides, if you aſk a man of ſenſe at the hour of death (whoſe imaginations for all worldly glory are at an end) his opinion of ſuch fooliſh and multiplied extravagancies, and whether he would chooſe it ſhould be beſtowed on his *dead* carcaſe, or applied to relieve from ſtarving an hundred *living* objects, I am ruminating what would be his anſwer, and con lude, that his conſcience, his reaſon, his religion, which are then the moſt lively in his breaſt, would prompt him to exerciſe them in favour of the latter; the important criſis before him is too ſolemn to admit of trivial ſubjects as human greatneſs engroſs him; it compels us to diſmiſs ſuch idle thoughts. And ſhall a ſtupid ſurvivors act more inconſiſtently than he, or oppoſe him in ſo laudable intention? Shall they preſume to [pri]vate his cauſe, and trifle with both God and the deceaſed? If it be [ſo]

ſs commands of our Saviour to root
t pride from our hearts, what an ad-
ion to our crime, if we mix folly and
piety with it, eſpecially when it is be-
wed in ſo unreaſonable a manner as up-
our inanimate and worthleſs corps,
en that very ſuperfluity would keep ſo
ny human creatures from famine and
truction; this is not only an exceſs of
n-glory, but glorying in vain. I
reflecting how a man would be laugh-
at for uſing the ſame formalities up-
the limb of a tree, a carved ſtone, or
ax doll, and yet I cannot find out
diſtinction, unleſs it conſiſts in its
g more reaſonable to parade it with
g of wood, which has at leaſt as
d a comprehenſion of the honours
it, and cannot have committed any
es, the remembrance of which is to
vowed by this pageantry; or that
idle foppery, if it be not commend-
and conſiſtent with wiſdom, is at
, as to the log of wood, without the
inal addition of impiety and mock-
of ſo ſerious an event as death.

mplicity and decency are virtues in
ſition to pride and extravagance.
olicity, either in dreſs or converſa-
is the true kind of ornament with
h we ought to be clad; it is an in-
ion of innocence and a noble mind,
his is the kind of grandeur calcu-
to induce or excite admiration,
herefore is that, above all others,
hich we ought to be ambitious.
owever, as theſe thoughts were writ-
nd aroſe fom abhorrence of the cuſ-
f pageantry in Funerals, there may
me vindicators of it, who have
ingenuity; let ſuch ſtand forth,
and offer arguments to extenuate its abſurdity, in which caſe I am very willing to retract what I have ſaid; all I contend for, is, that as pride and vanity, even when it is mingled with many virtues, is known to extinguiſh and deſtroy them all, I muſt inſiſt, that to carry the example ſo far as the grave, is both ſcandalous and ſinful, as well as fooliſh, eſpecially as thoſe in whoſe cauſe it is uſed can have no gratification in honours waſted upon them here, when they are entered upon the much more important and aweful ſtate of eternity.

In a neighbouring country, HOLLAND, the funerals of the rich are ſimple and decent; all the friends and relations of the deceaſed are expected to attend the proceſſion on foot; they walk ſlowly, two by two, after the corpſe, dreſſed in long mourning cloaks, provided by the undertakers, at their own expence; and in return for this reſpectful attendance, ſome one, the manager of the affairs of the deceaſed, delivers to each mourner a ticket, intitling any poor perſon to whom he chooſes to give it, to the number of loaves of bread marked on the ticket, which is generally in proportion to the affluence of the deceaſed; and ſometimes ſmall ſilver pieces of money are given with the ticket, to be diſtributed in like manner to the poor, at the diſcretion of the mourners. A noble example, in which charity and humility are united, and the very appearance of oſtentation in beſtowing alms is carefully avoided. O Britons, when will ye imitate the virtues, inſtead of the vices of your neighbours!

PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

ciſe Hiſtory of the Proceedings of the Seſſion of Parliament, begun and holden Weſtminſter, *on* Thurſday *the* 25*th Day of* November, 1779, *and continued* *aturday*, July *the* 8*th*, 1780. *Being the* SIXTH *and laſt Seſſion of the Four-* *th Parliament of* Great-Britain.

(Continued from our laſt Magazine, page 378.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Wedneſday, May 10.

. BRETT moved for leave to bring
a bill to repeal "a clauſe in the act
ſting and completing the buildings at
et-houſe, which empowers the Com-
ers of the Treaſury to take ſuch ſums
ey as may be wanting for completing
e from the naval fund, or any other
of the publick revenue." He thought
uſe had paſſed the Houſe without that
n it merited, and was of a nature ſo
extenſive as to be prejudicial to the nation; it was underſtood, he ſaid, at firſt, that the produce of the ſale of Ely-houſe and its appurtenances would go a great way towards the expences of the new buildings; but now it appeared that great ſums were granted by Treaſury-warrants for carrying on the ſame, without proper vouchers being produced to parliament, ſhewing how they had been expended; and he underſtood that no leſs a ſum than 300,000l. would be required to complete

complete the whole. He therefore wiſhed to know, if it was the ſenſe of the Houſe, that the ſupplies granted by parliament for the navy ſervice, or any other publick fund, ſhould be ſubject to the diſcretionary power of the Treaſury, to take from them whatever ſums they thought proper, without limitation, for theſe buildings.

The motion occaſioned ſome debate: *Mr. Dempſter*, *Mr. Sawbridge*, and *Colonel Barré*, calling in queſtion the propriety of going on with ſuch expenſive buildings in the preſent diſtreſſed circumſtances of the nation; but as putting a ſtop to them could only be effected by a repeal of the act for erecting them, and no member moved that queſtion, Mr. Brett's motion was rejected by a great majority.

In the Committee of Ways and Means warm debates took place on the clauſe in the Malt-tax bill, reſpecting the allowances to be made to the publick brewers in England and Scotland; an amendment was made in favour of Scotland, which was oppoſed by *Mr. Whitbread*, but on a diviſion, it was carried by 118 votes againſt 17. And at a late hour, after other diviſions, it was reported, and ordered to be engroſſed.

Friday, May 12.

On the motion for the ſecond reading of a bill brought in by *Mr. Darker*, member for Leiceſter, to explain and amend the act for the better prevention of bribery and corruption at elections, it was oppoſed on account of a clauſe which affected the rights of electors, and rejected upon a diviſion by 32 votes againſt 24. He then moved for leave to bring in a ſimilar bill, only omitting the clauſe objected to; but this motion was likewiſe thrown out by 34 votes againſt 14.

After hearing counſel on a bill to regulate the Levant trade, the Houſe adjourned to Thurſday the 18th. And,

On that day the chief buſineſs was getting rid of *Mr. Burke*'s famous reformation bill. The clauſe that came firſt under conſideration, was that for aboliſhing the office of Maſter of the Buck-hounds; though this is one of the moſt uſeleſs offices in the court liſt, yet upon a diviſion it was ſtruck out, by 75 votes againſt 49. The clauſe for aboliſhing the office of Paymaſter of the penſions, and for paying all penſions at the Exchequer without fee or reward, being likewiſe loſt by 115 againſt 79, Mr. Burke declined giving the committee any further trouble, the reſt of the clauſes were therefore read, and negatived without a diviſion; and no perſon moving a report of the proceedings, the committee was diſſolved of courſe, and the bill fell to the ground.

Friday, May 19.

Mr. Temple Luttrell complained to the Houſe of the ſevere puniſhment inflicted on ſome ſailors for a pretended mutiny, on board the Invincible man of war, and ſeemed to think it a cruel injury, as the men only refuſed to ſail, till that part of their wages called the advance-money, before they *leave the harbour* and their bounty-money as volunteers, was paid; he blamed the commiſſioners for illegally withholding this money. He cauſed the acts of parliament to be read which order the payment before they ſail and then appealed to the Houſe, if it was not unjuſt and barbarous to ſentence theſe poor men to receive 500 laſhes each, for refuſing to ſail without it. He then entered into a long detail concerning the marine department, and pointed out the following remarkable facts among others, which he confirmed by a variety of Admiralty accounts brought in during the current ſeſſion at his requiſition. Among other facts, he ſhewed that of 21,000 men for ſea ſervice, raiſed in 1779, no leſs than 4,500 had been diſcharged in that year from the ſhips of war and hoſpitals as *unſerviceable*. As great a number, or greater, had *deſerted* within the ſpace of time; ſo that the remainder had actually coſt the ſtate 40l. a man; the expence being in 1779, 200,000l. for the impreſs ſervice only. Mr. Luttrell urged againſt the impolicy, the inefficacy, and barbarity as well as heavy charge to the publick, of raiſing men under the impreſs warrants, and called on gentlemen to aſſiſt him in framing a bill on ſound and eligible principles for bringing ſeamen and ſeafaring perſons voluntarily into the ſervice, particularly by paying them faithfully and amply, and limiting the time of compulſory ſervice. His motion being annexed to theſe obſervations.

A member called for the order of the day which was to bring up the report from the Committee of Ways and Means, to raiſe 1,500 000l. by Exchequer bills, to be charged on the firſt aids to be granted in the next ſeſſion of parliament. *The Recorder of London* roſe to object to bringing up the report and introduced a motion for the Houſe to reſolve, that no further ſupplies, nor any more money ſhould be granted, till ſome anſwer given to the petitions now lying on the table from different counties in this kingdom for redreſs of ſundry grievances. It was ſeconded by *Mr. Alderman Bull*.

After a ſhort debate, in which the friends of the miniſtry advanced the old argument of the prejudice that would be done to the publick by ſtopping the Ways and Means for paying the intereſt of the loans, or impeding the ſupplies requiſite for carrying on the war, the motion was rejected on a diviſion by 101 votes againſt 54. The report was then brought up and agreed to.

The next order of the day being for the third reading of the Malt-tax bill, a motion was made to poſtpone it to this day ſe'nnight; but upon a diviſion there were 101 votes againſt poſtponing it, to 43 for it.

The Houſe then proceeded to the third reading of the bill, on which they were

ected to sit e, as several riders were pre-
ared to be posed as additions or amend-
ents. ength, however, the bill was
ead through, and all the riders rejected.
The final division was upon the question,
That this bill do pass, which was carried by
36 Ayes to 49 Noes.

Monday, May 22.

In a Committee of Supply, *The Secretary
War* moved, That the sum of 2,418,000*l.*
e granted for extraordinary expences in-
rred for the service of the army, from the
st of January 1779, to the 1st of February
80, which occasioned a long debate. Mr.
igby, paymaster of the forces, was called
on, to assign a reason why very large sums
the publick money remained at the end of
ery year in his hands; to which he re-
ied, by explaining the nature of his office,
d demonstrating, that the sums nominally
ted to be remaining in the office, were not
ally so, being disbursed for other services
the army, which are usually advanced to
commanders in chief on duty abroad.
informed the committee, that the late
r. Grenville and himself had taken great
ins to reform the mode of paying the army,
d to diminish the expence, but they had
nd it impracticable, as it was impossible
fix the estimates of expences incurred by
commanders in chief on foreign service.
ey had a discretionary power to draw on
Treasury for large sums; these draughts
e always honoured, that the operations
the war might not be impeded, and they
e his vouchers for such sums issued in
ance, as the Secretary at War's draughts
for smaller sums, and in both cases, the
ney was issued from his office, long before
specifick accounts of the services for
ich the sums so advanced were expended
d arrive. The committee seemed per-
ly satisfied with Mr. Rigby's explana-
, for notwithstanding the complaints
e of the extravagance of particular ar-
es, such as 1000*l.* for vinegar, for the
of the troops at St. Lucia for one year,
ced by Sir Philip Jennings Clerke, and
re reflections by Colonel Barré on the
racts for provisions bought up in Ire-
, the motion was carried by a very great
ority.

Tuesday, May 23.

A bill brought in by *Mr. Strutt*, member
Malden, to enlarge the qualification, in
value of landed estates to 1000*l.* a year,
persons elected knights of the shire, and
. for citizens and burgesses, instead of
. for the knights, and 300*l.* for the
ens and burgesses, the present qualifica-
was, with some difficulty, got through
committee; it was afterwards thrown
pon the third reading. The principle
to render parliament more independent,
ecting men of greater property; but it
bjected, that it would have the contrary
effect, by limiting the electors to persons of large estates, whose numbers are so few in comparison, that the choice of representatives would be too much restrained, contrary to the spirit of the constitution.

Wednesday, May 24.

Lord North, in the Committee of Ways and Means, proposed a tax of six shillings per barrel on all home-made wines called sweets, made for sale. And an additional tax of one penny per pound on hair-powder and starch; these imposts were to supply the place of an additional duty on the exportation of coals, which had made a part of the budget, but was laid aside on the representation of the owners of coal mines, that it would diminish the exportation of coals. These new taxes were agreed to almost unanimously, very few of the members in opposition attending, though many of them had declared they would oppose and divide upon every tax, till an answer was given to the county petitions.

Mr. Pownall moved for leave to bring in a bill for an accommodation with America. He was requested by several members to open his plan, but he would not consent, upon which a division followed, and his motion was rejected by 113 Noes to 50 Ayes.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Wednesday, May 24.

UPON the order of the day being read for going into a committee on the Malt-tax bill, a regular debate took place, on the question for the immediate commitment being opposed by *The Marquis of Rockingham*, who moved that it should be postponed to that day three weeks. The grounds of this motion the Marquis explained in such terms, as to shew that it was his intention, not only to postpone the commitment, but to reject the bill. He complained that it was a partial and oppressive tax, partial in regard to Scotland, which is favoured by laying only an impost of 3d. while England is to pay 6d. per bushel, and this on an idle pretext of the inequality of the grain of Scotland, when it is well known that many parts of England do not produce better. Oppressive, because it affects the poorer sort of people, and particularly the labouring poor in Yorkshire, who subsist their children on small-beer of their own brewing, mixed with melasses.

He called upon the noble lords in administration, who are acquainted with the state of the revenue, to declare if Scotland pays more than 10,000*l.* nett into the Exchequer for the old Malt-tax; and he asked whether 20,000*l.* the proportion at which that country has been hitherto rated, bears any proportion adequate to the burthen imposed on England, and to the improved cultivation of Scotland for some years past. But his strongest argument for postponing the committee, was, that no answer has yet been given to the petitions of the people complaining of the un-

due influence of the crown, and of want of œconomy in the expenditure of the publick money: he thought theſe petitions had been ſhamefully neglected in the other Houſe of parliament, and that it would be diſgraceful in their lordſhips to paſs the bill for laying ſuch an oppreſſive tax, without waiting for the event of the petitions.

The queſtion was going to be put, when *Earl Bathurſt*, preſident of the council, thought proper to aſſign his reaſons for the vote he intended to give for going immediately into the committee. His lordſhip ſaid this was not a time to enter into a diſcuſſion of the due proportions of the tax in Scotland and England. If upon enquiry it ſhould be found that Scotland is ſo much improved in the cultivation of its lands, and in its commerce, as to be able to bear a larger ſhare of the publick burthen than it now contributes, this would be a matter worthy of conſideration another year, when the annual Malt-tax bill comes before parliament; but as it had hitherto been regulated by the act of Union, and the annual tax had ſo paſſed this year without any objection, it ſeemed to him highly improper to obſtruct the progreſs of the bill, impoſing an additional tax, in order to introduce any new diſtinctions with reſpect to Scotland; beſides, he underſtood that the matter had been fully diſcuſſed in the other Houſe.

As to rejecting this tax without propoſing any other, he was totally againſt it, after the ſupplies had been voted, and the money lent by the ſubſcribers, and every preparation made by ſea and land in conſequence of theſe ſupplies, to carry on the *diſtreſsful* war we are engaged in againſt two formidable powers. The proper time to raiſe objections was when the ſupplies were brought in; but now, having voted them, the only queſtion was, whether the money to pay the intereſt of the loan ſhall be raiſed by a tax which has paſſed the other houſe, or be left as a burthen upon the ſinking fund to increaſe the national debt? As to the petitions of the people, he ſaid, that ſitting there as a member of that Houſe, he could not conſtitutionally know the people of England, or the voice of the people, but by their repreſentatives in parliament. What they had done with the petitions, he could not ſay; they were ſitting very late, but he did not know what they were about.

Earl Ferrers now ſeconded the Marquis of Rockingham's motion, and gave his opinion that the tax is both oppreſſive and partial. Oppreſſive in England, becauſe it affects the poor; and partial, both with reſpect to Scotland and to the cyder counties, which pay no tax for their beverage. His lordſhip obſerved, that there was a method of laying a tax on the cyder counties without ſubjecting them to the exciſe complained of in Mr. Grenville's time; it was to tax the trees; he had laid this and other plans before the miniſter, who knew from him of ſeveral other taxes, more juſt and equal, but he would not adopt them.

The Marquis of Rockingham remarked upon the Lord Preſident's words reſpecting the people, as if they ſeemed to debar the people from petitioning; and he deſired the noble lord, upon his own principles, would account for the rejection of the contractors bill, brought there by the voice of the people, in their repreſentatives, who had paſſed it without a diviſion, and yet that Houſe had thrown it out.

Earl Bathurſt, in explanation, ſaid, God forbid that he ſhould deny the right of the people of England to petition parliament as often as they judged proper, either to complain of grievances they imagine they labour under, or to recommend and bring forward new matter; but conſtitutionally ſpeaking he would ſtill maintain, that as a member of that Houſe, he could only know the voice of the people of England by their repreſentatives. The names of the petitioners were not before them, but he had heard of a great many county petitions, and of ſome counties having petitioned, which have neither ſent petitions to the other Houſe, nor have been applied to for that purpoſe. He inſtanced the county of Glouceſter; an advertiſement had indeed been put in for all perſons who were of a certain way of thinking, to meet, and ſign a petition; but no regular application had been made to the county, nor was there any county petition.

Lord Craven aſſerted, on the contrary, that the meeting was properly called; that many reſpectable perſons aſſembled who were all of the ſame way of thinking; that a petition was brought up, which he ſigned; but upon ſome alterations being made, different from the Yorkſhire petition, objections and it was not brought up to parliament.

The Duke of Manchester ſpoke next, and enlarged on the partiality ſhewn to Scotland which at times had refuſed even that parity; and in the year 1739, had riſen against the Malt-tax, the raiſing of which was obliged to be enforced by the military. They were favoured, he ſaid, in another reſpect, for, if in the preſent improved ſtate of Scotland, the annual Malt-tax produces more than twenty thouſand pounds, the ſurplus goes into their own Exchequer, to be diſpoſed of as they pleaſe. This he thought a great hardſhip at a time when the people of England are paying two millions for the land tax.

Lord Abingdon ſaid a few words in ſupport of the motion for poſtponing the committee.

He was followed by *Lord Ravensworth*, who declared he had no wiſh to obſtruct the tax bills in time of war; but he could not poſſibly vote for ſo partial a tax, unleſs

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Mr. Fox ſeconded the motion, and a warm debate enſued, in which the circumſtances of the engagement between Admiral Rodney and the French were brought upon the carpet, and the conduct of the Admiralty with reſpect to Sir Hugh Palliſer.

Lord North, againſt the motion, ſaid that there were many things in Sir George Rodney's letter that ought not to be communicated to the publick, and ſome which would affect the characters of particular officers in the fleet, and therefore ſhould not be divulged prior to a legal enquiry into their conduct; but there could be no objection to permit any member to peruſe the letter, which might be done at the Admiralty. It was generally underſtood in the courſe of the debate, that a ſecond letter accompanied the diſpatch that appeared in the Gazette. Upon the whole, it appeared that there muſt have been ſome groſs miſbehaviour, which the Admiralty do not think proper to lay before the publick.

Admiral Keppel expreſſed his opinion to that purport, and he complained of the conduct of the Admiralty Board to him; ever ſince his honourable acquittal, he had received almoſt daily inſults. He had recommended the captain of a fire-ſhip, who had behaved gallantly under his command, to be employed in the ſervice, and an anſwer had been given, that they never employed partymen.

The Lord Advocate and *Mr. Dunning* had a conteſt concerning Sir Hugh Palliſer's ſentence, whether or not he was convicted of malice.

Lord George Gordon, in his reply to Lord North's objections, compared that noble lord, the Earl of Sandwich, and the Lord Advocate of Scotland, to the plague, peſtilence, and famine.

Colonel Barré in part ſupported the opinion of Lord North, that there might be information in Sir George Rodney's letter not fit to be communicated to the publick. At length the Houſe divided on the motion, 160 againſt it, and only 51 for it.

A ſe-

due influence of the crown, and of want of œconomy in the expenditure of the publick money: he thought these petitions had been shamefully neglected in the other House of parliament, and that it would be disgraceful in their lordships to pass the bill for laying such an oppressive tax, without waiting for the event of the petitions.

The question was going to be put, when *Earl Bathurst*, president of the council, thought proper to assign his reasons for the vote he intended to give for going immediately into the committee. His lordship said this was not a time to enter into a discussion of the due proportions of the tax in Scotland and England. If upon enquiry it should be found that Scotland is so much improved in the cultivation of its lands, and in its commerce, as to be able to bear a larger share of the publick burthen than it now contributes, this would be a matter worthy of consideration another year, when the annual Malt-tax bill comes before parliament; but as it had hitherto been regulated by the act of Union, and the annual tax had so passed this year without any objection, it seemed to him highly improper to obstruct the progress of the bill, imposing an additional tax, in order to introduce any new distinctions with respect to Scotland; besides, he understood that the matter had been fully discussed in the other House.

As to rejecting this tax without proposing any other, he was totally against it, after the supplies had been voted, and the money lent by the subscribers, and every preparation made by sea and land in consequence of these supplies, to carry on the *distressful* war we are engaged in against two formidable powers. The proper time to raise objections was when the supplies were brought in; but now, having voted them, the only question was, whether the money to pay the interest of the loan shall be raised by a tax which has passed the other house, or be left as a burthen upon the sinking fund to increase the national debt? As to the petitions of the people, he said, that sitting there as a member of that House, he could not constitutionally know the people of England, or the voice of the people, but by their representatives in parliament. What they had done with the petitions, he could not say; they were sitting very late, but he did not know what they were about.

Earl Ferrers now seconded the Marquis of Rockingham's motion, and gave his opinion that the tax is both oppressive and partial. Oppressive in England, because it affects the poor; and partial, both with respect to Scotland and to the cyder counties, which pay no tax for their beverage. His lordship observed, that there was a method of laying a tax on the cyder counties without subjecting them to the excise complained of in Mr. Grenville's time; it was to tax the trees; he had laid this and other plans before the minister, who knew from him of several other taxes, more just and equal, but he would not adopt them.

The Marquis of Rockingham remarked upon the Lord President's words respecting the people, as if they seemed to debar the people from petitioning; and he desired the noble lord, upon his own principles, would account for the rejection of the contractors bill, brought there by the voice of the people, in their representatives, who had passed it without a division, and yet that House had thrown it out.

Earl Bathurst, in explanation, said, God forbid that he should deny the right of the people of England to petition parliament as often as they judged proper, either to complain of grievances they imagine they labour under, or to recommend and bring forward new matter; but constitutionally speaking he would still maintain, that as a member of that House, he could only know the voice of the people of England by their representatives. The names of the petitioners were not before them, but he had heard of a great many county petitions, and of some counties having petitioned, which have neither sent petitions to the other House, nor have been applied to for that purpose. He instanced the county of Gloucester; an advertisement had indeed been put in for all persons who were of a certain way of thinking, to meet, and sign a petition, but no regular application had been made to the county, nor was there any county petition.

Lord Craven asserted, on the contrary, that the meeting was properly called; that many respectable persons assembled who were all of the same way of thinking; that a petition was brought up, which he signed; but upon some alterations being made, different from the Yorkshire petition, objections arose, and it was not brought up to parliament.

The Duke of Manchester spoke next, and enlarged on the partiality shewn to Scotland which at times had refused even that partiality; and in the year 1739, had risen against the Malt-tax, the raising of which was obliged to be enforced by the military. They were favoured, he said, in another respect, for, if in the present improved state of Scotland, the annual Malt-tax produces more than twenty thousand pounds, the sum goes into their own Exchequer, to be disposed of as they please. This he thought a great hardship at a time when the people of England are paying two millions for the land tax.

Lord Abingdon said a few words in support of the motion for postponing the committee.

He was followed by *Lord Ravensworth*, who declared he had no wish to obstruct tax bills in time of war; but he could not possibly vote for so partial a tax, unless

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A ſecond motion was then made, that the letters ſhould be brought into the Houſe ſealed, and be referred to a committee; but this was alſo rejected, on a diviſion, by 159 againſt 78.

The committee on the county petitions being reſumed, *Mr. Dunning* moved, that they ſhould report to the Houſe the famous reſolutions of the 10th and 12th of April, admitting the undue influence of the crown, &c. He was ſeconded by Mr. Fox, and theſe gentlemen ſeemed to think that thoſe members who had voted the reſolutions had pledged themſelves to vote the report. A debate of conſiderable length enſued, and many of the country gentlemen who had been called upon by Mr. Fox to ſupport the vote they had given by reporting it, exculpated themſelves by obſerving, that it often happened reſolutions were made in committees, which, upon maturer deliberation, were not agreed to be reported. Upon the whole, it ſhould ſeem that many of the members who had aſſiſted in making the majority that carried the reſolutions in queſtion, were not aware of the conſequences to which they led, for there is no other way of accounting for the negative put upon the motion for the report. Upon the diviſion, the Noes were 134 to 77 Ayes.

Tueſday, May 30.

Lord George Gordon gave notice, that on the following Friday he ſhould preſent to the Houſe the petition of the Proteſtant Aſſociation of London, Weſtminſter, and Southwark, praying the repeal of the act of laſt ſeſſion in favour of Popery; his lordſhip mentioned that the whole aſſociated body of Proteſtants propoſed to aſſemble in St. George's Fields, and to accompany their petition to the Houſe in the moſt humble, decent, and reſpectful manner. It is remarkable, that not the leaſt notice of this intimation was taken at the time, though the law members, one in particular, the then Attorney General, now Lord Loughborough, was ready enough to declare after the miſchief was done, and he was to judge the rioters, that ſuch aſſemblies were illegal, as well as the bringing petitions to parliament attended by multitudes of people.

In a committee went through the bill for ſecuring Chatham-dock by purchaſing adjacent lands, which afterwards paſſed into a law.

Wedneſday, May 31.

Upon a motion for the ſecond reading of a bill to lower the duty on the importation of foreign thread lace, counſel were heard at the bar, upon the petition of the Buckinghamſhire lace manufacturers againſt the bill. This bill got through the Commons with difficulty, but was poſtponed to the next ſeſſion on the motion of Earl Temple in the Houſe of Lords, after counſel had been heard at the bar againſt it; and as the parliament has ſince been diſſolved, the matter cannot be taken up again but by a new bill.

In a committee on the bill for appointing commiſſioners to examine and ſtate the public accounts, the names of Robert Pigot, Richard Neave, Samuel Beachcroft, and James Spurling, Eſqrs. were inſerted, and the committee went through the bill. It afterwards paſſed both Houſes, and took place July 5th, it is to be in force only one year.

(To be continued in our next.)

CURIOUS ACCOUNT *of the Inhabitants of the Empire of* JAPAN, *their Government, Manners, and Cuſtoms; in a Letter from* C. P. Thunberg, *M. D. to* Joſeph Banks, *Eſq. Preſident of the Royal Society. From the* Philoſophical Tranſactions, Part I. *for the Year* 1780.

SIR,

TO you it is already known, that I was ſent out by the Directors of the Botanic Gardens at Amſterdam, and ſome other eminent men of that place; firſt, to the Cape of Good-Hope, and from thence to Japan, in order to inveſtigate the natural hiſtory of thoſe countries, and to ſend from thence ſeeds and living plants of unknown kinds, for the uſe of their collections in Holland. At the firſt of theſe places I reſided three years, and during that time had the good fortune to obſerve and deſcribe many new ſpecies both of animals and vegetables.

In the year 1775, I ſailed from there to Batavia; and after a ſhort ſtay there embarked on board a Dutch ſhip, called Staveniſſe, bound for Japan, in company with the Blyenburg. On the [illegible] of June, we ſailed, and paſſed [illegible] Sapatoo, the coaſt of China, and the iſland of Formoſa. On the 13th of Auguſt, we made the land of Japan, and the day after we [illegible] off the harbour of Nagaſacci, [illegible]y one of that empire where foreign ſhips are allowed to anchor.

During this paſſage we met with ſevere gales of wind, in one of which

e Blyenburg, having received much mage in her maſts, parted company, d (as we afterwards learned) was liged to go back to Canton to refit. e ſailed into the harbour of Naga- cci with our colours flying, and ſa- ted the Papenburg, the emperor's and mpreſs's guard, and the town itſelf. uring this time there came on board us two Over Banjoſes, ſeveral inter- eters, and inferior officers, and ſome ople belonging to the Dutch factory. heſe Over Banjoſes may be compared the Mandarins of China: a place is epared for them upon the ſhip's deck, d ſome of them (for they are fre- ently changed) muſt be preſent when y thing is taken out of, or received o her. They inſpect every thing, nſter the people, give paſſports to h as go on ſhore, and every day re- rt to the governor of Nagaſacci the oceedings on board.

The attention and care with which ſe gentlemen execute the orders iſſued by the Imperial court in 1775, is ll worthy of relation. The moſt nute articles which are carried out a ſhip undergo a jealous inſpection, h when they are put into the boats, d when they are landed from them; d the ſame caution is uſed in embark- goods from the ſhore.

Bedding is ripped open, and the very thers examined; cheſts are not only ptied of their contents, but the boards which they are made are ſearched, contraband goods ſhould be con- led in their ſubſtance. Pots of etmeats and of butter are ſtirred nd with an iron ſkewer. Our cheeſes a more narrow inſpection; a large e was cut in the middle of each, d a knife thruſt into the ſides of them very direction: even the eggs were exempted from ſuſpicion; many of m were broken, leſt they ſhould con- contraband goods within them.

Ourſelves, from the higheſt to the eſt, underwent the ſame ſuſpicious tiny, whenever we went from or re- ed on board the ſhip. Our backs e firſt ſtroked down by the hand of inſpector; our ſides, bellies, and hs, were then in like manner exa- ed, th[illegible] next to an impoſſi- y that any thing ſhould be con- ed. Formerly they were leſs exact his viſitation; the chief of the fac- and captain of the veſſel were even exempted from it. This privilege they uſed in its utmoſt extent: each dreſſed himſelf in a great coat, in which were two large pockets, or rather ſacks, for the reception of contraband goods, and they generally paſſed backwards and forwards three times a day.

Abuſes of this nature irritated the Japaneſe government ſo much, that they reſolved to make new regulations. For ſome time, they found, that the more dexterity they uſed in detecting the tricks of the Europeans, the more dexterouſly they contrived to evade them: at laſt, however, by repeated trials, they have ſo completely abridged their liberties, that it is now almoſt, if not abſolutely impoſſible, to ſmuggle any thing.

The complexions of the japaneſe are in general yelloviſh, although ſome few, generally women, are almoſt white. Their narrow eyes and high eye-brows are like thoſe of the Chineſe and Tartars. Their noſes, though not flat, are ſhorter and thicker than ours. Their hair is univerſally black; and ſuch a ſameneſs of faſhion reigns through this whole empire, that the head-dreſs is the ſame from the emperor to the peaſant. The mode of the man's head-dreſs is ſingular; the middle part of their heads, from the forehead very far back, is cloſe-ſhaven; the hair remaining round the temples and nape of the neck is turned up, and tied upon the top of the head into a kind of bruſh about as long as a finger; this bruſh is again lapped round with white thread, and bent a little backwards.

The women preſerve all their hair, and drawing it together on the top of the head, roll it round a loop, and faſtening it down pith pins, to which ornaments are affixed; draw out the ſides till they appear like little wings; behind this a comb is ſtuck in.

Phyſicians and prieſts are the only exception to the general faſhion; they ſhave their heads entirely, and are by that means diſtinguiſhed from the reſt of the people.

The faſhion of the clothes has alſo remained the ſame from the higheſt antiquity. They conſiſt of one or more looſe gowns, tied about the middle with a ſaſh; the women wear them much longer than the men, and dragging on the ground. In ſummer they are very thin;

thin; but in winter quilted with ſilk or cotton wadding.

People of rank have them made of ſilk; the lower claſs, of cotton ſtuffs. Women generally wear a greater number of them than men, and have them more ornamented, often with gold or ſilver flowers woven into the ſtuff.

Theſe gowns are generally left open at the breaſt; their ſleeves are very wide, but partly ſewed up in front, ſo as to make a kind of pocket, into which they can eaſily put their hands, and in this they generally carry papers, or ſuch like light things. Men of conſequence are diſtinguiſhed from thoſe of inferior rank by a ſhort jacket of thin black ſtuff, which is worn over their gowns, and trowſers open on the ſides, but ſewed together near the bottom, which take in their ſkirts. Some uſe drawers, but all have their legs naked. They wear ſandals of ſtraw, faſtened to their feet by a bow paſſing over the inſtep, and a ſtring which paſſes between the great toe and that next to it, fixing to the bow. In winter they have ſocks of linen, and in rainy or dirty weather, wooden ſhoes.

They never cover their heads but on a journey, when they uſe a conical cap, made of ſtraw; at other times, they defend themſelves from the ſun or the rain by fans or umbrellas.

In their ſaſh they faſten the ſabre, fan, and tobacco-pipe; the ſabre always on the left ſide, and (contrary to our European cuſtom) with the ſharp edge uppermoſt. Thoſe who are in publick employments wear two, the one conſiderably longer than the other.

Their houſes are built with upright poſts, croſſed and wattled with bamboo, plaiſtered both without and within, and white-waſhed. They generally have two ſtories, but the uppermoſt is low, and ſeldom inhabited; the roofs are covered with pantiles, large and heavy, but neatly made. The floors are elevated two feet from the ground, and covered with planks: on theſe are laid mats, which are double, and filled with ſtraw three or four inches thick. The whole houſe conſiſts of one large room; but may be divided at pleaſure into ſeveral ſmaller, by partitions made with frames of wood, filled up with painted paper, that fix into groves made for that purpoſe in the floor and cieling. The windows are alſo frames of wood, divided into ſquares, filled up with very thin white paper, tranſparent enough to anſwer tolerably well the purpoſe of glaſs.

They have no furniture to their rooms; neither chairs, tables, ſtools, benches, cupboards, or even beds. Their cuſtom is to ſit down on their heels upon the mats, which are always ſoft and clean. Their victuals are ſerved up to them on a low board, raiſed but a few inches from the floor, and one diſh only at a time. Mirrors they have, but never fix them up in their houſes as ornamental furniture; they are made of a compound metal, and uſed only at their toilets. Notwithſtanding the ſeverity of the winters, which oblige them to warm their houſes from November to March, they have neither fire-places nor ſtoves: inſtead of theſe, they uſe large copper pots, ſtanding upon legs; theſe are lined on the inſide with loam, on which aſhes are laid to ſome depth, and charcoal lighted upon them, which ſeems to be prepared in ſome manner which renders the fumes of it not at all dangerous. The Portugueſe, in all probability, firſt introduced the uſe of tobacco in Japan; however, be that as it may, they uſe it now with great frugality, though both ſexes, old and young, continually ſmoke it, blowing out the ſmoke through their noſtrils. The firſt compliment offered to a ſtranger in their houſes is a diſh of tea and a pipe of tobacco. Their pipes have mouth-piece and bowls of braſs or white copper. The hollow of the bowl is ſo ſmall as ſcarce to contain an ordinary pea. The tobacco is cut as fine as hair, about a finger's length, and is rolled up in ſmall balls like pills, to fit the ſmall hollow in the bowl of the pipe; which pills are as they can ſerve but for a few whiffs, muſt be very frequently renewed. Pipes are uſed by both ſexes equally, and are within or without doors, their inſeparable companions.

The whole nation is naturally cleanly; every houſe, whether publick or private, has a bath, of which conſtant and daily uſe is made by the whole family.

You ſeldom meet a man who has not his mark imprinted on the ſleeves and back of his clothes, in the ſame colour in which the pattern is printed, which ſpots are left in manufacturing the

r the purpoſe of inſerting theſe
arks.

Obedience to parents, and reſpect to
periors, is the characteriſtick of this
tion. It is pleaſing to ſee the reſpect
th which inferiors treat thoſe of high
nk: if they meet them abroad, they
p till they have paſſed by; if in a
uſe, they keep at a diſtance, bowing
ir heads to the ground. Their ſa-
tations and converſations between
uals abound alſo with civility and
liteneſs; to this, children are early
uſtomed by the example of their pa-
ts.

Their penal laws are very ſevere;
t puniſhments are ſeldom inflicted.
haps there is no country where fewer
mes againſt ſociety are committed.

Their uſage of names differs from
t of all other nations. The family
ne is never made uſe of but in ſign-
ſolemn contracts, and the particu-
names by which individuals are diſ-
guiſhed in converſation, varies ac-
ding to the age or ſituation of the
ſon who makes uſe of it; ſo that
etimes the ſame perſon is, in his
time, known by five or ſix different
nes.

They reckon their age by even years,
regarding whether they were born
he beginning or end of a year, ſo
a child is ſaid to be a year old on
new year's day next after his birth,
though he has not been born many
s. Commerce and manufactures
riſh here, though, as theſe people
few wants, they are not carried to
extent which we ſee in Europe.
iculture is ſo well underſtood, that
whole country, even the tops of the
, are cultivated. They trade with
oreigners but the Dutch and Chi-
, and in both caſes with companies
rivileged merchants. The Dutch
rt copper and raw camphire, for
h they give in return ſugar, ripe
es, ſappan wood, ivory, tin, lead,
iſe-ſhell, chintzs, and a few trifles
. As the Dutch company do not
duty in Japan, either on their ex-
or imports, they ſend an annual
nt to the court, conſiſting of cloth,
zs, ſuccotas, cottons, ſtuffs, and
ets.

had the ſatisfaction to attend the
aſſador who was entruſted with the
nts, on his journey to Jeddo, the
al of this vaſt empire, ſituated at
an immenſe diſtance from Nagaſacci, a journey on which three Europeans only are permitted to go, attended by two hundred Japaneſe at leaſt.

We left our little iſland of Dezima, and the town of Nagaſacci on the 4th of March, 1776, and travelled through Cocora to Simonoſeki, where we arrived on the 12th, and found a veſſel prepared for us; we embarked on board her, and coaſted along to Fiogo. From thence we travelled by land to Oſacca, one of the principal commercial towns in the empire. At this place we remained the 8th and 9th of April, and on the 10th arrived at Miaco, the reſidence of the Dairi, or eccleſiaſtical emperor. Here we alſo ſtayed two days; but after that made the beſt of our way to Jeddo, where we arrived on the 1ſt of May.

We were carried by men in a kind of palankins, called norimons, covered, and provided with windows. The preſents alſo, and our proviſions, were carried on men's ſhoulders, except a few articles, which were loaded on packhorſes. The Japaneſe officers who attended, provided us with every thing, ſo that our journey was by no means troubleſome.

On the 8th, we had an audience of the Cubo, or temporal emperor, of the heir-apparent, and of the twelve ſenators; the day following, of the eccleſiaſtical governors, the governors of the town, and other high officers. On the 23d, we had our audience of leave. We left Jeddo on the 26th of May, and arrived at Miaco on the 7th of June. Here we had an audience of the emperor's viceroy, to whom we alſo made preſents, as we were not allowed to ſee the Dairi, or eccleſiaſtical emperor. On the 11th we procured leave to walk about the town, and viſit the temples and principal buildings. In the evening we ſet out for Oſacca, which town we were alſo permitted to view, which we did on the 13th.

We ſaw temples, theatres, and many curious buildings; but, above all, the manufactory of copper, which is melted here, and no where elſe in the empire.

On the 14th we had an audience of the governors of this town; after which we reſumed our journey to Fiogo, where we again embarked on the 18th, and proceeded by ſea to Simonoſeki; from whence we arrived on the 23d at Cocota,

and from thence were carried in norimons to Nagaſacci, and arrived at our little iſland Dezima on the laſt day of June, after an abſence of one hundred and eighteen days.

An Impartial Review of New Publications.

ARTICLE XLII.

PHILOSOPHICAL Tranſactions of the Royal Society of London, Vol. LXX. Part I. for the Year 1780. 4to. 10s. 6d. L. Davis.

THIS volume contains only fifteen papers, read before the Society, from the 11th of November 1779, to the 24th of February 1780, to which are added a meteorological journal, kept at the houſe of the Society, by order of the preſident and council. The extraordinary length of moſt of theſe papers is the reaſon they are fewer in number than uſual, but in general they are curious and uſeful.

We take the liberty to give the preference to the following articles, as being in our humble opinion the moſt intereſting to the publick.

A New Method of aſſaying Copper Ores. By George Fordyce, M. D. F. R. S. The deſcription of the proceſs is communicated in the moſt clear and intelligent manner, and the obſervations upon it confirm its facility and accuracy.

An Account of an Eruption of Mount Veſuvius, which happened in Auguſt 1779, by Sir William Hamilton, of which we ſhall only remark at preſent, that, as it is the lateſt account, and likewiſe the moſt ſatisfactory of any that has ever been publiſhed, our readers may expect the eſſence of the paper in our next.

An Account of a Method for the ſafe Removal of Ships that have been driven on Shore, and damaged in their Bottoms to Places (however diſtant) for repairing them. By Mr. William Barnard, Ship builder, of Deptford. It is impoſſible to expreſs the beneficial purpoſes of this invention in better words than thoſe of the ingenious inventor. "On the ſhores of this iſland, diſtinguiſhed for its formidable fleets and extenſive commerce, and ſo particularly ſituated, there muſt neceſſarily be many ſhipwrecks: every hint by which the diſtreſs of our fellow creatures may be alleviated, or any ſaving of property made to individuals, in ſuch ſituations, ſhould be communicated for their good." Being clearly of the ſame opinion, and highly commending the publick ſpirit of Mr. Barnard, who does not apply for a patent to ſecure the profits of this invention to himſelf, but generouſly communicates it, ſo that every ſhip-builder or ſhip-carpenter in the kingdom may have it in his power to give aſſiſtance in caſes of ſhipwreck on any part of our coaſts; we earneſtly recommend to all perſons concerned in ſhipping, the peruſal of this paper, illuſtrated with an engraved plan of the machine, ſucceſsfully uſed by Mr. Barnard to ſwim the York Eaſt-Indiaman from Margate pier to the dock-yard at Deptford. This ſhip, of eight hundred tons, homeward bound, with a cargo of pepper, parted her cables in Margate Roads, and was driven on ſhore within one hundred feet of the head and thirty feet of the ſide, of Margate pier, then drawing twenty-two feet, ſix inches water, the flow of a good ſpring-tide being only fourteen feet at that place. It appeared, after the cargo was taken out, that the leaks in her bottom were ſuch as filled her with from four to eighteen feet water in an hour and a half. Mr. Barnard's method was, to lay a deck in the hold, as low as water could be pumped to (ſix feet in the hold at low water) framed ſo ſolidly and ſecurely, and caulked ſo tight as to ſwim the ſhip, independent of her own leaky bottom, with permanent ſecurity for the lives of thoſe who were to navigate her to the Thames.

A Swediſh ſhip, ſtill more damaged than the Indiaman, was likewiſe brought from Margate to Deptford; but as there was ſome difference in the method of uſe of, the deſcription of it is given in a ſeparate plan, elevation, and ſection: the plates were engraved by Baſire.

Account of a Woman who had the Small-pox during Pregnancy, and who ſeemed to have communicated the ſame Diſeaſe to the Fœtus. By John Hunter, Eſq. F. R. S. This ſingular caſe, related by our eminent anatomiſt, ſeems to ſettle a point much conteſted by ſome of the greateſt medical writers and practitioners his predeceſſors *Boerhaave* and *Mead*, ſeem to have been by experience to conclude, that the mother could not communicate the infection to the fœtus. Van Swieten, Mauriceau, and others maintain a contrary opinion, and this confirms it.

A new Method of treating the Fiſtula Lachrymalis. By Mr. William Bromfield, Surgeon, F. A. S. This method is intended to obviate the neceſſity of a troubleſome and uncertain operation, in the firſt or ſecond ſtage of the diſorder. The operation is deſcribed to be ſimple, eaſily executed, and productive of little pain, and attended with no danger. A plate is given of the inſtru-

de uſe of, but the method is limited by inventor to the firſt ſtage only.

The Abbé Fontana's Experiments on va-us Animals, in order to try the effect of American poiſon, called ticunas, are rious; but it is cruel to torture poor ani-ls, merely to indulge curioſity.

Dr. Thunberg's Account of the Japaneſe niſhes an article of entertainment for our ders in another part of our miſcellany; have therefore only to add a remark on want of order in placing the papers in volume—it opens with a paper read the th of November 1779, and cloſes with a per read the 20th of January 1780; in middle of the book we find one read bruary 24th, 1780. As the publications the Tranſactions are marked part I. and for every year, ſhould not the papers in h be ranged according to the order in ich they were read?

n the meteorological journal of the wea-r for 1779, kept by order of the preſident council, at the Society's houſe in Fleet-eet, we find, under the column *Rain*, 45 inches for the 14th of November (the heſt number but two in the whole year) the column *Weather* informs us, that the ther was chiefly fair and fine, from the of the month to the ſaid 14th; it would ſatisfaction to the publick to know how is accounted for by the keeper of the yal Society's meteorological journal.

XLIII. *Thelypthora, or a Treatiſe on Fe-e Ruin, in its Cauſes, Effects, Conſequences, vention, and Remedy; conſidered on the Ba-of the Divine Law, under the following ds: Marriage, Whoredom, and Fornica-, Adultery, Polygamy, and Divorce. With y other incidental Matters; particularly uding an Examination of the Principles and dency of 26 Geo. II. c. 33. commonly called Marriage Act.* 8vo. 2 vols. 10s. boards. ſley.

THE author doth not ſcruple to call this tiſe one of the moſt important and inte-ng publications that have appeared ſince days of the Proteſtant reformation. And do not ſcruple to declare that it is one of moſt extraordinary and impudent attacks he received opinions entertained by all Chriſtian nations of Europe, and on the flation of our own country, that has ap-ed from the Engliſh preſs in the preſent ury. The only reaſon we have to be-e that the author poſſeſſes a great ſhare worldly prudence and ſome modeſty, is, he has not put his name to the title-. Dormant as the powers of the eccle-ical court have been for many years (and may they remain ſo for the ſake of ſober, ious liberty) yet when the prieſts of the run mad, and publiſh ſyſtems of inno-on, under a pretext of reformation, detri-tal to the community to which they be-, ſubverſive of its civil inſtitutes, and repugnant to its religious eſtabliſhments, ſome cenſure from their ſuperiors ought to be their potion; in ſuch caſes, it would not be unbecoming the function of the bench of biſhops, who enjoy *otium cum dignitate*, to employ ſome of their leiſu. in compoſing, not a form of prayer, but a formal, ſolemn refutation of the moſt exceptional parts of this elaborate treatiſe.

From the dedication to the preſidents, vice-preſidents, and other governors of the Aſylum, Miſericordia, Magdalene, and Lock hoſpitals, inſtitutions peculiarly calculated for the preſervation or relief of the female ſex, and from a variety of other circumſtances, it is an indiſputable fact, that the Reverend Mr. Madan, Chaplain to the Lock Hoſpital, formerly a counſellor at law, many years an admired, moſt popular preacher, and univerſally acknowledged to be a man of great learning, is the author. For ſome time paſt he has declined preaching, by the advice of his phyſicians, on account of his feeble conſtitution (though he has no objection to polygamy) and being in eaſy circumſtances, uſually reſides at Epſom, where, as he is in the commiſſion of the peace, he is, it is ſaid, rather too active an acting juſtice. Theſe circumſtances are mentioned, becauſe the united authority of the prieſt and the magiſtrate may go a great way in propagating the new lights contained in this "moſt important treatiſe."

Before we proceed to the other ſubjects, we beg leave to refer our readers to the extract we have given from Chap. I. On Marriage conſidered as a Divine Inſtitution. Much learning and ſophiſtry are employed in this chapter, it ſtrikes conviction home to the heart at firſt ſight; and if the end propoſed by the author could be anſwered to ſociety, it might be worth ſome pains to examine with cloſe attention, if he has fairly ſtated, properly compared, and juſtly applied the texts of ſcripture he has quoted in ſupport of his ſyſtem of marriage. But, unfortunately, female ruin would not be prevented; but domeſtic diſcord, ſeparations, adultery, divorces, and incontinence would be promoted by it.

Let us for a moment ſuppoſe, that the law of the land ſtood as Mr. Madan wiſhes. Would not all female accompliſhments acquired by education become in a manner uſeleſs! And would not the bold, the forward, the artful, the inſinuating, the laſcivious young females be the firſt married? And, would not the modeſt, the reſerved, the temperate, the prudent part of the ſex, be moſt likely to live in a ſtate of celibacy? Courtſhip, which affords time to ſound the tempers and diſpoſitions of the parties, and to enquire into their family connections, worldly circumſtances, &c. would be as uſeleſs as education. The great and opulent might not indeed ſo often debauch their tenants or

labourers daughters, if these poor, creatures could claim them for husbands; but the tables would be miserably turned upon the men, if every beautiful, young girl, or even artful widow, instead of resisting seduction, which all now do (who are not professedly abandoned) was to turn seductress, and make use of every blandishment to gain over to a personal union, the man of rank and opulence, that interest or ambition should prompt her to unite herself to *indissolubly, by the communication of their persons to each other.* If the power of nature, superior to that of human laws, prompts men, and women, as the matter now stands, to unequal and imprudent matches, would not the number of these be greatly increased by Mr. Madan's system? For nature would still prevail, notwithstanding the punishment of being indissolubly united to an improper person. But Mr. Madan does not seem to have considered the bad consequences of unequal marriages; yet it requires no great depth of judgement to prove that they are injurious to the community, the bane of domestic tranquillity, and the cause of conjugal infidelities, separations, and prostitutions. Would our reverend teacher choose to be *indissolubly* united to a woman of low birth, whose parents had given her no education but the rudiments of vice, and who had nothing to invite him to *the communication of their persons to each other*, but an early imbibed skill in those wanton enticements, which it is out of the power of nature to resist? Would he not rather wish to avoid her as a scorpion? He may be led into such temptations, and be unable to resist, and the wisdom of our legislation permits him to escape without permanent injury; but if it be true that they are *indissolubly united*, beyond the power of *disunion*, by any human authority whatsoever, how miserable must be the state of a man so united? Would not such a woman, to gratify a transient lust, or for interest, depart from him to another, and increase, instead of diminishing the number of prostitutes? In short, the subject is too indelicate to peruse minutely; having, therefore, pointed out only a few of the bad consequences of this presumed divine institution, we shall only observe that this first chapter may do a deal of mischief; for men may be induced to consider the ceremony of marriage as a civil contract, which it is not necessary to go through in order to constitute marriage, and may think themselves, *bona fide*, married to kept mistresses; unthinking girls may likewise be drawn into such connections, under the fallacious persuasion, that a personal union is a marriage according to divine institution, as to the injunction not to put them away all the days of their lives. Mr. Madan not being able to enforce it, has much to answer for, in stating the first hypothesis, which may facilitate instead of preventing *female ruin.*

Our limits will not allow of a scrutiny into to every part of this singular work, but the following remark, we must assure such of our readers as may be disposed to look into it they will find to be just, *viz.* it is full of inconsistencies, with respect to quotations from scripture. In Chapter I. his supposed divine institution of marriage is positively an obligatory on Christians in all ages and countries, for it was the law given by God to Moses, and there is no other law; many parts of the New Testament are quoted to prove, that not one jot of this law is to be violated. Yet, in Chapter II. he says, "we readily confess, that the revival of God's ancient laws against *whoredom* amongst us would be very dreadful, and indeed unjust unless the whole consistent scheme which God has laid down was all to be revived together." What an absurd contradiction to his own tenets, if we are bound by the law given to Moses in the one case, we must be equally so in the other? He might as well tell us, the prohibition not to eat pork is a divine, permanent, indispensible institution. Chap. III. On Adultery, is unexceptionable; he treats the subject as becomes a divine and a politician, and plainly proves, that our legislation is defective in not having a criminal statute against it, though not only the bible, but the laws of many nations, ancient and modern, provide a corporal and severe punishment for this crime. Chap. IV. is a laboured defence of polygamy (likewise from scripture) under certain restrictions.

According to this system, a man is not to put away his first wife to take a second; this was expressly forbid; for, *if he take him another wife, her food* (that is, of the first wife) *her raiment, and her duty of marriage, he shall not diminish*, Exod. xxi. 10. but he may have and cohabit with more than one wife at a time, whether taken together, as seems to be the case of king Jehoash, 2 Chron. xxiv. or first *one* and then another, as Jacob, Genesis xxix. 28. or David, 1 Sam. xxv. 43. was this which was allowed of by God, and consequently practised by his people. The permission given to the Jews to cohabit with more wives than one at the same time, cannot be denied, nor that God bestowed blessings on the second wife; but Mr. Madan insists that the law of Moses is not abrogated and that this is the law of which it is said Galatians iii. 10. *Cursed is every one, that continueth not in all things that are written in the book of the law to do them.* And as Christ was not the giver of a new law, he therefore infers, that polygamy amongst Christians is not sinful, and by allowing it, he means to diminish the number of prostitutes.

Every virgin whom a man humbleth, during his wife, by divine institution; and men being allowed to take more wives than one, we shall have little or no occasion for Asylums, Magdalenes, and Lockes, the bro-

will be ſhut up for want of buſineſs, and we ſhall not meet with harlots in our ſtreets. Such is the *heavenly ſyſtem* which is to eſtabliſh the natural privileges and neceſſary rights of mankind.

Vol. II. opens with a chapter on divorce; here, Mr. Madan gives it as ſcripture law, that a man may not only put away his wife for adultery, but that the adulterer and adulteſs ought to be put to death; yet, when treating of marriage by divine inſtitution, in Vol. I. he makes it *indiſſoluble*. The other objects of the ſecond volume are conſiderations on marriage in a civil view, as the object of human laws: an examination of the principle and tendency of the marriage act, which he ſtrongly condemns; and on the ſubject of bigamy, he obſerves, that we make laws to hang a man for having *two wives* of his own, but let him debauch an hundred wives of other people, and he is ſafe from any criminal proſecution. A chapter on ſuperſtition is applied to ſhew, that ſuperſtition and prejudice will oppoſe his ſyſtem. In another, intitled, God's Jealouſy over his Laws, is quite outrageous, and tells the people that they have been taught to believe a lye (as to marriage and polygamy). On a compariſon of population under the Jewiſh law, with ours, he gives it greatly in favour of the former. He concludes with a recapitulation and recommendation of his ſtrange plan.

XLIV. *The Narrative of Lieutenant General Sir William Howe, in a Committee of the Houſe of Commons, on the 29th of April, 1779; relative to his Conduct during his late Command of the King's Troops in North America: to which are added, ſome Obſervations on a pamphlet, entitled, Letters to a Nobleman.* 3s. Baldwin.

THIS authentic narrative, ſigned by General Howe, contains the ſpeech he made in the Houſe of Commons on the firſt day that the committee ſat to enquire into the conduct of the American war. In our Magazine for 1779, vol. XLVIII. p. 317, the reader of this ſpeech is given in the order of dates in the hiſtory of the proceedings of parliament for that year; at p. 456, a ſummary of the proceedings of the committee, and an account of the manner of its breaking up, are related. We have the ſatisfaction to find, on comparing it with the Narrative now publiſhed by the general, that it does not differ from it in any material circumſtance. General Howe gives us his ſpeech entire, and moſt probably connected from his notes; it occupies thirty-four pages of his publication, and cloſes with the calling in of Cornwallis, his firſt witneſs, to be examined.

The other part of the pamphlet, which amounts to one hundred and ten pages, conſiſts of obſervations on another pamphlet, entitled, Letters to a Nobleman, ſuppoſed to be Lord George Germaine; in which, the General is ſeverely arraigned for his conduct in a variety of inſtances, during his command of the king's troops in North America. It appears, by the pains the General has taken to refute every charge in the pamphlet, article by article, that he has been much hurt by this anonymous letter-writer. Having made it a rule to ſteer clear of political controverſy, and to avoid taking any part in conteſts which affect the characters of men in elevated publick ſtations, we ſhall only take the liberty to recommend to thoſe whoſe profeſſion makes theſe publications intereſting to them, to read deliberately and diſpaſſionately the two performances; they concern officers of the army, and ſtateſmen, or thoſe who are likely to become either generals or miniſters. One obſervation, however, we may venture to make upon this occaſion, as it may ſerve equally in many others. More credit ought to be given to a man of character, ſetting his name to his publication, than to any anonymous writer whatever. On the other hand, we think it indecent and unbecoming the rank of Sir William Howe to call his antagoniſt, without proof, *the venal inſtrument of calumny*; eſpecially, as the very quotations he makes from his pamphlet, ſhew, that he is a man of profeſſional knowledge in the military line, moſt probably a brother officer.

XLV. *The Abbey of Kilkhampton, or Monumental Records, for the Year 1980. Faithfully tranſcribed from the Original Inſcriptions, which are ſtill perfect, and appear to be drawn up in a Stile devoid of fulſome Panegyric, or unmerited Detraction; and compiled with a View to aſcertain, with Preciſion, the Manners which prevailed in Great Britain during the laſt fifty Years of the eighteenth Century.* 4to. 3s. Kearſley.

THIS is a novel ſpecies of ſatire, by anticipation, the ingenious, but cruel author, robs us of ſome of the moſt diſtinguiſhed ladies and gentlemen in the great world, who are at this hour making a figure in the politeſt circles, and are the daily ſubject of converſation. By conſigning them to the manſions of the dead, which muſt be their fate long before the æra he has aſſumed, it gives him an opportunity of introducing the epitaphs he ſuppoſes their characters would deſerve from an impartial hand.

Upon the whole, this is a very entertaining performance, replete with wit and humour, and conſequently will continue to be a favourite publication. But truth obliges us to declare, from certain knowledge (in direct contradiction to part of his title-page) that ſome of his inſcriptions do contain fulſome panegyric, and others unmerited detraction. It would be an inviduous taſk to ſelect the inſtances; we ſhall, therefore, only give a ſpecimen of the ſtile of theſe monumental records, in the two claſſes of ſatire and panegyric.

Here

Here lie the nearly-mouldered remains
Of R——— N——, Earl N———t,
Dignified more liberally by the beneficence
of an indulgent prince, [tify.
Than his defects, or rank in life could juſ-
Though affluence ſeemed to have courted him
with a ſtudied partiality,
Though honours were beſtowed upon him,
and the rays of Court favour gave them
new luſtre, [abated.
The peeviſh ſullenneſs of his temper was un-
— His political creed
Was the genuine emblem of his private ſen-
timents: [profeſſed,
In the one he aimed at humour, in the other he
But without ſucceſs,
A blunt diſintereſtedneſs of manners.
After having, by a ſeries of the rudeſt inſults,
effectually diſmiſſed two wives,
He ventured to ſound the diſpoſiiton of a third,
Who, when ſhe pays this tributary veneration
to his memory,
Forbears to ſignify the means ſhe exerciſed
in her defence.

Sacred to the memory of
Th——w, Lord T——w,
Exalted at a period when his abilities ſhone
with their moſt diſtinguiſhed luſtre, to the
dignity of L—d High C———r of G—t
B——n;
And in the diſcharge of that important truſt,
revered by the men whoſe intereſt he pro-
tected, and admired by the moſt zealous
advocates of a party, whoſe prejudices were
diametrically oppoſite to the principles of
his conduct.
In his oratory, he ſeemed to have revived the
eloquence of Rome, with a preciſion of ar-
gument peculiar to himſelf.
Having penetrated from his earlieſt years,
the depth of ancient and modern learning,
he became familiar with the ſentiments of
every age, and imbibed the genuine ſpirit
of the men
Whoſe glories he eclipſed.
Poſſeſſed of talents which nature had beſtow-
ed with the moſt laviſh profuſion, he im-
proved them by the ſeverity of unwearied
application to a ſummit of perfection un-
paralleled in the records of modern hiſtory.
Cautious in the aſſertions he maintained,
And rapid in the animated progreſs of his lan-
guage,
He aſtoniſhed his adverſaries with the ſub-
limity of his reaſoning,
While, by the judicious texture of his argu-
ments,
He rendered the authority of his deciſions
unanſwerable, even by the notorious ca-
villers of the Eng—ſh Parl——t.
In domeſtic life, his lordſhip preſerved not
the ſplendour of his virtues in their ſena-
torial purity.
Moroſe in his temper, he wiſhed not to gain
the affections of thoſe, whoſe admiration
he commanded;
And having lived with the publick venera-
tion of mankind, died without a teſtimon
of private attachment.

XLVI. *Free Obſervations on the Scurvy, Gout, Diet, and Remedy. Remarks on Air, Exerciſe, the Bath, and other Medicinal Waters, are interſperſed.* By Francis Spilſbury, *Chemiſt.* 8vo. 2s. 6d. Wilkie.

INDEPENDENT of the particular view of recommending his ſpecific for the cure o the ſcurvy, Mr. Spilſbury's pamphlet may b conſidered as a very uſeful publication. F he gives the publick a great deal of medica advice for a trifling fee. His obſervation are judicious, and his advice founded upo true medical principles. He ſtates a re markable difference between the ſea and th land ſcurvy—the firſt is contagious, and ra pid in its progreſs—the laſt is never comm nicated by one perſon to another, and is ſlo in its advances, which occaſions its being t long neglected. We have a new hypothe advanced by Mr. Spilſbury, which requir the inveſtigation of the faculty, more eſp cially, as he contradicts the opinions of em nent phyſicians, now living, and of celebrat medical writers of former times. He tak great pains to prove, that *ſalted* meats do n cauſe or promote the ſcurvy, either at ſea on land. To indolence and want of air, e ercife, and chearful amuſement, taken moderation, he aſcribes long confinemen with the gout, chalk ſtones, and contract ſinews.

All the paſſions carried to exceſs bring formidable diſeaſes. Fear, terror, and la neſs, produce ſcurvy in a high degree.

The ſmall-pox, taken by inoculatio leaves the body liable to the ſcurvy, if pr per care is not taken to purify the blood.

The uſe of cathartics and diaphoretics the cure of the ſcurvy, he explodes. Ve table diet, he allows to be an infallible e medy for the ſea ſcurvy, but not for the la Garden ſcurvy-graſs, water-creſſes, hor radiſh, and all of the hot, ſharp claſs of tiſcorbutics, he condemns, on the author of Dr. Willis, a celebrated phyſician of laſt century. Alſo warm bathing, eſpecia in ſulphureous waters. Theſe are his pr cipal medical aphoriſms on the ſubject diſeaſe, which, it is ſaid, few Engliſhmen cape.

Upon the gout, his obſervations are tenſive, and controvert the opinions practice of celebrated phyſicians. He hibits the uſe of Madeira wine, or ſpicy l tions, which are ſometimes joined with ates and purgatives, to expel the gout from ſtomach With reſpect to the article of the grand regulator of the health of man, lays down ſome general rules, which can fail of being uſeful, eſpecially to valetu rians. His remarks on *punch* and *tea* ingenious, and of ſuch general concern, they will be given at large in our next M zine. The indiſcriminate prohibition

tter, bacon, and fat meats, by moſt of the ulty, Mr. Spilſbury, condemns, and in- s that they are as proper for ſome conſti- ions as they are prejudicial to others. The neral rule is temperance in diet, and it ght to be varied; he therefore recommends extenſive, rather than a confined diet.

The obſervations on his own remedy for the ſcurvy, gout, &c. and the appendix, containing the caſes of perſons cured by it, do not fall within our province, as they partake more of the nature of advertiſements, than literary productions.

POETICAL ESSAYS.

e following Lines were compoſed and ſung, with a ſweet Voice, by a Lady to her Huſband, a few Minutes before ſhe died.

O! Do not grieve, nor ſtrive in vain by art,
To keep me here, we muſt for ever part!
y hour is come, and angels round me wait,
o bring me to a glorious happy ſtate;
here I'll be free from ſickneſs, free from pain,
d with my God in endleſs pleaſures reign!
ranſporting thought, thou beſt of men, adieu!
eel no ſorrow but in leaving you!
thou, my only comfort, thought, and care,
theſe laſt words thy goodneſs I'll declare:
u rais'd me early from a low degree,
d ſhew'd much honour to unworthy me;
truth, in conſtancy, and faithful love,
w could you equal, none ſuperior prove;
mpell'd by grievous ſickneſs to complain,
u ſtrove to leſſen, and aſſwage my pain:
tender care you never fail'd to ſhow,
d ſeem'd a ſharer in my preſent woe.
ore I would ſay, my gratitude to own,
t breath forſakes me, and my pulſe is gone.
ieu! dear man, for ever, and Oh! ſpare
at flood of grief, and of thy health take care!
y bleſſing to my girls, and oh! be kind
o the dear infant that I leave behind;
ain him to virtue, and a love of truth,
d form his manners early in his youth.
rewell to all who now on me attend,
e faithful ſervant, and the weeping friend.
Auguſt 31ſt, 1780. C.

A SONG.

rom Alwyn; or, The Gentleman Comedian.

O Love! thou powerful, pleaſing pain!
The heart that owns thy mighty ſway
all ne'er recover peace again,
But waſte in ſighs the chearful day.

n words deſcribe my countleſs fears,
While on the rack of doubt I lie?
hile doom'd to paſs my time in tears,
Condemn'd, without complaint, to die.

as! ſhould love be mutual found,
What numerous obſtacles ariſe,
hat great, what various ills abound,
To check the ardent, tender ties.

vain I wiſh for loſt repoſe,
In vain would abſence bring relief,
ll love within my boſom glows,
And death alone can calm my grief.

ELEGIAC VERSES TO *ANNA.*

AH! Anna, why ſo faithleſs doſt thou prove
To one who ne'er had power to wiſh thee wrong?
Why blight the bloſſoms of ſo pure a love,
Whoſe only fault is that of blowing young?

Say, doth the weanling vine, which early bears
Its purple cluſtered grapes, ever produce
Inferior fruit to one of riper years?
Or leſs ſucculent taſtes its luſcious juice?

Then, wherefore ſcorn the paſſion of a youth,
Whoſe ev'ry wiſh concenter'd is in thee?
Why ſlight the vows of honeſty and truth,
For thoſe enwrap'd in guileful perjury?

For can the fripp'ry ſputterings of yon beau,
(Whoſe ſerpent-wiles, his callous thoughts profeſs)
Inform thy mind of knowledge it ſhould know,
When all his wiſdom centres in his dreſs?

Nor think, falſe fair, that e'er thy hopes can gain
A proſp'rous end, while thou doſt wilful prove
The cruel inſtrument of wracking pain,
To hapleſs Strephon, for his ardent love?

Since, can thy ſoul impartially acquit
Th' unfeeling heart, that dwells within thy frame?
Or will thy mind one chearful ray emit,
If e'er thou think'ſt on injur'd Strephon's pain?

Then heal the wounds thy cruelty has made,
And ſooth the breaſt that is abſorb'd with grief;
For vain muſt be the doctor's friendly aid,
Where none but thee can miniſter relief.

W. S.

EPITAPH,

By Dr. LOWTH, *Biſhop of London, inſcribed on a Monument in the Church of Cudeſden, Oxfordſhire, to the Memory of his Daughter.*

CARA, vale, ingenio, præſtans, pietate, pudore,
Et pluſquam natæ, nomine cara, vale!
Cara Maria, vale! at veniat felicius ævum
Quando iterum tecum, ſim modo dignus, ero,

Cara

Cara redi, lœta tum dicam voce paternos
Eja age in amplexus, cara Maria redi!

Tranſlations by our Correſpondents.

DEAR, as thou didſt in modeſt worth excell,
More dear than in a daughter's name—farewell!
Farewell, dear Mary—but the hour is nigh
When, if I'm worthy, we ſhall meet on high:
Then ſhall I ſay, triumphant from the tomb,
Come to thy father's arms, dear Mary, come!

DAMMONIENSIS.

DAUGHTER, farewell! farewell, my dear Maria!
With talents, virtue, modeſty adorn'd,
By manners more endear'd than filial name,
A happier time will come; when I again,
If worthy found, ſhall dear Maria view.
Then ſhall I ſay, with joyful voice, return,
Return, Maria, to thy father's arms!

PHILOLEUTHUS.

An Epitaph after the Manner of GRAY.

By the late Dr. DODDRIDGE.

HERE reſts ſecure, within this narrow cell,
A youth, to Pain and Diſappointment known;
Pride mock'd his birth, and Envy ſmil'd to tell;
The hour when Sorrow mark'd him for her own.

Fix'd on *one* object was his ſoul ſincere;
But Heav'n the recompenſe of love deny'd.
Long hov'ring o'er the extremes of hope and fear,
Oppreſs'd by fate, he ſunk, deſpair'd, and dy'd!

No farther ſeek his mis'ries to diſcloſe,
Nor let pale Envy trample on his tomb.
Here let his hapleſs head enjoy repoſe,
And leave to Mercy and to God his doom.

An EASTERN ODE.

Tranſlated, or rather paraphaſed, from the original Perſian of * *Hafiz.*

SLAVE, bear the ſparkling goblet round,
High with the ruby'd Nectar crown'd,
Come then, my friends, and let us ſhare
The generous ſtreams that baniſh care:
My heart ſhall make the bluſhing wave,
Of all its ruthleſs Pangs the grave.

O love! whoſe rancour bids it bleed,
From whom thoſe ruthleſs pangs proceed;
At firſt, how amiably benign,
How ſweet, that ſmiling face of thine!
But now, the bright deluſion flies,
And threat'ning frowns and darkneſs riſe.

When the fond Zephyr, lovely maid,
Pants in thy treſſes tempting ſhade,
O'er thoſe ſoft ringlets pleas'd to ſtray,
That ſo divinely wave and play,
What muſky ſweets the ſenſe inthrall!
'Tis nought but rapture, fragrance all!

Thoſe flowing curls! triumphant there,
Imperial beauty ſpreads her ſnare.
We gaze! we die! a yielding prize,
The captive heart entangled lies;
It melts, beneath her powerful ray,
In charming languiſhment away.

And muſt I leave thee, cruel fair,
A prey to anguiſh, and deſpair?
And muſt I from thy ſight remove?
Too dreadful tryal of my love!
The night its gloomieſt horrours ſpreads,
And boding fear my breaſt invades.

Hark, how the furious billows nigh,
In hollow murmurs laſh the ſky!
Haply, the whirlpool's direful ſweep,
Shall hurl me headlong through the deep:
And can ſuch ſweetneſs bid me go?
Says that ſoft lip, it muſt be ſo?

Think what tremendous dangers riſe!
Oh, think thou hear'ſt thy victim's cries!
In vain would he relief implore,
Far hurried from the friendly ſhore:
Ah! how ſhould thoſe, who wander there,
His miſeries know, his anguiſh hear?

Hearken, O Hafiz, and regain
That envy'd peace thou ſeek'ſt in vain:
Go, the tumultuous world reſign,
And more than all its wealth is thine;
Yes, trample on its treacherous ſpell,
And bid its empty cares farewell.

Lyme-Regis, Dorſetſhire. I. N. P—

A Copy of Verſes on Mr. DAY,
Who from his Landlord ran away.

HERE *Day* and *Night* conſpir'd a ſad flight,
For *Day*, they ſay, is run away by *Night*.
Day's paſt and gone—why landlord, what
your rent?
Did you not ſee that *Day* was almoſt ſpent
Day pawn'd and ſold, and put off what
might;
Tho' it be ne'er ſo dark, *Day* will be light
You had one *Day* a tenant, and wou'd
Your eyes could ſee that *Day* but once a
No, landlord, no: now you may truly
(And to your coſt too) you have loſt the
Day is departed in a miſt, I fear,
For *Day* is broke, and yet does not appear
From time to time he promis'd ſtill to
You ſhould have roſe before the break
Day;
But if you had, you'd have got nothing
For *Day* was cunning, and broke
Night.
Day, like a candle, is gone out, but
None knows, unleſs to t'other hemiſ

* *A lyrick poet of the firſt rank, in Perſia.*

hen to the tavern let us haſte away—
me cheer up—hang't—'tis but a broken
Day,
nd he that truſted *Day* for any ſum,
ill have his money if that *Day* will come.

PROLOGUE

To the CHAPTER *of* ACCIDENTS.

Written by GEORGE COLMAN, *Eſq.*

Spoken by Mr. PALMER.

ONG has the paſſive ſtage, howe'er ab-
ſurd, [*word.*
n rul'd by *names*, and govern'd by a
ne poor *cant term*, like magick ſpells can
awe,
bind our realms, like a dramatick law.
en Fielding, humour's fav'rite child, ap-
pear'd [fear'd!
was the word—a word each author
ll chas'd at length, by pleaſantry's bright
ray,
ure and mirth reſum'd their legal ſway!
Goldſmith's genius baſk'd in open day.
o beggar, howe'er poor, a cur can lack;
bards, of critick curs, can keep a *pack*.
yelper ſilenc'd, twenty barkers riſe,
with new *howls*, their *ſnarlings* ſtill
diſguiſe.
Low baniſh'd, the word *ſentiment* ſucceeds;
And at that ſhrine the modern playwright
bleeds.
Hard fate! but let each would be critick know,
That *ſentiments* from genuine *feelings* flow!
Criticks! in vain declaim, and write, and rail;
Nature, eternal nature! will prevail.
Give me the bard, who makes me laugh and
cry, [why!
Diverts and moves, and all, I ſcarce know
Untaught by commentators, French or Dutch,
Paſſion ſtill anſwers to th' electrick touch
Reaſon, like Falſtaff, claims, when all is done,
The honours of the field already won.
To night, our author's a mix'd intent—
Paſſion and humour—*low* and *ſentiment*:
Smiling in tears—a ſerio comick play,
Sunſhine and ſhow'r—a kind of April-day!
A lord, whoſe pride is in his honour plac'd;
A governor, with av'rice not diſgrac'd;
An humble prieſt! a lady, and a lover
So full of virtue, *ſome of it runs over*.
No temporary touches, no alluſions
To camps, reviews, and all our late confuſions;
No perſonal reflections, no ſharp ſatire,
But a mere chapter—from the book of nature.
Wrote by a woman too! the muſes now
Few liberties to naughty men allow;
But, like old maids on earth, reſolv'd to vex,
With cruel coyneſs treat the other ſex.

THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER.

LONDON.

SATURDAY, *September* 9.

YESTERDAY a court of huſtings was held at Guildhall, for the election of four members to repreſent this city in the enſuing parliament: about one o'clock the Aldermen Alſop, end, Sawbridge, Bull, Wilkes, Hayewnham, Clark, and Sainſbury, the heriffs, the Recorder, the marſhals, and city officers aſcended the huſtings, fter the writ, and the ſeveral acts of ent reſpecting the mode of election ad, Mr. Alderman Newnham ſtepped and addreſſed the livery, wherein he m if he was ſo happy to be elected heir members, with unremitting aſ- he would attend his duty in Parlia- e very careful to be a watchful guar- their rights and privileges, and be arly attentive to the commercial in- f this great and opulent city.

Alderman Townſend made the follow- ch to the common hall, before the ion of members to ſerve for this parliament:

ntlemen of the Livery,

ment exceedingly, that the unfor- ſence of your late excellent member, ver, who ſerved you ſo faithfully, ſhould make it neceſſary for any new candidate to offer you his ſervice; the good opinion and wiſhes of many real and warm friends of the conſtitution, who are now preſent, have induced me to offer you my ſervice; I have no vanity, no ambition to gratify, nor any private intereſt in view; the eſteem and confidence of my fellow citizens will always be pleaſing to me: if I am the object of your free choice, I will ſerve you with diligence and integrity."

Aldermen Sawbridge, Bull, Hayley, and Clarke, ſeparately addreſſed the livery to the ſame purport as Mr. Newnham; but Mr. Sawbridge further obſerved, that if he was ſo happy as to be re-elected, the ſame line of conduct that he had hitherto purſued in Parliament he ſhould ſtrictly purſue, and that, as a faithful repreſentative, he ſhould always vote as the majority of his conſtituents ſhould direct him; and that if, at any time, his conſtituents and he ſhould differ in political principles, which he was well aſſured would never happen, he would prefer their direction to his own ſentiments, which he thought every member ought to do, or reſign the truſt they delegated to him. The Lord-Mayor and all the aldermen (the ſheriffs excepted) and likewiſe Mr. Wilkes, who begged leave to decline that honour, as he had received an invitation from the freeholders of Middleſex to repreſent them again in the enſuing

parliament) were then put in nomination.

Upon the ſeparate ſhow of hands, the ſheriffs declared the election to have fallen upon Aldermen Hayley, Bull, Sawbridge, and Newnham.

Mr. Alderman Townſend, after the declaration of the ſheriffs, made the following ſpeech:

Gentlemen,

"I thought it my duty, in compliance with the wiſhes of my friends, to offer you my ſervices. I am much obliged to thoſe gentlemen who have this day teſtified their good opinion of me, and am not diſpleaſed with thoſe who preferred another gentleman. I ſubmit, as far as relates to myſelf, to the declaration of the ſheriffs."

The friends of Alderman Kirkman and Clarke demanded polls, which commenced at four o'clock.

FRIDAY, 15.

Yeſterday a county court was held at Brentford for the election of two members to repreſent the county of Middleſex in the enſuing parliament.

About eleven o'clock, the underſheriffs opened the buſineſs upon a temporary huſtings appointed for that purpoſe; and after reading the writ and the acts of Parliament reſpecting the mode of election, John Wilkes and George Byng, Eſqrs. were propoſed as candidates by Mr. Scott and Mr. Taylor; no other perſon being put in nomination, thoſe gentlemen were declared of courſe unanimouſly elected.

Mr. Wilkes and Mr. Byng in ſeparate ſpeeches then addreſſed the freeholders, and after thanking them for the high honour they had conferred on them, pledged themſelves to ſupport their civil and religious rights and privileges, and in every reſpect to be their faithful repreſentatives; the buſineſs here concluded, the whole of which did not exceed half an hour.

Yeſterday at three o'clock the poll finally cloſed at Guildhall for repreſentatives of this city, when the numbers were: for Alderman Hayley 4062; Kirkman 3804; Bull 3150; Newnham 3036; Sawbridge 2957; and Clark 1771.

Mr. Alderman Sawbridge came forward on the huſtings when the numbers were declared, and returned his heartfelt thanks to the livery for their generous ſupport of him upon this occaſion. His gratitude was not the leſs, becauſe their endeavours had not been crowned with ſucceſs. He was diſappointed, but not diſſatisfied, detraction and undue influence had prevailed againſt him, and deprived him, for a time, of the honour of exerting his efforts in their favour in the ſenate; but, as a magiſtrate of the City of London, he would invariably ſtudy to maintain the dignity and preſerve the rights, ſecurity, and tranquillity of the metropolis.

He added, that the gentleman who had been raiſed into his ſituation had made ample profeſſions. If he performed his engagements honourably, he aſſured him that he would always in future give him his ſuffrage. He concluded with thanks to the ſheriffs for their impartiality.

MONDAY 18.

On Saturday 17 priſoners were tried at the Old Bailey, two of whom were capitally convicted, viz. Abraham Danford and William Newton, for feloniouſly aſſaulting James Watts, clerk to Meſſ. Smith, Wright, and Gray, bankers, in Lombard-ſtreet, in an empty houſe, in Water-lane, which he had hired for the purpoſe, putting him in fear of his life, and taking from him a pocket-book containing notes and bills to the amount of about 4000l. and their deſign ſeems to have been of the moſt horrid nature, as they had barricadoed the cellar windows, fixed double doors on the ſtairs, ſo as to prevent the hearing the cries of any perſon put therein, and were proceeding to drag the unfortunate young man thereto, having him by the throat in the paſſage; but on his repeated cries of murther, was heard by Mrs. Boucher, a neighbour, who ran over to his aſſiſtance, thundered at the door, which being faſt, burſt open the lower ſaſh window, and ſo far in as to ſee the tranſaction in the paſſage, and to ſeiſe and ſecure Danford; Newton eſcaped out of doors, but on her cry of ſtop thief he was alſo ſecured. Mr. Watts, being a quaker, refuſed to give evidence on oath.

WEDNESDAY, 20.

Yeſterday at one o'clock the ſheriffs and aldermen came on the huſtings at Guildhall. The cryer informed the gentlemen of the livery, that the ſheriffs, had recaſt the votes, and that the majority had fallen upon Aldermen Hayley, Kirkman, Bull, and Newnham, and therefore the ſheriffs returned them as their repreſentatives in Parliament.

Mr. Bull then came forward, and thanked the livery for the marks of confidence which they had ſhown him; that he found himſelf continually under new obligations to them; and that as he had before ſerved them to the beſt of his abilities, he would continue to diſcharge his duty to them with virtue, zeal, and integrity.

Mr. Hayley then addreſſed them, and ſaid, he was happy to find that the ſtrong marks of friendſhip and confidence, which he had received from the livery in the preſent inſtance, was the ſtrongeſt teſtimony of their approbation of his former conduct. That in the next Parliament he ſhould endeavour to merit, by a ſteady zeal in the ſervice of his country and this city in particular, the continuance of that good opinion, which he eſteemed the higheſt honour of his life.

Mr. Alderman Newnham ſaid, that he was before bound to his fellow citizens by a ſtrong attachment of zeal for thoſe rights which were common to them and to him, but that he now found himſelf bound

and new obligations, no leſs than the rmeſt and moſt heart-felt gratitude for the at teſtimony of confidence and friendſhip ich they had ſhown him on the preſent caſion. That it deſerved the beſt return at he could make, and would undoubtedly l forth his moſt conſtant and zealous en- vours in their ſervice; he pledged himſelf, t he would never oppoſe any meaſures, would he ſupport any cauſe, from what- r ſide the propoſition might come, from other motive than that of the pureſt re- d for the welfare of his country, and of s city. That he would be diligent in his ndance on the duties of Parliament, and truſted they would find him a faithful and ight ſervant.

Mr. Sawbridge next ſpoke. He ſaid that moſt ſincerely joined with his fellow citi- s in their univerſal regret on account of late melancholy event, the death of the worthy and upright Alderman Kirkman. at however anxious he might be to attain object of repreſenting this city in Parlia- nt, he aſſured them, that he thought the e of that object very much diminiſhed to even if he ſhould have the fortune to in it, while it is obtained at the expence great a loſs to the publick as the death the late worthy alderman. He doubted that the alderman would have been a ſenator, and a zealous ſupporter of their ts and privileges: he begged leave to aſ- them, that if he ſhould be the object of r choice at a new election (of which he better hopes ſince the arts of detraction ld ceaſe) he ſhould make it his buſineſs n he received their inſtructions to obey n, and when he knew their wiſhes, to fy them; and in all his conduct to make good of his conſtituents the firſt object of eal.

r. Clarke ſaid, that he had prepared his d for diſappointment; that though he failed in his canvaſs, it was no ſmall faction to him to have the aſſurance of ng ſo many reſpectable friends in the city d honour him on the poll; that he ſhould e with the more ſatisfaction to the duties ivate life, and the offices of magiſtracy, e citizens of London had repoſed the of their repreſentation in ſuch honeſt and hands.

he chairman of Mr. Kirkman's commit- hen came forward, and in a few words tted the loſs of the worthy alderman, eturned thanks to the friends that had him his ſupport.

ch of the aldermen paſſed a compliment e ſheriffs for the impartiality and ho- with which they had conducted them- during the poll.

he event of yeſterday's buſineſs was that Kirkman was returned, and there will new writ iſſued for the election of a ber in his ſtead.

The return made by the ſheriffs of repreſe ntatives in Parliament was by the advice of the Attorney General.

THURSDAY, 21.

Yeſterday a wardmote was held at Guildhall for the election of an alderman of Cheap ward, in the room of Alderman Kirkman, deceaſed, when William Crichton, Eſq. a merchant in Philpot-lane, was choſen without oppoſition; which being over, Mr. Crichton, in a very polite manner returned thanks to the worthy inhabitants for electing him into ſo high and important an office, and aſſured them that nothing ſhould be wanting on his part to convince them, that he was not undeſerving the honour they had conferred upon him; that it ſhould be his particular care to be watchful over the rights and liberties of his fellow citizens, and more eſpecially of that ward. He afterwards entertained the common-council and his friends at the King's-Head tavern in the Poultry, in an elegant manner,

FRIDAY, 22.

Yeſterday was held a common-hall for the election of a proper perſon to be one of the ſheriffs of the city of London and county of Middleſex for the year enſuing, in the place of the late Alderman Kirkman. The gentlemen nominated were Mr. Alderman Wooldridge, Mr. Robert Macreth, Mr. Taylor, and Mr. William Crichton. In the abſence of the recorder, the Common Serjeant came forward on the huſtings, and addreſſed the livery. They were aſſembled, he ſaid, to chooſe a gentleman to ſucceed to the ſituation of one whom from their late preference they avowedly conſidered as one of the beſt men in the city. He was juſtified in ſaying, from the confidence they had repoſed, and the honours they had conferred on Mr. Alderman Kirkman, that they could not ſufficiently lament his loſs. He was a worthy magiſtrate and a good man. Aſſembled therefore on the preſent occaſion to chooſe a perſon to fill the office, to which they had previouſly appointed the other, they could only repair the loſs they had ſuſtained by ſeeking for a gentleman of equal merits, or at leaſt for a gentleman who was a loyal ſubject of his majeſty and who would be a faithful officer and magiſtrate of the city. And he truſted that their zeal and regard for the welfare and tranquillity of the city and county would enforce the neceſſity of ſuch a choice.

The Lord Mayor and aldermen being now removed, the livery unanimouſly choſe William Crichton, Eſq. citizen and fiſhmonger, there not being a hand held up for either of the other candidates.

Mr. Crichton then came forward, and in a ſhort ſpeech, in which he expreſſed a good deal of that embarraſſement which proceeds from the ſenſe of obligation, he ſaid, he had not words to expreſs his gratitude or his feelings for the high honour they had con-

ferred upon him in electing him to ſucceed the late worthy Mr. Alderman Kirkman, their ſheriff elect, and his much eſteemed friend. While he ſincerely and truely lamented the loſs which they all felt in his death, he could not avoid acknowledging how much he was gratified in the preſent teſtimony of the approbation and eſteem of his fellow-citizens. He begged leave to ſay a few words, and only a few, for he found himſelf almoſt unequal to the taſk of addreſſing them on the occaſion. He would give them the moſt ſincere aſſurance that he would perform the duties of his ſtation with integrity and diligence. One of the moſt neceſſary and important of theſe duties was the conſervation of the peace of the city and of the neighbouring county. They muſt all feelingly lament the late unfortunate and melancholy violation of that peace, which had proceeded to ſuch daring lengths, as to give cauſe for the interference of a power which nothing but ſuch neceſſity could give a ſanction to. It would be his conſtant ſtudy and endeavour to make the civil power equal, if poſſible, to every emergency; and he knew their ſentiments too well to doubt but that they thought with him, that the civil power was the true conſtitutional guard which every citizen ought to look up to, and aſſiſt in the ſuppreſſion of every diſturbance; and that the military was a power of which every Engliſhman ought to be conſtantly jealous.

He was here interrupted by applauſe, and being a good deal embarraſſed, he retired amidſt the ſhouts and approbation of his fellow-citizens.

SATURDAY 23.

Yeſterday being the anniverſary of their majeſties coronation, the morning was uſhered in by ringing of bells, at one o'clock the Park and Tower guns were fired; but previous to that, a meſſenger arrived at St. James's from Windſor with orders to give notice to the nobility, that there would be no court or drawing-room on account of her majeſty being indiſpoſed.

The ſame day at noon another meſſenger arrived at St. James's from Windſor, with the agreeable news of her majeſty's being ſafely delivered of a prince, and that they were both as well as could be expected.

At the final cloſe of the poll yeſterday for the city and liberty of Weſtminſter, at three o'clock, the numbers were as follow: For Admiral Rodney 5298. The Hon. Charles Fox 4878. Lord Lincoln 4257.

A return has been made of the inhabitants and garriſon of Gibralter on the 31ſt of laſt May. The inhabitants were 3201, of which there were 506 Engliſh, 1832 Roman Catholicks, and 863 Jews. The houſes amount to 446, of which 195 are of the Proteſtants, 144 of Roman Catholicks, and 107 of Jews. The garriſon conſiſted of the 12th. 39th. 56th. 58th. 72d. and 73d Engliſh regiments, with three Hanoverian regiments, commanded by General La Motte.

The laſt letters from Gibraltar, by way of Liſbon, mention, that a violent ſhock of an earthquake had happened at Tangiers, by which ſeveral houſes were thrown down, and the walls of the city received great damage.

MONDAY 25.

Yeſterday between three and four o'clock in the afternoon the corpſe of the late Alderman Kirkman was met by the gentlemen of the different military city aſſociations at the Obeliſk in St. George's-fields, where they were drawn up, and then the proceſſion moved and paſſed over Black-Friars-Bridge in the following order, viz. 16 conſtables two and two to keep the way clear; then ſix pages on horſeback two and two; after them the city marſhals, who were followed by a band of muſick playing the dead march, then one of the Aſſociations in white two and two; a company of horſemen with their hands upon their ſwords; ſeveral companies of the city militia, and between each company a band of muſick with kettle drums and other drums covered with black, and fifes; next came the hearſe with ſix horſes adorned with eſcutcheons and other trophies, followed by four mourning coaches and ſix, the hearſe dreſſed with velvet, hung with eſcutcheons, &c. At the foot of Black-Friars Bridge the proceſſion was joined by the lord mayor, aldermen, and ſheriffs. In this manner they paſſed through the ſtreets of the city to St. Michael Baſſiſhaw in Baſinghall-ſtreet, where the corpſe was interred with all the honours accuſtomed to be uſed at the interment of a military officer. Mr. Kirkman was only 39 years of age, and had been 12 years an alderman. There was the greateſt concourſe of people ever ſeen upon a like occaſion.

The workmen are laying ſtone floors on the ground and firſt floors of the Fleet Priſon, in order to prevent, as much as poſſible, any accidents from fire in future; the ſtairs alſo are to be of ſtone, and the balluſtrades of caſt iron. The ſame precautions are taking at the King's Bench.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

By the KING, a PROCLAMATION

For diſſolving this preſent Parliament, and declaring the calling of another.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS we have thought fit, and with the advice of our privy-council to diſſolve this preſent parliament, which ſtands prorogued to Thurſday the 28th

his inſtant September: we do, for that
publiſh this our royal proclamation, and
ereby diſſolve the ſaid parliament accor-
ly. And the lords ſpiritual and tempo-
and the knights, citizens, and burgeſſes,
the commiſſioners for ſhires and burghs
he Houſe of Commons, are diſcharged
their meeting and attendance on Thurſ-
the ſaid 28th day of this inſtant Septem-
And we being deſirous and reſolved,
on as may be, to meet our people, and to
their advice in Parliament, do hereby
e known to all our loving ſubjects, our
will and pleaſure to call a new Parlia-
t: and do hereby further declare, that,
the advice of our privy council, we have
day given order to our chancellor of
t-Britian to iſſue out writs, in due
, for calling a new Parliament, which
are to bear teſt on Saturday the 2d day
is inſtant September, and to be return-
on Tueſday the 31ſt day of October fol-
ng.

ven at our court at St. James's the 1ſt of
mber, 1780, in the 20th year of our

GOD ſave the KING.

This Gazette contains alſo his majeſty's
amation ſtrictly charging and command-
ll the Peers of Scotland, to aſſemble
neet at Holy-Hood-Houſe in Edinburgh,
ueſday the 17th of October next enſu-
between the hours of twelve and two
afternoon, to nominate and chooſe the
ers, to ſit and vote in the Houſe of Peers,
enſuing Parliament, by open election
lurality of voices of the peers who ſhall
n preſent, and of the proxies of ſuch as
e abſent, ſuch proxies being peers, and
ing a mandate in writing, duley ſigned
witneſſes, and both the conſtituent
oxy being qualified according to law.]

e Court at St. James's, the 1ſt of September, 1780.

eſent the KING's Moſt Excellent MAJESTY.

S majeſty in council was this day pleaſed
er that the reſpective convocations of
rbury and York ſhould be forthwith
ed; and that the Lord High Chancellor of
Britain ſhould iſſue writs for electing
members for the ſaid convocations of
rgy: which writs are to bear teſt the
this inſtant September, and to be re-
le the 1ſt of November following.

PROMOTIONS.

William Gordon, Knight of the Bath,
d Lovel Stanhope, Eſq. to be clerks
rollers of the Board of Green Cloth.—
Right Hon. Lord North, the Right
Lord Weſtcote, Rt. Hon. Lord Viſcount
rſton, Sir Richard Sutton, Bart. and
Butler, ſen. Eſq. to be his majeſty's
ſſioners for executing the office of
er of his majeſty's Exchequer.—The Earl of Sandwich, the Earl of Liſburne, Henry Penton, Eſq. the Right Hon. Lord Mulgrave, Bamber Gaſcoyne, Eſq. the Hon. Charles Fulke Greville, and George Darby, Eſq. to be his majeſty's commiſſioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain and Ireland.—The Earl of Carliſle, Lord Robert Spencer, William Eden, Thomas De Grey, Andrew Stuart, Edward Gibbon, Hans Sloane, and Benjamin Langlois, Eſqrs. to be his majeſty's commiſſioners for Trade and Plantations.—Charles Wolfran Cornwall, Eſq. to be warden and chief juſtice in Eyre of all his majeſty's foreſts, parks, chaſes, and warrens, beyond Trent.—Lord Viſcount Cranbourne, now Earl of Saliſbury, to be treaſurer of his majeſty's houſehold.—Chriſtopher D'Oyley, Eſq. to be comptroller of the accounts of his majeſty's army.—Thomas Bowlby, Eſq. to be commiſſary general of the muſters, and chief muſter maſter of all his majeſty's forces.—Henry Strachey, Eſq. to be keeper of his ſtores, ordnance, and ammunition of war.—John Kenrick, Eſq. to be clerk of the delivery of all manner of artillery, ammunition, and other neceſſaries whatſoever, appertaining to his majeſty's office of Ordnance.—Richard Combe, Eſq. to be treaſurer and paymaſter of his majeſty's office of Ordnance.—John Roſs Mackie, Eſq. to be receiver-general of the ſtamp-duties.—Archibald Macdonald, Eſq. one of his majeſty's counſel, to be his majeſty's juſtice of the counties of Caermarthen, Pembroke, and Cardigan, the town and county of Haverfordweſt, and the county of the borough of Caermarthen, within the principality of Wales.—The Right Hon. Lord Onſlow, and Lord Boſton, to be lords of his majeſty's bed chamber.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 28. AT Calbourne, in the Iſle of Wight, Edward Ruſhworth, Eſq. of Newport, to Miſs Holmes, daughter of Leonard Troughhear Holmes, Eſq. of Weſtover Lodge, in the ſaid iſland.—30. George Thornhill, Eſq. of Diddington, in Huntingdonſhire, to Miſs Hawkins, daughter of Sir Cæſar Hawkins, Bart. of Kelſton, in Somerſetſhire.—*Sept.* 20. The Rev. Nicholas Bacon, A. M. Rector of Barham, and Vicar of Coddenham, in the county of Suffolk, to Miſs Anna Maria Browne, of Ipſwich.—24. The Rev. Mr. Gibſon, grandſon to Biſhop Gibſon, to Miſs Savage, of Great Hollinbury.—A few days ago, the Rev. Dr. Bathurſt, Canon of Chriſt-Church, Oxford, to Miſs Coote, daughter of the Rev. Dean Coote.

DEATHS.

Aug. 20. LORD Vernon. He is ſucceeded in his title by the Hon. George Venables Vernon, now Lord Vernon.—

Aug.

Aug. 24. Lady Betty Warburton, relict of the late Sir Peter Warburton, and daughter of the late Earl of Derby.—28. The Right Hon. Lord Viſcount Aſhbrook, of the kingdom of Ireland.—29. Dale Ingram, Eſq. ſurgeon to Chriſt's Hoſpital.—Sir Thomas Edward Allefley Boughton, Bart.—*Sept.* 3. Philip Palmer, Eſq. brother of the late Sir Charles Palmer Bart. of Dorney Court, in the county of Bucks.—4. Sir John Fielding Knt. one of his majeſty's juſtices of the peace for the counties of Middleſex, Eſſex, Herts, Kent, Surrey, and the city and liberty of Weſtminſter.—15. John Kirkman, Eſq. ſilkman, in Friday-ſtreet, Alderman of Cheap-Ward, Captain of the Warwickſhire militia, Sheriff Elect, and returned repreſentative in parliament for this city. He was elected Alderman of Cheap-Ward in the year 1768.—19. The Right Hon. the Earl of Salisbury, Viſcount Cranbourne.—Lately, at his ſeat near Clontarf, Ireland, Tho. Lord Viſcount Southwell.—At Cloyne, the Right Rev. Dr. George Chinnery, Biſhop of Cloyne.—A few days ſince, Richard Combe, Eſq. Member in the late Parliament for Aldborough, in Suffolk.—Sir Patrick Hamilton, Knt. one of the Aldermen of the city of Dublin.

BANKRUPTS.

JONATHAN Smith of Oxford Street, St. George, Hanover-Square, woollen-draper and man's mercer.

Robert Taylor, of the Strand, ſhoemaker.

Jacob Hall, formerly of Brightheimſtone in Suſſex, ſhopkeeper, but now or late a priſoner in the King's Bench priſon.

Ralph Lodge of St. Trinians, in Yorſhire, iron-manufacturer.

John Hardcaſtle and George Hardcaſtle, of Grantham, in Lincolnſhire, ſhopkeepers, woodſtapiers, and copartners.

Samuel Mariteau, of Pater-noſter Row, London, tailor.

William Braſhall, of Chatham, in Kent, cheeſemonger.

Elizabeth Chancellor, of Duke-Street, St. James, Weſtminſter, lace-merchant.

Woodhouſe Coker, of Goſwell Street, timber merchant.

John Randle, of North Kilworth, in Leiceſterſhire, woolcomber and tammy weaver.

Henry Levy, late of Union Court, Broad Street, London, but now of St. Matthew, Bethnal Green, Hants merchant.

William Forder, of Pitt, in the pariſh of Hurſley, in Hants, apothecary.

John Shoulter, otherwiſe Shoulters, late of the Bail of Lincoln, Glaſſman.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Birmingham, Sept. 18.

THE ſudden death of a young baronet, not quite 21, near Rugby, in this county, which happened about a fortnight ago, having occaſioned various conjectures to the the cauſe thereof, ſeveral of his friends at length determined to have the body taken up, although it had been then interred more than ten days, in order to diſcover, if it were poſſible, whether any, and what means had been uſed to put an untimely end to his exiſtence. Accordingly an eminent phyſician, and a very ſkilful ſurgeon, of Coventry, together with a ſurgeon of Rugby, were requeſted to attend at the opening of the body; and though they were unable, after a minute examination, to find any particles of a poiſonous drug remaining, ſtill they did not heſitate to declare, from various ſtrong circumſtances which had occurred, that there was the greateſt reaſon to believe the unfortunate young gentleman had been deſtroyed by poiſon. Amongſt other ſhocking ſymptoms which ſerved to decide them in this opinion were theſe; that when the body was taken up, the tongue was found hanging out of the mouth a prodigious way, was ſwelled to a moſt enormous ſize, and turned backwards ſo far as nearly to touch the throat, and that the corpſe was a ſpectacle of horror to every beholder. Theſe melancholy and alarming appearances induced a noble peer and ſeveral reſpectable gentlemen in the neighbourhood to direct an inqueſt to be taken on the body, which ſat accordingly laſt week, but we are yet uninformed of the verdict.

IRELAND.

Dublin-Caſtle, Sept. 2.

THIS day his excellency the lord lieutenant went in ſtate to the Houſe of Peers, and the commons being ſent for, gave the royal aſſent to the following bills, viz. An act for regulating the ſugar trade, and granting to his majeſty the duties therein mentioned. An act for the relief of tenants holden under leaſes for lives, containing covenants for perpetual renewals. An act for granting bounties on the export of certain ſpecies of the linen and hempen manufactues of this kingdom, and for repealing the bounties on flax ſeed imported, &c. An act for the relief of perſons in actual cuſtody for debt. An act for explaining an act made in the 8th of Queen Anne, entitled, an act for explaining and amending an act to prevent the further growth of popery, ſo far only as the ſame makes a proviſion for the maintainance of popiſh prieſts converted to the proteſtant religion. An act to continue and amend an act paſſed in the 17th and 18th of his preſent majeſty, entitled, an act for the encouragement of tillage, &c. An act for veſting a competent part of the real and perſonal eſtates of the late Right Hon. Sir Henry Cavendiſh, Baronet, deceaſed, in truſtees, for diſcharging a debt due by him to his majeſty, &c.

After which his excellency made an gracious ſpeech to both Houſes of Parliament, which is the following paſſage:

"The wiſe and ſalutary laws, which have framed naturally lead to the moſt beneficial enjoyment of an intercourſe with

itish colonies; and when I reflect on those eat objects, and on your meritorious atten- n to the trade, agriculture, and manufac- es of this kingdom, ſo conſpicuouſly ma- feſted by the laws paſſed for granting ample unties on the export of your corn, your en, and your ſail cloth; by the premiums encouraging the growth of hemp and flax d, and the judicious proviſions for the bet- regulation of your manufacturers, I feel conſcious ſatisfaction, that the commerce this kingdom has been eſtabliſhed upon an tended, firm, and laſting baſis; and that land muſt, in the courſe of her future proſ- rity, look back to the æra, the labours of preſent Parliament, and the diffuſive in- gence of his majeſty, with the moſt grate- veneration."

After which the Lord Chancellor, by his cellency's command, prorogued the par- ment to the 10th of October next.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Admiralty Office, September 5, 1780.

tract of a Letter from Admiral Sir George Brydges Rodney, Bart. to Mr. Stephens, dated Prince Royal, St. Lucia, July 1, 1780.

NCE my deſpatches of yeſterday by the Actæon, Capt. Keeler, I muſt deſire will acquaint their lordſhips, that three the Spaniſh ſhips of the line are gone to eward with their convoy, and were ſeen paſs the Iſland of Santa-Cruz, ſteering to e weſtward.

Had the Spaniſh admiral repaired inſtantly the rendezvous he gave his fleet, we cer- nly had brought him to action before his nction with the French; but he choſe to no farther than Guadaloupe, and from nce detached a frigate to Martinique, de- nding a junction of the French fleet off t iſland. Monſ. De Guichen immedi- ly ſailed with 18 ſhips of the line to Lee- rd of the iſlands, and joined the Spaniards der Dominique.

I wait impatiently for the junction of r. Walſingham's ſquadron, which Capt. obinſon of the Shrewſbury, informs me I y expect in a few days. When that hap- event takes place the numbers of the ene- ſhall not prevent my looking them in the e, and attacking them, ſhould they give a proper opportunity,

Admiralty-Office, September 11, 1780.

tract of a letter from Admiral Sir George Brydges Rodney to Mr. Stephens, dated Sandwich, Baſſe-Terre-Road, St. Chriſtopher's, July 31, 1780.

SINCE my laſt, dated at St Lucia the 1ſt July, ſent by Rear-Admiral Parker, giv- their lordſhips an account of the then uation of affairs in this part of the world, the very great force of the combined fleets, which conſiſted of 36 ſail of the line, I have the honour to acquaint their lordſhips, that notwithſtanding their ſuperiority in numbers, they did not venture either to attack any of his majeſty's iſlands or to reconnoitre his majeſty's fleet, then at an anchor in Grow Iſlet Bay. Notwithſtanding I had a ſmall ſquadron continually cruſing before the mouth of Fort-Royal Bay, in order to give me notice of all their motions, they did not even attempt to drive them from the ſtation, but remained totally inactive in the Great Bay of Fort-Royal till the 5th of July, when the whole combined fleet, in the night, put to ſea, without making ſignals, or ſhowing lights.

I ordered frigates to follow them, and daily report to me their ſituation, and the motions they made; holding the fleet under my command in momentary readineſs to follow and diſconcert any intentions they might have formed againſt the Leeward Iſlands.

The combined fleets went to Guadaloupe, where they remained ſome few days, and on the 9th inſtant were left by one of my cruiſers, the Alert, off Santa Cruz, ſteering weſt. Captain Vaſhon, who commands her, acquainted me, that he counted 26 ſail of the line at leaſt; that they were divided into four ſquadrons, at a very conſiderable diſtance from each other.

I immediately diſpatched the Alert to Jamaica to give Sir Peter Parker notice of the enemy's ſailing, having before ſent the Tobago and Scarborough with intelligence to that iſland.

Mr. Walſingham and the troops from England having joined me on the 12th, every diſpatch poſſible was made for the fleet and tranſports to put to ſea the moment they were watered, which took up ſome time; and was in ſome meaſure delayed by the Princeſs Royal's main-maſt being found unſerviceable, and obliged to have a new one.

On the 17th I put to ſea with the fleet, leaving Commodore Hotham with the Vengeance, Fame, Bayne, Ajax, Vigilant, and Preſton, with frigates, for the protection of St. Lucia, and the Windward Iſlands of Barbadoes and Tobago.

With the remainder I proceeded with the whole convoy for St. Chriſtopher's, where I had ordered from Antigua a veſſel laden with rum to meet me, for the uſe of the fleet, there not being a ſufficient quantity at St. Lucia to ſupply them.

I ſhall hold myſelf in momentary readineſs to aſſiſt any of his majeſty's colonies on which the enemy may attempt to make an impreſſion, or act with them in ſuch a manner as ſhall appear to me moſt beneficial to his majeſty's ſervice.

I am fully convinced, by what I have already experienced, that I ſhall have every aſſiſtance in their lordſhips power to grant, and beg you will aſſure them, that his majeſty's

jeſty's ſquadron in theſe ſeas ſhall not remain inactive.

From the Connecticut Courant of June 13, 1780.

Hertford June 13. His Excellency General Waſhington is appointed lieutenant-general of his Moſt Chriſtian majeſty's troops in America, and vice-admiral of the White Flag, an honour rarely conferred on a foreigner.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Extract of a letter from an officer belonging to the Hillſborough Eaſt-Indiaman, dated Cadix, Aug. 25

"I am very ſorry to write to you from this place. It was our misfortune to fall in with the combined fleets of France and Spain in the night of the 9th inſtant, and at day-light found ourſelves in the centre of 30 ſhips of the line and four frigates; we tried to run, but found it impoſſible, as we had four ſeventy-fours round us and a frigate a-head. We received 14 ſhot from one of the ſeventy-fours, had two men killed and ſix wounded, our bowſprit ſhot and ſhivered up as far as the gammoning, when we ſtruck to the Ferme, a ſeventy-four Spaniſh. We were all, except the ladies and their huſbands, the captain, firſt and ſecond officers, and ſix other gentlemen, ordered on board the Ferme, but on going on board had it in our option to return, which we all did; and we met with the greateſt civility, humanity, and generoſity on board, and on our coming on ſhore we were permitted to bring every thing we had with us, and it was ſent to our lodgings by the officer who conducted us on ſho without the leaſt examination, or any pence to us. We are to wait on the gove nor tomorrow, and have reaſon to believe w ſhall very ſoon have liberty to leave this pla for England.

"The kindneſs of the Spaniards m our misfortunes ſcarcely felt, as every thi is done by them to alleviate our misfortune and we have never felt that we are priſoner they ſay Rodney behaved to them ſo well t they think themſelves bound in honour treat us well. We have meſſages every d from the governour, to know if we ha every thing we want, and a requeſt that may be acquainted if it is otherwiſe, and ſhall be immediately remedied. They to between 40 and 50 ſail; the Ram lies the two frigates, and about eight or ten the merchantmen, eſcaped; all the fell into the hands of the French and Spania and were brought in here the 20th inſta ſuch a ſight as this country never ſaw before.

The laſt letters received at Leghora, dat from Barbary, advice, that diſſenſions ſ prevail in Tripoli, inſomuch that the inh bitants of that city are in great conſternati on account of the ſkirmiſhes which alm continually happen between the two facti of the bey and his nephew: the former conſiderable in his retreat by the aſſiſta of his faithful adherents; and the lat on the contrary, eager to aſſume the re of government, makes uſe of every me to get his unkle into his power and to p him to death.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

MANY thanks to our correſpondent, for the copy of Dr. Lowth's Latin epitap The errors in Tolchee's epitaph were owing to its bieng taken from a print copy; nevertheleſs, we intreat our readers to correct them. Errata in our la page 383, *for* triſtris, *read* triſtis; *for* fors, foris: *page* 384, *for* catus, re cantus; *for* juratur, jurans; *place* et *between the words* ultra octaginta.

The requeſt of Mr. James Dobie will be complied with

The eſſays on Diſtreſs, &c. &c. &c. are received; our beſt thanks are hereb given to the ingenious author; they will appear on future occaſions: with his pe miſſion, under the titles of Thoughts or Reflections, as we have already ſeveral eſſa in hand.

We are obliged to the Rural Chriſtian for his good intention, but what he has ſe us upon Margate is a proper memorandum for a private diary, but not am enough to appear in print.

The Fire-ſide, by Dr. Cotton, in our next.

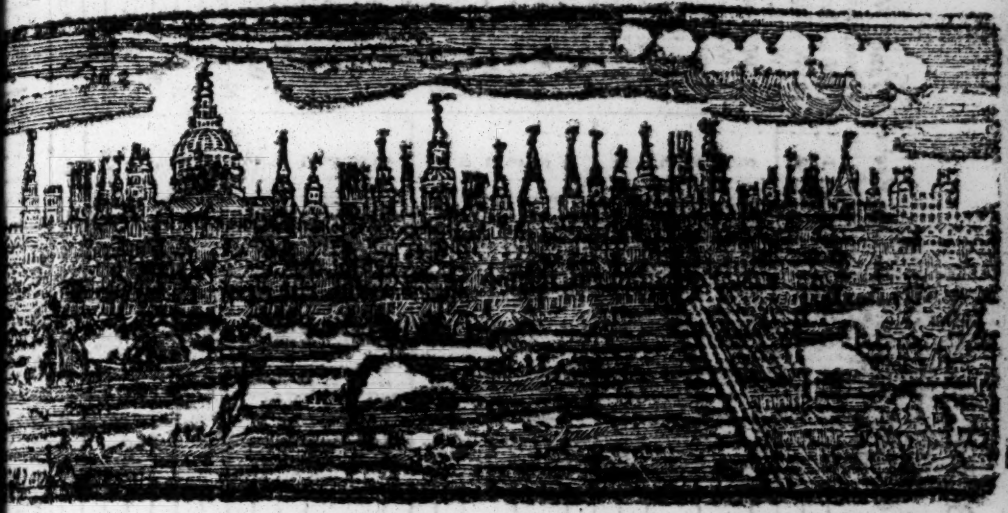
The Wake muſt be kept till the return of the ſeaſon, to which it is adapted.

The Latin verſes, by Lothario, on the firſt of September did not reach us, till the poetry for the month was printed.

The Reflections on viewing a Skeleton; and the Recreant, a ſong, in our next.

Our other correſpondents will find their favours duly inſerted.

THE LONDON MAGAZINE:



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An elegant Engraving of the Right Honourable the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

AND

A pictureſque View of the ERUPTION of MOUNT VESUVIUS, Aug. 8th, 1779.

LONDON, printed for R. BALDWIN, at No. 47, in Pater-noſter-Row.
om may be had complete Sets, from the Year 1732 to the preſent Time, ready bound and ſtitched, or any ſingle Volume to complete Sets.

PRICES of STOCKS, &c. in OCTOBER, 1780.

JAMES WIDMORE, STOCK-BROKER, No. 15, Clifford's-Inn, and Stock-Exchange.

Days	Bank Stock.	3 per C. reduced	3 per C. consols	3½ per C. 1758.	Bank Lon. A.	Short An. 1778 9.	India Stock	India Ann.	India Bonds.	Old Ann.	New An.	3per C. 1751	New Navy	Lottery Tick.	Scrip.	Exchq Bills.	Wind at Deal.	Weath. London
29			60 7/8		16 1/8	12 1/8							11 1/4	13 0 6	75 1/2	1	W	Rain
30			61 1/8		16	12			10		59 1/2		11 1/4	13 2 0	75 5/8	2	S W	Hail
1	Sunday																S W	Rain
2			61 1/8		16 1/4	12			10				11 1/4	13 2 0	75 5/8	3	S W	
3			61 1/8	60¼ 61	16 1/4	12 1/8	149¼		8		59 1/8	59 1/8	11 1/4	13 2 6	75 5/8	3	N W	
4			61 1/8		16 1/4	12 1/8			9				11 1/8	13 1 0	75 5/8	3	S W	Thund
5			61 1/8	60 3/4	16	12 1/4	149½		10		59 3/8	59	11 1/8	13 0 6	75 5/8	3	S	Rain
6			61 1/8		16	12			10				11 1/4	13 1 0	75 1/2	1	N W	Fair
7			61 1/8		16 1/4	12					59 3/8		11 1/4	13 1 0	75 1/2	2	S	
8	Sunday																S W	
9			61 1/4		16 1/4	12 3/4			7					13 1 0	75 7/8	2	S	Rain
10			61 1/8		16 1/4	12 1/4			7		59 3/8	58 3/4	11 1/4	13 13 0	75 1/2	2	S W	
11	111		61 1/8		16	12 1/4			7				11 1/8	12 19 6	75 5/8	3	S W	
12			61 1/8	60 1/4	16		149¾		8		59 3/8	59	11 1/2	12 19 0	75 1/2	2	W	
13			61 60 2/3		16 1/8	12		96 3/8					11 3/8	12 19 6	75 3/8	2	N W	Fair
14			60 3/4		16 1/4	12			10		59 1/8		11 1/2	12 17 6	75	3	S W	
15	Sunday																S	
16			61 1/4		16	12 1/8			10					13 0 6	75 1/8	3	S W	Rain
17			61 5/8	61 1/8	16	12			10		59 5/8	58 3/4	11 1/4	13 0 6	75 1/4	3	S W	
18			61 5/8	61 1/8	16 3/4	12			10		59 5/8	58 3/4	11 1/8	12 19 6	75 3/8	3	S W	Fair
19			61 1/8	61 1/8	16	12			10		59 1/4		11 1/8	12 18 6	75 1/8	2	N E	
20			61 1/4	61 7/8	16	12		56	10	51 3/4			11	13 12 0	75 1/8	1	S W	Rain
21			61 1/8		16	12	151		9		59		11	13 11 0	75 1/8	3	W	Fair
22	Sunday																N W	
23			61 1/8		16	12			9	58 1/4			10 7/8	12 18 6	75 3/8	2	S W	
24			61 1/8	60 3/4	16	12			9		59 1/8			12 19 0	75 1/4	2	S W	
25			61 1/8	60 3/4	16	12			9		59 1/4			12 19 6	75 3/8	2	S	
26			61 1/8		16 1/4	12 1/8	153¼		9				10 7/8	13 0 6	75 1/4	2	N W	Rain
27	111¼		61 1/8		16 1/4	12 1/4		56 7/8	8				11	13 1 0	75 1/4	1	N W	
28																	N W	Rain

AVERAGE PRICES of GRAIN, by the Standard WINCHESTER Bushel.

Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.		Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.		Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.
						s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.

AVERAGE PRICES of GRAIN, by the Standard WINCHESTER

Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.

The R.t Hon.ble

EARL of DARTMOUTH.

THE LONDON MAGAZINE, FOR OCTOBER, 1780.

OME ACCOUNT OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF DARTMOUTH, LORD PRIVY-SEAL, &c. &c. &c.

(With an engraved Portrait, from an original Drawing.)

WILLIAM LEGG, Earl of Dartmouth, Viſcount Lewiſham, and Baron Dartmouth, ſucceeded to the titles and eſtates of his grandfather William, the laſt earl, who d on the 15th of December, 1750; father of the preſent Earl, George rd Viſcount Lewiſham, dying many ars before his father.

This noble family is deſcended from nor *de Lega*, an Italian nobleman, o flouriſhed in Italy towards the cloſe the thirteenth century. It is uncern when the founder of the Engliſh mily firſt ſettled in England; but as rly as the year 1346, Thomas Legg, e of the anceſtors, was Lord Mayor London; and in 1353, was re-elect, and ſerved that high office the ſend time. The reſidence of this genman in the country was upon an te called Legge's Place, near Tunidge, in Kent. The firſt of the fay raiſed to the dignity of a peer was miral Legg, great-grandfather to preſent Earl, who is the third peer. he admiral was created a peer by harles II. on the 2d of December, 82, by the ſtile and title of Baron rtmouth of Dartmouth, in Devonre, and in the ſpring following, he s appointed commander in chief of powerful fleet ſent to demoliſh Tanrs, on the coaſt of Africa, which ſerce he effectually performed. In the gn of James II. he was in high faur, being made Maſter of the Horſe, eneral of the Ordnance, Conſtable of e Tower, and admiral of the fleet inded to intercept the Dutch fleet that nveyed the Prince of Orange to Engd; but the wind being contrary, he uld not come up with the Dutch fleet, d the prince with his forces was ſafely landed at Torbay. Some hiſtorians have aſſerted, that Lord Dartmouth, knowing that moſt of his officers ſecretly favoured the cauſe of the Prince of Orange, neglected his duty; but the famous Dr. Burnet, afterwards Biſhop of Saliſbury, who was chaplain to the Prince of Orange, and on board his fleet, declares, that the Dutch fleet were ſo land-locked, that the gale had no effect upon it, while the Engliſh fleet was unable to keep the ſea, and obliged to run into harbour for ſafety. It is likewiſe evident, that his lordſhip was conſidered by King William as a man zealouſly attached to James II. for as ſoon as the Revolution was accompliſhed, he was deprived of all his employments, and committed to the Tower, where he died on the 25th of October, 1698. His ſon was created Earl of Dartmouth, and Viſcount Lewiſham, by Queen Anne, on the 5th of September, 1711. The preſent Earl, his grandſon, was born about the year 1730; his lordſhip received the firſt rudiments of education from the Rev. Mr. Fountaine, maſter of the academy at Marybone; from which place he was removed to Weſtminſter ſchool, and at a proper age was ſent to one of the univerſities; but we are ignorant which of them had the honour of completing his education.

In 1755, his lordſhip married the ſole daughter and heireſs of the late Sir Charles Gunter Nicholl, Knight of the Bath, by whom he has iſſue, George Lord Viſcount Lewiſham, member in the laſt and the preſent parliament for Plymouth, and four other ſons.

In 1757, his lordſhip was choſen Recorder of Litchfield; from this period to the year 1765, his attachment to letters, and to the endearments of domeſtic life, together with a pious

turn of mind, ſeemed to have ſecluded him from the buſtle of public life. When he was occaſionally noticed, it was as an amiable private character, from principle favouring the ſect of Methodiſts, to whom he has been a bountiful patron, and has built a chapel for his own uſe, and thoſe of the neighbourhood, who are of the ſame perſuaſion, at his ſeat on Blackheath.

When his late Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland was ſent for, and conſulted by his majeſty about forming an adminiſtration, the Marquis of Rockingham, who was placed at the head of it, recommended Lord Dartmouth as a nobleman of great integrity, and a firm friend of the conſtitution, to the very honourable office of Firſt Lord of the Board of Trade and Plantations. His lordſhip at this time, it is ſaid, broke through his own inclinations for a private life to oblige his noble friend, and accepted the office, to which he was appointed on the 20th of July, 1765, and was at the ſame time ſworn in one of the Lords of the Privy-council. In this ſtation he continued only till the month of Auguſt, 1766, when that ſhort-lived adminiſtration was diſmiſſed, and we do not find him in any employment again till the month of Auguſt 1772, when his lordſhip became a member of the preſent adminiſtration, by accepting the important office of Secretary of State for the colonies, and Firſt Lord of Trade, the two offices being united for him, though they had been ſeparately diſpoſed of before, as they have been ſince.

Lord Dartmouth is the only nobleman in the Rockingham adminiſtration who has joined the preſent miniſtry, and perhaps no greater proof can be given of the high value that is ſet upon his integrity, candour, and moderation. While there was any proſpect left of reconciliation with the colonies, his lordſhip filled his office with reputation, and ſeemed to give entire ſatisfaction to the ruling powers in the cabinet; but ſoon after coercive meaſures were reſolved upon, it was thought his lordſhip's natural diſpoſition was too timid, too cautious, and too humane, for the active exertions of an offenſive war againſt an unfortunate, deluded part of his fellow ſubjects. As all the hoſtile proceedings were to originate in the Houſe of Commons, it was likewiſe more politic, that the miniſter of the colony department, who was to aſk for large ſupplies of land forces, and other aids, for carrying on this war, ſhould be a member of that Houſe, and a man poſſeſſed of an uncommon ſhare of fortitude. In this ſituation of affairs, the miniſter had not a ſecond choice to make; Lord George Germaine was the only man in either Houſe whoſe undaunted reſolution, and political abilities qualified him pre-eminently for the moſt reſponſible poſt, which muſt either tranſmit his name and character with glory or infamy, to ages yet unborn.

On the 10th of November, 177 Lord George Germaine was nominated Secretary of State for the colonies, and Lord Dartmouth ſucceeded to the leſs honourable office of Lord Privy Seal, on the reſignation of the Duke of Grafton, who did not approve of the meaſures then carrying on againſt America. No office in the gift of government could be more ſuitable to his lordſhip's turn of mind, or in which he could be ſo uſeful to his king and country; and for theſe reaſons, we hope he may hold it for life, and never conſent to thoſe courtly arrangements which, by chopping and changing, accommodate the heads of parties throw men out of places for which they are peculiarly qualified, to place them in others for which they are totally unqualified. In his lordſhip's preſent ſituation, his learning, his acknowledged candour, his immaculate integrity, and above all his perſuaſive coolneſs and moderation, will allay the heat of warmer tempers in council, conciliate jarring intereſts, and gently introduce harmony, unanimity, and clemency.

In his parliamentary capacity, his preſent office likewiſe enables him to be peculiarly ſerviceable. Not being principal conductor of the American war, he is no longer a conſpicuous mark for the whole artillery of oppoſition, and he has a fair opportunity to check the intemperance of party rage by his mild, conciſe, rational animadverſions on ſome of their declamations. His lordſhip ſpeaks but ſeldom, but when he does, it is with ſuch clearneſs and preciſion, and ſuch a mixture of modeſty, with conſcious dignity, that he commands attention and reſpect. We have obſerved him, covering his opponents with confuſion, by expoſ

futility of their arguments, and the dignity of amuſing the Houſe of Peers th prolix degreſſions from the ſub- t of debate, which would not be per- tted to ſchool-boys. Indeed, if every mber of parliament was to keep ſe to his ſubject, and not waſte the e in unmanly perſonal abuſe, nor in iſplay of fruitleſs, unapplicable ora- y—mere innundations of empty nds—the debates would be greatly ntracted, and the national buſineſs nſacted in half the time. In a word, rd Dartmouth is a model for chaſte, ſible ſpeakers, who are maſters of their ſubject, and are convinced, that honeſt truth, plain matter of fact, and ſound argument, require little or no aid from the flowers of oratory.

His lordſhip in his perſon is rather above the middle ſtature; his countenance indicates a benevolent mind, and a ſerenity of temper which few attain. He has a juvenile appearance, uncommon to a man of his years, in which may be traced the comelineſs of his youth; he is eaſy of acceſs; affable, and polite in his demeanour; and a ſtrict obſerver of his word.

M.

THE HYPOCHONDRIACK. No. XXXVII.

nc hujus columnæ doctrina vult nos tantum in hac ſtudiorum ratione retinenda po- ere fiduciæ tantum ſpei collocare ut nos tales tantum, non prorſus et ab omni parte eatiſſimos exiſtimemus. VOLUSENUS, *De Anim. Tranquill.*

Now the doctrine of this pillar is, that in ſteadily purſuing our courſe of ſtudy, ve ſhould have ſuch a degree of confidence and hope, as to think that we may e as well, as the preſent ſtate of human nature admits, but by no means per- ctly happy."

N conſidering the country life more particularly, I ſhall be careful not conſider it too minutely. I wiſh to e an agreeable notion of it to my ders, and indeed to have an agree- e notion of it myſelf; and experience taught me, that as a microſcopic would make man ſuffer continual uſt while beholding the phyſical ld around him, too prying a view of ſyſtem of life produces a diſlike of Indeed I have remarked, that no t detail of life from morning to t, however much the perſon who it was diſpoſed to repreſent it as ſing, had the effect to make one to realiſe it to "live o'er each e." On the contrary I can ſay for ſelf, that the effect of every ſuch de- has been to make me wonder how daily taſk could be performed, and thoſe who played their parts in the ſome drama.

While writing upon the country life, in a ſituation quite different from of *Horace*, when he ſays, *Virgini- ueriſque canto*, "I ſing to maidens youths." The young and the gay, ſe ſpirits are light and airy, have need of being furniſhed with any ſels for keeping their minds eaſy; I ſhould as ſoon think of writing e birds as to them. Neither is my eſſay intended for that ſolid tranquil ſpecies of men whoſe character is ſo well given by the ſame poet in their re- preſentative *Ocellus*—

Ruſticus abnormis ſapiens craſſaque Minerva.

Thus imitated by Pope:

——"One not vers'd in ſchools,
But ſtrong in ſenſe, and wiſe without the rules."

Nor do I write to thoſe whoſe minds are concentrated by the neceſſity of provid- ing ſupport for their lives, and whoſe attention therefore being fixed on the immediate means of obtaining it, are kept from wandering after variety of enjoyment. I write to people like my- ſelf, in eaſy circumſtances, who are ar- rived at the age of ſerious thinking; to beings whoſe exiſtence is compounded of reaſon and ſentiment; who can judge rationally, yet feel keenly; who have an inceſſant wiſh for happineſs, but find it difficult to have that wiſh gratified.

Happineſs may be conſidered as the honey of human life. It may be ex- tracted from innumerable ſubſtances, and provided it be pure and wholeſome, it matters not from whence it is de- rived, and though "out of the bitter may come forth the ſweet." Happineſs in the country, therefore, as happineſs

in

in town, is in a great measure the effect of industry applied by each individual in the way that he has found from his particular experience to be most beneficial.

I may be wrong But I do confess, it appears to me at present that a man cannot be happy in the country whose mind is not tolerably sedate, either naturally, or from having seen and enjoyed a great deal, and exhausted his curiosity and eager desires. There is indeed in the country the variety of seasons to contemplate; but the circling year moves too slowly for him whose blood bounds with rapidity, and he is apt to grow impatient and fretful. The same remark may be made as to most other modes of occupation or amusement in the country as means of happiness. The sports of the field, indeed, afford play to the highest degree of activity and animation. But they are but for short periods, and are rather corporeal enjoyments than mental. Agriculture has much variety, but it is a sober variety. All its operations are carried on deliberately; so that there is not that quick succession of objects without which a mind of vivacity is uneasy, and languishes. I hope I have many worthy readers who will scarcely believe what I am now writing. I sincerely wish them a continuance of that comfortable useful contentment which they possess; but I beg they may have some friendly allowance for those who are composed of warmer and more flashy particles, who do not assume a vain superiority over them upon the whole, though at times it must not be denied that their felicity is more exquisite. A man of vivacity, unless his views are kept steady, by a constant golden prospect of gain, cannot long be pleased in looking at the operations of ploughing, dunging, harrowing, reaping, or threshing. It is all very just what many sagacious authors have written in praise of agriculture, and no body will dispute the pointed eulogium which Swift gives to him who makes two blades of grass grow where there was only one before. The judgement will be unquestionably convinced; nay, for a moment the liveliest of us may comply with *Thompson*'s enthusiastic exhortation.

"Ye generous Britons, venerate the plough."

But utility is not more universally the cause of pleasure than wholesomeness is; and a man will not prefer ploughing to a playhouse, nor milk to Champagne. Even if the occupations of agriculture could give lively minds pleasure, we must consider what dull intervals there are. When a field is completely sown, and left to itself, we cannot actually perceive the crop springing. Even plantations, the rearing of which is by much the highest rural enjoyment, advance so imperceptibly, that a Hypochondriac proprietor is sick and sick again and again with *ennui*, and is tempted with wild wishes to hang himself on one of his own trees long before they are able to bear his weight.

Let not then a man of exuberant vivacity, keen sensations, and perpetual rage for variety, attempt to live in the country. If he does, it is more than probable he will be miserable himself, and the scorn, perhaps the scourge of those around him. Let the edge of his mind be blunted in the world, and his spirits be reduced to a temperate state before he settles in a situation where the greatest part of his time must pass without vivid consciousness of any kind, and at best in uniform serenity.

If however a man be fit for living in the country by his natural disposition or by having gone through such a course of fermentation in busy and gay life that turbulence is evaporated, and serenity is not insipid to him, he may spend a very creditable and agreeable life. It is by no means necessary that every country gentleman should be singular, ignorant, and rustic, like *Hippolitus*, in Dr. Young's Universal Passion. He may be a scholar, and devote several hours a day to books. He may maintain enough of the good breeding of court. He may be an useful justice of the peace, and promote subordination, good morals, and religion in his neighbourhood, and he may have the pleasures of society, if not with so high a zest as in cities, yet in a very satisfactory manner.

Fastidious people, who have been long used to the glossy polish of elegant life, may be disgusted with the plainness of those with whom they must associate in the country. But unless they are delicate to sickliness, they will by degrees be habituated to a more homely style, and by exerting themselves with complacent attention, they may in time diffuse gentility amongst their visitors.

I am aware of the ſtrong objection, t in the country a man is not maſter his time as in town; he does not in- e company to come to him when he t leiſure, and likes to ſee them; but muſt be at all times ready to entertain atever gueſts chooſe to come to him. imagine this objection is much aug- nted by a certain indolence of tem- , which has not reſolution to regu- e one's ſyſtem of life with ſpirited ularity. Every country gentleman's ily ſhould be conſidered as a little ependent ſtate, which has its own s and cuſtoms, with which com- ance is expected, and which are not yield to the inclinations of ſtrangers, o may have been accuſtomed to live ferently. The maſter of the family his own affairs to arrange, his own dies and amuſements to follow: he o conſider hoſpitality, and a proper ention and civility to his gueſts as of the duties of his ſtation; but t duty is not to be a burthenſome ; one gentleman may be more with gueſts, one may be leſs; one may ertain them in one way, one in an- er; and theſe varieties ſhould be en- raged, as producing more happineſs n a general ſameneſs; but it ſhould never be underſtood that the maſter of a family in the country is bound to any particular mode of treating thoſe who viſit him. If the view which I now give of a country gentleman's obligations towards his gueſts were once well eſtabliſhed, I am certain that the re- ſtraint which is ſo much dreaded by men of ſenſibility would no longer exiſt; different diſpoſitions would have free ſcope, and ſociety in the country would have an eaſe, which both the maſter of the family and his gueſts would find infinitely more agreeable than the forced exertions on both ſides, which are uſu- ally experienced, while neither party is ſure how the other really feels.

This paper being now of ſufficient length, I ſhall break off, and reſerve till next month ſome more reflections upon the life of a country gentleman; but I muſt not lay down my pen till I have inculcated upon my readers the ſa- lutary conſideration in my motto, which *Voluſenus* in his admirable treatiſe ſup- poſes to be engraved on the ſeventh pillar of the *Temple of Tranquillity*. Let us do our beſt to attain happineſs either in town or country; we muſt ſtill keep in mind, that on this ſide the grave there will ever be imperfection.

RRATA.—In the Hypochondriack, No. XXXVI. col. 1. l. 18. for *reddetis*, r. *reddentis*. l. penult. for *ts*, r. *a*.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

A FRIENDLY ADMONITION.

Retire; the world ſhut out; thy thoughts call home. Dr. YOUNG.

the midſt of the hurries and buſtle of trade and merchandiſe, ſurround- with a thouſand objects to engage attention, and conſtantly employed purſuit of the things of time and e, what more ſeaſonable and im- tant admonition can be given to wealthy merchant and induſtrious eſman, than that which is held out contained in the motto I have ſen as above, from Dr. Young's ht Thoughts?

etire! yes, it is the duty of every and daughter of Adam to retire; you may aſk, *for* what, *from* what, *when* muſt I retire? I anſwer *from* common concerns of life, to en- e how matters ſtand between God the ſoul, *every evening*, before retire to reſt—to be wholly ſwal- lowed up in the affairs and buſineſs of *this* world, without a thought on, and much leſs preparation for, another and better world beyond the grave, ſeems to me very impolitic, to ſay the leaſt of it; but it is the caſe of too many, even profeſſors of religion, in the preſent day; if they can but make themſelves maſters of the mammon of unrighte- ouſneſs, and become the ſons of for- tune, little, if any care, is taken to be rich in good works, leſs concern, if poſſible, felt about the future well be- ing of the immortal ſoul, and no thought at all inculcated reſpecting the grand and important point of the end of man's creation, and the means to at- tain it. If this is the caſe, our being called Chriſtians is only a burleſque upon Chriſtianity, and our profeſſions

of religion the mere white-wash of hypocrisy—to *think*, is the privilege of all rational creatures; to think *seriously*, the duty of every real Christian: then let us prove ourselves entitled to these enobling characters, by cherishing *thoughts*, speaking good *words*, and ing good *actions*.

THE RURAL CHRISTI
Hampstead, Oct. 10th.

A CAUTION AGAINST JUDGING BY APPEARANCES.
AN ANECDOTE.

ABOUT thirty years ago an English packet-boat that had several passengers on board was cast away upon a rock, and in so great danger of sinking, that all who were in it endeavoured to save themselves as well as they could, though only those who could swim well, had a bare possibility of doing it. Among the passengers there were two women of fashion, who seeing themselves in such a disconsolate condition, begged of their husbands not to leave them. One of them chose rather to die with his wife than to forsake her; the other, though he was moved with the utmost compassion for his wife, told her, That for the good of their children, it was better one of them should live than both perish. By a great piece of good luck, next to a miracle, when one of our men had taken the last and long farewell in order to save himself, the other held in his arms the per that was dearer to him than life, ship was preserved. It is with a se sorrow and vexation of mind, tha must tell the sequel of the story, let my reader know, that this faith pair, who were ready to have die each other's arms, about three y after their escape, upon some tri disgust, grew to a coldness at first, at length fell out to such a degree, they left one another, and parted ever. The other couple lived toge in an uninterrupted friendship and city; and what was remarkable, husband whom the shipwreck had to have separated from his wife, di few months after her death, not b able to survive the loss of her.

A BURLESQUE ON GENEALOGY.
FROM THE FRENCH.

TWO men disputing one day upon their Genealogy, each of them pretended to be better than the other. "You cannot (says one) compare yourself to me, who am of a thousand times better house than you."—"You! (said the other) Had your father, like mine, the first post of the City?"—"The first post of the City (replied the first) was he governor?"—"No," answered he. "Was he judge?"—"No; not that yet."—"What was he then?" continued the first. "Gate-keeper (replied the second) is not that the first post of the City?"—"Yes (said the other) but mine preceded the first men of the province, he went before the dukes and peers, and before the marshals of France."—"In virtue of what office?"—"In virtue of his post," replied the other. "What was, then, that post?" says he. "He was a postillion (said the other). If my father had taken care, we should have been rich, but he was a fool."—"I grant that to be true (said the other) and I see clearly that his office is hereditar "My father prevented that (added son of the postillion) for before he postillion, he was a man of letters."

"What call you a man of letters? plied the son of the gate-keeper) w judge, advocate, or counsellor?"—" of all those (said the postillion) he runner to the post-office, Call you that a man of letters?"—"True (the gate-keeper) but that does not p the antiquity of your family; whe I can trace mine farther back than hundred years."—"And mine (re the other) more than eight hundred. "That's nothing (answered the g keeper) I can prove my family to existed before the Deluge."—"A mine from Adam," said the postil "And mine before Adam," said gate-keeper."—"You are in the r (replied the other) the proof is easy; for before Adam there were animals but brutes, and it is certain that you are descended them."

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

OBSERVATIONS ON A LIQUOR CALLED *PUNCH*, AND ON *TEA*.

By MR. FRANCIS SPILSBURY, *Chemiſt.*

THIS favourite ſubſtitute for wine, in our country, is particularly ected to by perſons ſubject to the t, as having an immediate tendency roducing it, by reaſon of the acid e uſe of in the compoſition, whether e of the lime, the orange, or the le-. There is ſomething agreeable in of the ingredients which catches ntion, and impreſſes a favour- idea on our minds; this may be g to one circumſtance, that we are ell acquainted with each article in mixture, and have no occaſion to either lead or arſenic, as being in this liquor to give it additional ur, or to fine it. Had the objection made ſingly againſt punch, by the conſtitutions ſubject to the gout, had been juſtified; but when man's ality ſhall carry him ſo far, as to emn one ingredient only, namely emon, and ſtigmatize that fruit as the author of thoſe ills he expe- es, merely as being an acid, with- nquiring farther, it is committing t of injuſtice to himſelf, and of in- tude to the planter of the fruit. In nſtance, we may learn how little is truſted to ſuperficial evidence, and ceſſity of enquiring on what baſis nd ſuch food has been prohibited. caſe can we produce the like ous miſtaken notion as in the pre- nder our conſideration, of con- ing, without diſtinction, all ſorts ls, whether natural ones, mineral, nbined by art, forgetting there o ſorts of acids; the one, which ly allied to mineral ones, readily a door for diſeaſe and death; er, whoſe friendly tendency is to our ſickly frame, and to preſerve The firſt we breed ourſelves, as en already noticed, and is that throw off from our weak ſto- this matter being of a peculiar e acid, is the cauſe of much pain uble, ſo that it is natural for us d every thing whoſe predomi- ality is an acid taſte; therefore Heaven's beſt gift, faireſt fruit, is condemned without ſo much as a hearing. Could we but give ourſelves a moment's reflection, we ſhould bluſh at the thought, and could not be inſenſible of the benefit theſe acids are of in the ſupport they adminiſter to man, to combat the heat of certain countries, in which Providence has diſplayed a father's care in furniſhing them ſo plentifully, as ſpontaneouſly to reach forth their branches, and by their beauty and fragrance invite him to partake, and bid him live; otherwiſe both heat and climate, as in the Weſt Indies, would conſpire together to bring the inhabitants to the grave with haſty alkalizated ſtrides, if not oppoſed by acids, ſuch as are found in the vegetable creation. In long voyages, where the ſcurvy reigns triumphant, threatening diſſolution every moment to thoſe on board, no ſooner is the ſound proclaimed on board a ſhip, of their being near a coaſt where theſe fruits grow, but joy ſparkles in the dejected mariner's eye, who knows, if he can but reach the ſhore, theſe acids freely eaten, will reſtore his pappy, putrefied limbs, to a ſound ſtate. We would beg leave to aſk, what fruit can rival the lemon in proving ſo great a ſtrengthener of the body? Or what fruit is ſo often called to aſſiſt, to counterbalance and drive away a fever? In what fluid will you find the pleaſing refreſhing draught, equal to that compoſed of the juice of lemon and ſpring water? When was this drink known to have ſet your teeth on edge? When could it be proved, that lemon cauſed the griping pain to the ſtomach or bowels? When had you reaſon to curſe it, as producing any of thoſe dreadful acid eructations; and to cure which, what remedy is there equal to lemon, joined with ſalt of tartar, as in the ſaline draught; whether the complaint proceeds from eating of too much fruit, or an over-night's indulgence at the bottle? Let thoſe who are troubled with a fœtid breath uſe lemons in their drink as a corrector. Lemons, as if conſcious of their own ſuperior virtue, ſcorn to mix on friendly

terms with other baſe acids, ſuch as ſugar. Theſe are remarks deduced from experience; and we muſt confeſs, they carry ſtrong evidence in favour of the lemon: the queſtion naturally ariſes, what is the reaſon then that punch is ſo often complained of, from the uſe of which many perſons ſuffer, who are not particularly ſubject to the gout?—the *ſugar*. The fact is, all the bad qualities which have been attributed to the lemon lie in the ſugar. Sugar, of itſelf, is of an acid, corroſive, ſlimy nature, though cloaked under its ſweetneſs, and being of a ſmooth pleaſing taſte, made familiar to our infancy, it remains unſuſpected, at the ſame time that it affords more juſt reaſon for cenſure, than any other article of our food ſo often complained of: perſons who have totally laid it aſide, have enjoyed a better ſtate of health: for the truth of this aſſertion, we appeal to numbers who have ſeverely ſuffered under this miſtake, until the error was pointed out.

To illuſtrate this important point, ſo eſſential to the health of man, we ſhall beg leave to remark the following facts, which may come under every one's ſenſes to determine. A draught compoſed of lemon and water only, is a reviving wholeſome draught, ſitting lightly on the ſtomach, and agreeing with it in general; add ſugar to it, and it becomes the reverſe, being changed to a ſickly one; and the acid ſeems of a corroſive nature, particularly hurtful to weak ſtomachs: on trial every one will find a material difference. The ſame occaſion for obſervation, though in a ſtronger degree, is to be met with in punch, which plainly diſcovers a different acid, ſimilar to that found in minerals; and, in weak conſtitutions, we do not know a greater cauſe for complaint than this liquor, rendered worſe by drinking it warm, a circumſtance that perſons of a weak conſtitution ſhould be careful not to continue; for cold drink ſtrengthens moſt, whether it be ſpring mineral waters, beer, or the more rich wines they make uſe of. On looking over the ingredients uſed in punch ſeparate, we could not imagine ſo deſtructive an acid ſhould be compoſed, which is not to be met with in either ſingly: very true; let any perſon examine the materials, one by one, from which aqua fortis is made, viz. green vitriol and nitre, could it be ſuppoſed that ſuch a deadly poiſon could be drawn from the retort, as even the vapour to be ſo noxious as to kill did not every day's operation confirm it? To elucidate how ſubſtances, good of themſelves, and proper for uſe, may by a mixture, be productive of ill conſequences, is amply ſhewn in two valuable metals, ſilver and lead. View them in the mine; there we find how cloſely the lead has wrapped her garment round the ſilver, ſecreting it from the eye of the haſty paſſenger, that would pillage her of her charms. Here the ſilver, ſo as it were, by lead *, lies in obſcurity until the midwife (the ſmelter) brings it forth in radiant brightneſs, darting its beams to the admirers all around: thus clad in virgin array, ſhe deſpiſes her nurſe, and even thinks herſelf polluted by the leaſt familiarity or connection with lead, taking every opportunity to ſhew it in ſtriking colours. What proof required?——Suppoſe then by chance or negligence, the hundred and twentieth part of lead ſhould be left in a pound weight of ſterling ſilver; what is the conſequence? The artificer, looking into his furnace, to ſee if his metal has imbibed a proper heat, diſcovers a wrangling in the crucible, termed by ebullition, ſufficient warning to the careful artiſt to expect further trouble; but is he at a loſs to decide on the cauſe, not knowing the exact quantity, or hopes the ſilver may take no further notice of the affront, he proceeds to pour it off, either into a ſkillet, to be flatted for plates or diſhes, &c. or into an ingot, to forge out for wire, ſpoons, or into a mould for caſt work. The ſilver remains inflexible, and determined to ſhew its averſion in every one of theſe ways. The ſkillet is diſappointed on annealing its bliſters, and will ariſe on the ſurface; theſe ſometimes eſcape notice until the piece of plate is near finiſhed; when the endeavour to eraſe a flaw, hazards the beauty, or deſtruction of the whole. In the ſecond inſtance, the ingot refuſes its uſual uniform expanſion of the hammer, and breaks in ſeveral pieces. The third work, if of that ſort which requires pliability, breaks off ſhort, to the

* *Lead ſhould be freed from ſilver before it is fit for the plumber's uſe, but ſeldom done with that nicety, but a few minute particles of ſilver may be extra-*

on of the manufacturer, who is often bliged to make uſe of diſagreeable penſive methods to ſeparate this uni-. We ſhall not do juſtice to the ad, if we do not obſerve, that to cor-ct the ingratitude of the ſilver, ſhe ver fails of ſhewing her reſentment, hen chance ſhall drop an unperceived ain of lead on ſilver-plate, when made d hot, by eating a hole through in an ſtant. The refiners took the advan-ge of theſe diſputes, and lead is uſed a ſcourge to purify ſilver from any her baſe metals, which ſilver, in her lks abroad, might have contracted.—s a further evidential proof, that ſugar the cauſe of this evil, we would beg ve to aſk thoſe who object to punch, ether they do not find an averſion to eetmeats, confectionary ware, and n to jellies, pies, and tarts, when r-ſweetened? That ſugar has been pected of qualities unfriendly to our ſtitution, may be deduced from an ſervation left on record, above a cen-y ago, by Dr. WILLIS *. Another cumſtance is no leſs true than extra-inary: the grocers, who handle the ars, are ſubject to a complaint, call-by them the grocer's itch, which als in malignancy any leprous com-int we have ſeen, and which often rives them of the uſe of their hands, on leaving the buſineſs, the malady ſes.—Does not this carry conviction the *prima facie?* May we not ſafely truely draw an inference, if only handling ſugar we ſuffer thus, how ch more when taken inwardly ſo ly? Alſo we have remarked, that has been often cenſured for other ts, as being extremely pernicious to ſons whoſe nerves have thereby been arkably affected. Tea, as a plant, f itſelf an agreeable bitter-flavoured herb, and as friendly to the conſtitution while it is beneficial to trade, as perhaps any ever introduced; that perſons of a weak conſtitution ſhould complain againſt it, is no wonder.—But is it the tea? or is it not rather their weak re-laxed ſtomachs? and warm water, or any other warm liquor, ſtill relaxes more. Is not the tea cenſured for the unthinkingneſs of the maid ſervant, who ſees, unconcerned, the fineſt par-ticles of the water boil away in the ſteam by the hour together, and leaves the remainder in the kettle, hard, phlegmy, and not fit for uſe—the mi-nute the kettle boils pour the water on the tea. But this is not all; is not the ſugar which is uſed in this liquor the cauſe of tea being complained of? Leave off ſugar (we had almoſt ſaid milk) thoſe who found tea diſagree with them before, will then experience a pleaſing infuſion, grateful to the ſto-mach. Had not ſucceſs juſtified us in the preſcription, we had not been ſo bold as to recommend it ſo ſtrongly. It is ſaid, ſtrong tea is hurtful to the nerves; but every day's experiment will convince you, that weak tea, joined with ſugar, is detrimental. We ſpeak not by conjecture; and every one has the liberty to make uſe of theſe re-marks as their own prudence ſhall dic-tate. We did not conſider theſe things ourſelves ſo attentively formerly; but now are convinced, if ſugar was leſs uſed, no loſs would accrue; on the contrary, much benefit might be gain-ed; or our patients, to whom we have recommended the practice, have deceived us, who have declared that tea is now their delight, as it was before their averſion. It is hard for perſons to find out an agreeable ſubſtitute, though they wiſh it, to ſupply the place of tea, cof-

I ſo much diſapprove of things preſerved, or very much ſeaſoned with ſugar, I judge the invention of it, and its immoderate uſe, to have very much contri-d to the vaſt increaſe of the ſcurvy in this late age; for that concrete conſiſts of ery ſharp and corroſive ſalt, though mitigated with a ſulphur, as it plainly ap-s from its chemical analyſis; for ſugar, diſtilled by itſelf, yields a liquor ſcarce ior to aqua ſtygia; and if you diſtil it in a veſica, with a great deal of foun-water poured to it, though the fixed ſalt will not ſo aſcend, nevertheleſs a liquor come from it like the hotteſt aqua vitæ, burning, and very pungent †. When, efore, ſugar, mixed almoſt with any ſort of food, is taken by us in ſo great a y, how probable is it that the blood and humours are rendered ſalt and ſharp, conſequently ſcorbutical, by its daily uſe. A certain famous author has laid the e of the Engliſh conſumption on the immoderate uſe of ſugar amongſt our country-I know not whether the cauſe of the ſpreading ſcurvy may not alſo be rather e derived.

† Rum.

fee, chocolate, &c. which hurt them, not conſidering that ſugar is one cauſe for its diſagreeing It was ſaid to Cæſar, beware of the Ides of March: we ſay to perſons ſubject to ſcorbutic complaints, and weakneſs of ſtoſſach, *beware of ſugar.* That in the Weſt Indies, where it is the immediate product, it may be neceſſary; but there it may become a ſerious matter of enquiry, whether the belly-aches they labour under may not be traced to the free uſe of ſugar * (as much as to the pans) which is a greater and a different ſort of acid than is produced by the lemon, pine, or any other fruits. Let no one haſtily imbibe the opinions of another, without firſt weighing well the arguments, circumſtances, &c. together, and drawing the inference from their own reaſon and obſervation; and not to leave an ingredient out of their uſual diet, becauſe it is ſaid to be bad, but that they find it is ſo.

T. S.

Mount-Row, on Surry ſide of Weſtminſter Bridge.

ESSAYS ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS. No. XXII.

ON GAMING.

MY ideas are commonly exerciſed and employed in purſuit of ſubjects that may tend to obviate vice, ſoften our cares, and advance harmony amongſt mankind; yet I cannot tell how it happens, but it is evident, that all the ſchemes hitherto thought of to effect theſe valuable ends, have proved fruitleſs and ineffectual. The plans and propoſitions we hold out to man, by which he might live eaſy, happy, and honourable to himſelf, are much leſs powerful than the allurements he meets with to lead him from them, and gratify his paſſions, which are uſually too enormous and corrupt to be controlled, and the ravages they commit in the mind are too great to liſten to the cool and permanent plan of felicity laid down by virtue and honour.

Vice is an irreſiſtable precipice, from whence it is extremely hard to recover ourſelves, that profligate inſtinct we give way to, hurries us from pleaſures to vices, from vices to crimes, and from crimes to deſtruction: the advances to wickedneſs are rapid and powerful; the gradations back again to virtue, irkſome, ſlow, and feeble. We may preſume to conclude, that the extravagance of a man's paſſions is proportioned to the nature of his education, and the inſtructions beſtowed on him in his youth, which is a moſt important and critical ſeaſon, becauſe a foundation is then laid for much miſery or much happineſs: a ſound education, and good examples, with a proper ſen[ſe] of religion, will enable us to combat [and] avoid thoſe perplexities which our [er]rors and a wrong conduct are conti[n]ually bringing on us. That ſuperi[or] ſpecies of happineſs, for which [we] ought to contend, is made eaſy to ob[-]tain by the acquiſition of learning, wiſdom, and religion. There is a plea[-]ſure even in the labour and pains we are at to acquire mental accompliſh[-]ments, and the trouble we take to en[-]rich our capacities, is abundantly made up to us when we taſte of the fruit it produces. It is true wiſdom, not wi[t] which conſtitutes our contempt for t[he] puerile amuſements of the age, whi[ch] are only the offspring of ſtupidity, foll[y] and vice; and, indeed, amongſt oth[er] capital errors, I look upon our choi[ce] of amuſements to be one of the greate[ſt] and as the paſſion for pleaſures is t[he] moſt laſting, and fixes itſelf the firm[eſt] in the mind, ſo the care to adopt th[ose] which are innocent and harmleſs, t[o] to avoid the vicious and crimin[al] ought to be one of the moſt import[ant] concerns of life.

But ſince there are ſome ſpecies [of] amuſement which contribute more [to] advance the cauſe of vice and pro[-]gacy than others; it may not be i[ll] proper to ſingle out that which h[as] the worſt effects on our conduct, [to] point out ſome of its ill conſequenc[es] and to expoſe it to the contempt [and] deteſtation it deſerves.

GAMI[NG]

* *Rum, the ſpirituous article uſed in punch, as drawn from ſugar, is a ſt[rong] acid, and new rums are known to be productive of bad conſequences in the h[ot] India iſlands.*

GAMING, we may ſafely affirm, is
moſt pernicious of all amuſements
ſociety, for it is agreed, that no
ctice amongſt us hath ſo effectually
ſtroyed our good qualities, or ſo ab-
utely increaſed and confirmed our
l ones: another moſt unhappy con-
uence attending Gaming, is, that
er having once plunged into it, the
ſtacles to quitting it are almoſt in-
mountable.

There are ſome vices in our nature,
deſcription and repreſentation of
ich would ſhame and terrify us from
practice of them; but this, though
moſt pernicious, ſeems alſo to be
beſt calculated to attach us; and
the methods taken to leſſen its de-
ctive conſequences have proved in-
ſtual; neither is there any proſpect
a remedy, becauſe it is a vice for
ich our laws have not provided any
poral puniſhment; and this is a great
r in politics, ſince a man is con-
ned to die for thoſe crimes which
e from it.

eople are ſometimes ſtruck with the
oaches we beſtow upon the wicked-
of Lying, Swearing, Envy, Fraud,
but *Gaming*, which produces all
e, has the the advantage to lie quiet,
oleſted, and commonly free from
ure; a Gameſter is ſure never to
out his error and folly till he loſes
eſtate, which is paying pretty high
the diſcovery. However, we will
here treat it as an amuſement which
luce Knavery, Paſſion, Lying,
ating, &c. becauſe theſe are its
l attendants; but put it upon the
conſtruction it will bear, and ex-
e what charms there can poſſibly
ound to make it preferable to inno-
mirth and good converſation;
ngſt friendly company eſpecially, I
t a loſs to know from what cauſe
clination for Gaming proceeds: to
t is a loſs of time would be ſpeak-
too favourably of it, particularly
reſpect to CARDS in private com-
es; becauſe it is much if there be
ſome amongſt them to whom ill
and loſs of money is inſupport-

Beſides, cards put an end to all
converſation, and ſometimes to
dſhip; they promote anxiety, raiſe,
inflame our worſt paſſions, which
e were dormant, and ruffle and
b the ſenſes, which appears by
neſs, obſtinacy, or anger; where-
as converſation refines the underſtand-
ing, and gives thoſe who excel in it an
opportunity of gratifying ſo laudable a
deſire.

In fine, *Gaming*, inſtead of advancing
good humour, chearfulneſs, and fellow-
ſhip, ſeems to be its greateſt enemy; ſo
that in its moſt favourable light it is
certainly a moſt pernicious, heedleſs,
and unwarrantable amuſement: the cir-
cumſtance of winning or loſing money
is not to be looked on with indifference,
people ſometimes go beyond honeſty to
accompliſh the former, but the latter is
ſure to produce anger, uneaſineſs, and
rage. The Marquis D'Argent, in his
Chineſe Spy, gives the following ex-
cellent ſatirical deſcription of *cards*:
"The ſtage is a green table; and the
principal agents that do buſineſs in the
ſcene with the players, are ſmall pieces
of paſteboard, painted on one ſide with
magic figures, which raiſe very ſur-
priſing commotions in them. But they
do not produce the ſame effects on every
one of the players, ſome they enliven
with a gay and ſmiling countenance,
and others they deject with a gloomy
and ſullen air. The main point of ſkill
in the ſcience ariſes from having certain
pieces of paſteboard rather than others.
The Annals of the Britiſh Monarchy
mention a great number of citizens who
either hanged, ſhot, or drowned them-
ſelves, for not having ſucceſsfully ex-
celled in this ſcience. This play is alſo
a kind of civil war, wherein almoſt al-
ways the weakeſt beats the ſtrongeſt,
and wherein boldneſs is often more ne-
ceſſary than prudence. Sometimes alſo
timidity ſucceeds, and courage fails:
this ſpectacle is again divided into two
branches, playing for little, which
makes the ſcene diverting, and play-
ing deep, which forms a ſcene of af-
fliction; in the one, the parties are
diſcompoſed; in the other, ruined. It
is ſcarce poſſible to paint theſe ſcenes to
the life. I ſhall only ſay, that an in-
fernal fury torments the actors; ſome
beat themſelves, and tear their clothes,
others break and daſh the ſtage and
ſcenery in pieces, and devour or com-
mit to the flames thoſe very magic figures
that torment them, with the moſt hor-
rid imprecations. There are other con-
ſequences, too diſmal to mention."

Thus, under the diſguiſe of igno-
rance about our cuſtoms, our ingenious
author ridicules the folly and abſurdity
of

of *Gaming*. He makes it a matter of aſtoniſhment, that men who pretend to reaſon ſhould lie, blaſpheme, cheat, and bring themſelves and families to deſtruction, by the mixing and comparing together a few bits of paper, by which a fortune may be won or loſt. The idle habit of Gaming brings with it a number of others, which would otherwiſe be dormant, and inviſible: it is to the mind like the plunging of a ſtone in a pool of water, which is ſure to diſtu and bring the mud up to the ſurface that vacuity of the mind which is n filled up with uſeful contemplation, of courſe the harbinger of miſchie folly, and wickedneſs. And, whoev diſcovers a forwardneſs and thirſt f *Gaming*, throws out a ſure indicati of a weak ſuperficial mind, diſpoſed be employed in the moſt degrading a unworthy purſuits.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

THE GOOD-NATURED HUSBAND.

A CHARACTER.

THERE cannot be a more good-natured huſband than Uxander; he is ſo extravagantly fond of his Liberia, ſo charmed with the beauties of her perſon, and ſo enraptured with her engaging behaviour, that he is never happy but when he is either carrying her into public places to be admired, or filling his houſe with friends to admire her. Whenever he has company at home, or meets his friends abroad, he goes about from one to the other, and ſays, "Did you ever ſee ſo fine a creature? Is not ſhe a picture? Am not I a fortunate fellow to have ſuch a delicate piece of fleſh and blood in my poſſeſſion?" His friends all flatter his vanity, though they laugh heartily at his folly. They extol her to the ſkies, and wonder how he inſinuated himſelf into her affections. Uxander ſmiles with an air of ſelf-ſatisfaction, and anſwers, "The dear creature, to be ſure, ſaw ſomething in me which ſtruck her; I don't know how to account for my felicity."

Liberia is, indeed, a very fine woman; majeſtically tall, and delicately formed: ſhe has very regular features, bright eyes, and a blooming complexion. In ſhort, ſhe has charms ſufficient to draw admiration wherever ſhe appears, and ſhe is not in the leaſt diſpleaſed with it. Like an obedient wife, in compliance with her huſband's paſſion for ſeeing her admired, ſhe gives him all the pleaſure ſhe can in his own way, by ſuffering his friends to take a thouſand pretty innocent freedoms with her before his face. He, like a good-natured ſoul, ſits by, and with the greateſt complacency of countenance, hugs himſelf, to think what a jewel a woman he poſſeſſes, receiving eve compliment paid to her perſon as a co pliment to his own taſte. He is lik wiſe ſo good-natured, that he does n inſiſt upon going in parties of pleaſ with her, when ſhe hints a deſire t his company ſhould be excluded fr them; he is ſatisfied that ſhe will admired, whether he is with her or n and is therefore extremely eaſy up thoſe occaſions.

Liberia, when Uxander firſt mar her, having had a ſober education, u der the direction of very prudent rents, was as good as ſhe was beautif but by loſing her own amiable re tions, and being connected with huſband's, ſhe became leſs and ſtrict in the performance of the c jugal duties; and at this preſent ti in her fifth connubial year, though quite ſo bold, brazen, and abando as Lady H———, cares as little for huſband, and abuſes his bed with few corrections from her conſcie With her ladyſhip's liberal diſpoſi ſhe poſſeſſes alſo her exquiſite ingenu and makes poor Uxander believe, w ſhe is increaſing his family with a dou ful offſpring, that ſhe is a ſaint of firſt order. He has, it is true, freque ſurpriſed her in ſituations which did appear to him very ſanctified, but has always art enough to clear he from unfavourable conſtructions.

Had Liberia fallen into the hand a man of ſenſe, ſhe would have m in all probability, an excellent ex plary wife, and would have been tinguiſhed for her conjugal virt but not having a very elevated un

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nding, and being wedded to a man ho has a very weak one, ſhe was eaſily awn into indiſcretions; when once a oman begins to be indiſcreet, ſhe is a fair way to be infamous.

"No man (the Roman ſatyriſt ſays) as ever execrably flagitious on a ſud- n; the higheſt flights of villainy are ached by gradual deviations from rec- tude." To this aſſertion we may add, woman was ever eminently inconti- nt till after frequent violations of the ws of chaſtity.

Liberia, by the extravagant fondneſs her huſband, being ſoon intoxicated ith the fumes of adulation, ſoon grew different to him; and though ſhe was t over-burthened with wiſdom her- lf, had ſagacity enough to know, that e was linked to as fooliſh a fellow as er exiſted; and that ſhe might, with little dexterity, make a moſt com- rtable cuckold of him. Dazzled with the luſtre of her charms, he is totally blind to the errors in her conduct; and while ſhe is admired by the world, gives himſelf no kind of concern about hem.

Liberia was, at firſt, rather cautious in her deportment, and circumſpect in her carriage before thoſe with whom ſhe intrigued; but ſhe ſoon grew ſo emboldened, by her huſband's exceſſive eaſineſs about the management of her amours, that ſhe now makes her aſſig- nations before his face, and talks with as much familiarity to her gallants in his preſence, as if he was abſent. Liberia is now, indeed, grown ſo thoroughly aſſured of Uxander's extreme good-na- ture, and facility of diſpoſition, that ſhe keeps a charming fellow conſtantly in the houſe with her, and frequently contrives to enjoy the exquiſite plea- ſures ariſing from ſtolen endearments without even being ſuſpected of con- jugal infidelity.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

CURSORY THOUGHTS ON HOPE.

HOPE! thou beſt of heaven's gifts! When the gloom of diſtreſs ga- ers around me, let me never know e want of thy all-chearing ray. But n I ever want thy preſence?—When conſider the perpetual change of na e, I am ready to hope my ſufferings ll have their change. I ſee the rudeſt rm ſucceeded by the gentleſt calm; e dullneſs of night by the glimpſe of y; and the thick gathered clouds diſ- rſed by a breath, clearing the expan- e firmament. The diſtreſſes of na- e are thus changed to chearfulneſs. it is frequently with man. The le blaſt of fortune ſubſides into the m of patience; the heart-oppreſſive row is diſperſed by the ray of hope- expectation, and our congregated ſefs are eaſed by a ſhower of tears. us our afflictions, like envenomed pents, bear with them an antidote their own ſting.

So that when I conſider the changes man, Hope is always my companion. rtune's wheel of life being in con- ual rotation, is the cauſe as ſome de- ſcend others aſcend. And if I am on the loweſt ſpoke—I may reaſonably ex- pect to be higher. At any rate, I can- not be lower than the loweſt. As the ſun does not ſtop in its meridian glory, but continues declining until it is en- tirely ſet, and leaves no trace of its courſe, let not the man who has reach- ed the pinnacle of his ambition exult— but rather fear his approaching decline, which ſoon may end, and not leave a trace of his having ſo glorioufly ex- iſted.

I have always thought Hope was the gale of our life, which fills the ſails of our bark, and prevents its laying as a hulk on this ſea of troubles. Another reaſon why I am not without its comforts, is, reflecting that every man hath his different courſe. How then can the gale be propitious to us all at one time? While it is adverſe to me, others are ſailing to their deſired port. Hope then whiſpers me—deſpair not! to-morrow the wind may change ſo as to waft *you* to the port of your deſire.

W.

ANECDOTE.

THE celebrated *Voltaire*, in his Trea- tiſe on Toleration, ſays, "Take iew of the Royal Exchange in Lon- don, a place more venerable than many courts of juſtice, where the repreſenta- tives of all nations meet for the benefit

of mankind: there the Jew, the Mahometan, and the Chriſtian, tranſact buſineſs together, as though they were all of the ſame religion, and give the name of infidels to none but *bankrupts*: there the Preſbyterian confides in the Anabaptiſt, and the Churchman depends on the affirmation of the Quaker. At the breaking up of this pacific and free aſſembly, ſome withdraw to the ſynagogue, and others to the bottle: t man goes and is baptiſed in a gr tub; that man has his ſon circumciſe and cauſes a ſet of Hebrew words the meaning of which he is an ut ſtranger) to be mumbled over the i fant: others retire to their church and there wait the inſpiration of he ven, with their hats on; and all a ſatisfied."

THE WOMAN OF FEELING.

AN INTERESTING STORY.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,

IN books, whether moral or amuſing, there are no paſſages more captivating, both to the writer and reader, than thoſe delicate ſtrokes of ſentimental morality, which refer our actions to the determination of Feeling. In theſe, the poet, the novel-writer, and the eſſayiſt, have always delighted. I imagine, however, there is much danger in puſhing theſe qualities too far; the rules of our conduct ſhould be founded on a baſis more ſolid, if they are to guide us through the various ſituations of life; but the young enthuſiaſt of ſentiment and Feeling is apt to deſpiſe thoſe leſſons of vulgar virtue and prudence, which would confine the movements of a ſoul formed to regulate itſelf by finer impulſes. I ſpeak from experience; with what juſtice, you ſhall judge, when you have heard the little family hiſtory I am going to relate.

My niece, Emilia ——, was left to my care by a brother whom I dearly loved, when ſhe was a girl of about ten years old. The beauty of her countenance, and the elegance of her figure, had already attracted univerſal notice; as her mind opened, it was found not leſs worthy of admiration. To the ſweeteſt natural diſpoſitions, ſhe united uncommon powers, both of genius and of underſtanding; theſe I ſpared no pains to cultivate and improve; and I think I ſo far ſucceeded, that in her eighteenth year Emilia was inferior to few women of her age, either in perſonal attractions, or in accompliſhments of the mind. My fond hopes (for ſhe was a daughter to me) looked now for the reward of my labour, and I pictured her future life as full of happineſs of virtue.

One feature of her mind was ſtrong predominant; a certain delicacy fineneſs of Feeling, which ſhe had herited from nature, and which earlieſt reading had tended to encour and increaſe. To this ſtandard, was apt to bring both her own acti and the actions of others; and allow more to its effects, both in praiſe blame, than was conſiſtent either w juſtice or expediency. I ſometimes deavoured gently to combat theſe tions. She was not always logical, ſhe was always eloquent in their fence; and I found her more confirm on their ſide, the more I obliged her be their advocate. I preferred, the fore, being ſilent on the ſubject, tru ing that a little more experience knowledge of the world would nec ſarily weaken their influence.

At her age, and with her feelings, is neceſſary to have a *friend*. Emi had found one at a very early perio Harriet S—— was the daughter o neighbour of my brother's, a few ye older than my niece. Several branc of their education the two young lad had received together; in theſe the ſup riority lay much on the ſide of Emil Harriet was no wiſe remarkable fineneſs of genius or quickneſs of par but though her acquirements were m derate, ſhe knew how to manage th to advantage; and there was often certain avowal of her inferiority, whi conciliated affection the more, as it not claim admiration. Her manne were ſoft and winning, like thoſe

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Emilia, her ſentiments as delicate and exalted; there ſeemed, however, leſs of nature in both.

Emilia's attachment to this young lady I found every day increaſe, till at laſt it ſo totally engroſſed her, as rather to diſpleaſe me. When together, their attention was confined almoſt entirely to each other; or, what politeneſs forced them to beſtow upon others, they conſidered as a tax which it was fair to elude as much as poſſible. The *world*, a term which they applied indiſcriminately to almoſt every one but themſelves, they ſeemed to feel as much pride as happineſs in being ſecluded from; and its laws of prudence and propriety they held as the invention of cold and ſelfiſh minds, inſenſible to the delights of Feeling, of ſentiment, and of friendſhip. Theſe ideas were, I believe, much ſtrengthened by a correſpondence that occupied moſt of the hours (not many indeed) in which they were ſeparated. Againſt this I ventured to remonſtrate, in a jocular manner, with Emilia; ſhe anſwered me in a vein ſo ſerious, as convinced me of the danger of ſo romantic an attachment. Our diſcourſe on the ſubject grew inſenſibly warm: Emilia at laſt burſt into tears, and I apologized for having, I knew not how, offended her. From that day forth, though I continued her adviſer, I found I had ceaſed to be her friend.

That office was now Harriet's alone; to her only wanted ſome difficulty to ſet it cloſer, ſome ſecret to be entruſted with ſome diſtreſs to alleviate. Of this an opportunity ſoon after preſented itſelf. Harriet became enamoured of a young gentleman of the name of Marlow, an officer of dragoons, who had come to the country on a viſit to her brother, with whom he had been acquainted at college. As ſhe inherited ſeveral thouſand pounds, independent of her expectations from her father, ſuch a match was a very favourable one for a young man who poſſeſſed no revenue but his commiſſion. But, for that very reaſon, the conſent of the young gentleman's relations was not to be looked for. After ſome time, therefore, of fervent and ſecret attachment, of which my niece was the confidante, the young people married without it, and truſted to the common relentings of parental affection, to forgive a fault which could not be remedied. But the father of Harriet remained quite inexorable; nor was his reſentment ſoftened even by her huſband's leaving the army; a ſtep which, it was hoped, might have mitigated his anger, as he had often declared it principally to ariſe from his daughter's marrying a ſoldier.

After ſome fruitleſs attempts to reinſtate themſelves in the old gentleman's affections, they took up their reſidence in a provincial town, in a diſtant part of the kingdom, where, as Harriet deſcribed their ſituation to Emilia, they found every wiſh gratified in the increaſing tenderneſs of one another. Emilia, ſoon after, went to ſee them in their new abode; her deſcription of their happineſs, on her return, was warm to a degree of rapture. Her viſit was repeated, on occaſion of Harriet's lying-in of her firſt child. This incident was a new ſource of delight to Emilia's friends, and of pleaſure to her, in their ſociety. Harriet, whoſe recovery was ſlow, eaſily prevailed on her to ſtay till it was completed. She became a member of the family, and it was not without much regret on both ſides, that ſhe left, at the end of ſix months, a houſe, from which, as ſhe told me, the world was ſecluded, where ſentiment regulated the conduct, and happineſs rewarded it. All this while I was not without alarm, and could not conceal my uneaſineſs from Emilia; I repreſented the ſituation in which her friend ſtood, whom prudent people muſt conſider as having, at leaſt, made a bold ſtep, if not a blameable one—I was anſwered rather angrily, by a warm remonſtrance againſt the inhumanity of parents, the unfeelingneſs of age, and the injuſtice of the world.

That happineſs which my niece had deſcribed as the inmate of Harriet's family, was not of long duration. Her huſband, tired of the inactive ſcene into which his marriage had caſt him, grew firſt diſcontented at home, and then ſought for that pleaſure abroad which his own houſe could not afford him. His wife felt this change warmly, and could not reſtrain herſelf from expreſſing her Feelings. Her complaints grew into reproaches, and rivetted her huſband's diſlike to her ſociety, and his reliſh for the ſociety of others. Emilia was, as uſual, the confidante of her friend's diſtreſs; it was now increaſed by a lin-

never imagine it can be in the power of any perſon upon earth to abſolve them from their ſins, much leſs to compound by means of certain corporal puniſhments, or by pecuniary commutations.

However, abſurd as it may ſeem, auricular Confeſſion has been made the corner-ſtone of the Romiſh church, and has been the chief inſtrument of its temporal power and wealth. It has founded, and ſubverted kingdoms; it has erected, and endowed abbeys, monaſteries, and convents; it has deprived heirs of their eſtates, widows of their jointures, and orphans of their bread. It has depoſed and murthered princes, diſgraced and baniſhed ſtateſmen, defeated generals and admirals; fomented tumults and inſurrections of the people; and ſown diſcord, diviſion, and implacability in private families. In a word, it has been productive of every evil in human ſociety, that the moſt fertile imaginations could conceive, or the moſt daring or dexterous hands could execute. It remains now to unfold by what means.

Secreſy is the baſis of ſecurity and ſafety to ſtates, as well as to individuals; our ignorance of the thoughts and actions of our neighbours is the bond of peace; and blindneſs to our own future deſtiny conſtitutes our chief felicity. All this harmony which links together the great chain of civil ſociety, and connects private families intimately, has been frequently broken, and often totally deſtroyed, by auricular Confeſſion in Roman Catholic countries.

As Confeſſion is a duty ſtrictly enjoined to all perſons profeſſing the Romiſh religion, after they are ſeven years of age, and it is accounted a mortal ſin to omit it, we may fairly conclude, that it is a ſolemn rite duely obſerved, at the ſtated ſeaſons appointed by the church, and theſe occur frequently in the courſe of the year. Some go to Confeſſion on all holidays or feſtivals, others every month, but none ought to diſpenſe with it any longer than three months.

To begin then, with children; it is but too well known how unguarded moſt people are in the receſſes of domeſtic life, with reſpect to their converſation before their children, and often in the hearing of their ſervants; from children and ſervants, therefore, the minuter and leſs important ſecrets of families may be acquired by an artful confeſſor; and it is to be remembered that in every Roman Catholic family, whether in England or elſewhere, there is always a prieſt or friar upon a footing of ſtrict intimacy; and generally ſpeaking, he is the confeſſor to ſome part, if not to all the family. Now let us ſuppoſe, this, or any other perſon privately acquainted with our thoughts, natural diſpoſition, temper, and views, is it not apparent that ſuch a perſon will have a very great advantage over us, and be enabled to biaſs our thoughts, words, and actions, more or leſs in his own favour, turning them to his own benefit, either for the gratifications of his own paſſions, or for promoting his own worldly intereſt, as well as that of the fraternity to which he belongs. The influence ſuch a perſon will have over every branch of a family will be proportioned to the degrees of underſtanding they poſſeſs, and to their attachment to the forms of godliness, that is to ſay, to the external rites and ceremonies of the church. The weak and credulous will be awed by ſuperſtitious apprehenſions of puniſhment which they can eſcape by no other means but pecuniary commutation. And how eaſy it is for a confeſſor without revealing a confeſſion, to turn upon the foible or reputed ſin, which they know the maſter or miſtreſs of a family are moſt addicted, and to inſinuate in converſation the means of atonement: thus offerings are made at the ſhrines of particular ſaints in chapels belonging to particular prieſts, which at convenient times they remove, and the money is put into ſtrong boxes of which they have the keys. Thus numbers of maſſes are paid for; thus abbeys and monaſteries have been endowed formerly; and thus the ſociety of the Jeſuits, whoſe order almoſt monopolized the profitable buſineſs of confeſſion, grew ſo immenſely rich, and became the envy of all the other religious orders, by whom they were more deteſted than by the Proteſtants. It would fill a volume to enter into the detail of the innumerable ways of getting money by Confeſſions. The quarrels of brothers and ſiſters, the diſobedience of children to their parents; the negligence, petty theſts, and intrigues of ſervants, all turn to account; for there are but three ſpecies of penance

nflicted for common offences: corporal haſtiſement, mortifications, or humiations, and commutations. The firſt as been almoſt totally exploded, owing o the ſhameful and ſcandalous abuſes ade of it, in the pleaſing chaſtiſement f beautiful women. The ſecond, which onſiſts in ordering the penitent to faſt n certain days, and for a certain time, n thoſe days when he might otherwiſe have feaſted, or to repeat a certin number of prayers, and be ſecluded from ſociety, is ſeldom in uſe, unleſs overty precludes the adminiſtration of e third.

"The poor muſt faſt, weep, and pray,
The rich for their ſins muſt amply pay."

In time of Lent, and the Ember eeks, when the Roman Catholics are l obliged to faſt, the confeſſors, who now the inclinations of their penints, are ever ready to remind ſuch as ſh to gratify their appetites, that indulgences may be purchaſed: in Roan Catholic countries, notices are put upon the chapel doors of convents to form the people, that plenary indulnces are to be had there; which is us to be underſtood. The popes om time to time, have granted a diſnſing power to the communities of endicant friars, by which they are owed to give full indulgence to any ſon who applies for it, at their connts, for a certain number of days, to glect the duties enjoined by the urch; nay, ſome go ſo far as to main-n, that theſe indulgences extend to atonement for any ſins they may mit. To be entitled to this remiſn of ſins, or allowance to eat meat in nt (if it be only confined to ſuch inent tranſgreſſions) money or rich ſents in ſilver, gold, or jewels, are ered at the ſhrines of the bleſſed vir-, or of ſome ſaint, at the altar of the pel, and the friars at proper times reve and apply them to the ſubſiſtence their fraternity, and the ſupport of r convent.

However, if the evils were confined hin theſe narrow limits, the peace harmony of ſociety would not be angered. A great deal of money might be expended in a manner commendable, it will be ſaid, is ied to the purpoſes of maintaining es of innoffenſive people. Yet, tically conſidered, this is a public evil, for they are uſeleſs members of a ſtate, who might have contributed to its defence, or its improvement, by their valour or their labour.

But it is in the gratification of the other paſſions that we are to ſearch for the great miſchief that has been done to ſociety, by means of auricular Confeſſion.

Ambition has, in all ages and countries, been the predominant paſſion of the clergy; but it has more particularly prevailed amongſt the Romiſh prieſts and monks, from the time that the biſhop of Rome aſſumed ſovereign powers, and became the fountain and diſpenſer of eccleſiaſtical dignities, accompanied with princely revenues. Emperors and kings profeſſing the Romiſh faith, having been always either abſolutely dependants on the popes, or influenced by them, Confeſſion has ever been the inſtrument of promotion in the Romiſh church, and remains ſo to this hour. Accordingly, we find the confeſſors of Romiſh kings and their miniſters raiſed to the prelacy, and often to the ſovereign pontificate. Hiſtory teems with the bloody records of the wars and perſecutions fomented and carried on by ambitious prieſts, thus promoted through the intrigues of Confeſſion. They have made themſelves maſters of the ſtate ſecrets, and of the diſpoſitions of the ſeveral courts of Europe, and formerly became the arbiters of their conduct. Whenever the arm of ſecular power grew too ſtrong for them, they held it lawful to cut it off, and all the deſigns of monarchs and ſtateſmen being diſcovered by the crafty management of their confeſſors; depoſitions, excommunications, and aſſaſſinations of princes, were the conſequence, as often as they oppoſed the general intereſts of the church, the emoluments of certain religious orders, or the aggrandiſement of particular prieſts. The Annals of England, before the Reformation, and of France, Spain, Italy, and Germany, furniſh an amazing number of tragical events to ſupport this aſſertion; but it muſt be acknowledged, that the power of the Romiſh prieſthood in political affairs has greatly declined ſince the ſuppreſſion of the pernicious order of the Jeſuits; that fraternity, as we before obſerved, almoſt monopolized the buſineſs of Confeſſion, at every court; indeed, they totally ingroſſed it, and the

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laſt bleſſed effect of it was ſeen in the attempt to aſſaſſinate the late king of Portugal, and bring about an entire revolution in that kingdom; happily for mankind, the diſcovery of that conſpiracy, and of ſome practices of a ſimilar nature in France, which likewiſe proved abortive, occaſioned the diſſolution of their order; but the ſenſible pontiff, who had the courage to ſuppreſs them, the late pope, could not eſcape their vengeance, being poiſoned by one of their agents.

The ſubverſion of ſtates, and dethroning of ſovereigns, being no longer in the power of confeſſors, and thoſe with whom they were connected, let us conſider the evils produced in ſociety by Confeſſion, at preſent. Theſe regard the manners of the people, and the concerns of domeſtic life We need not go back to the memoirs of Father Gerard and Madame Cadeire, we have only to inſpect the authentic accounts given us by modern travellers of the diſſipated voluptuous manners of the gay cities of France and Italy. To what are we to attribute the unreſtrained infidelity of married women, the extravagance of criminal intrigues, and the laſcivious lives of cardinals, biſhops, abbé's, prieſts, and monks; but to Confeſſion. Much has been ſaid of the ſecrecy of the father confeſſors, but this is a mere farce, for nothing can be more eaſy than to reveal the ſubſtance of a Confeſſion by hints, without an abſolute relation of the whole. Ladies in all Roman Catholic countries are watched to Confeſſion by thoſe who have deſigns upon them, and there is no difficulty in knowing by the ſame vigilance who are their confeſſors. A bribe in this caſe may induce the holy fathers to inform the gallant if there is a probability of ſucceſs, without revealing a Confeſſion, if they go no farther.

As to the confeſſors themſelves, it cannot be denied that they have the door thrown open to the gratification of their own vicious inclinations, when they are made acquainted with the frailties of their female penitents. He, who knows that the beautiful object of his deſires has defiled her huſband's bed, or committed inceſt with her brother, will take no denial. But, even ſuppoſing that they who thus acquire the moſt intimate knowledge of the thoughts and actions of mankind were to make no bad uſe of it; yet the very practice itſelf is the foundation of immorality. With women Confeſſion is a palliative remedy; it quiets their conſciences; for as often as they repeat the pleaſing ſin, abſolution is at hand, and they reſt perfectly ſatisfied with their conduct. Even the common proſtitutes in Roman Catholic countries go regularly to Confeſſion, and pay a part of the wages of iniquity to the church for abſolution. As to the men, when we conſider how few in the preſent time, can boaſt of elevated notions above the vulgar, and when we obſerve how much they are under the influence of the women, we may fairly conclude, that two thirds of them, in all the polite Roman Catholic world, take the ſame ſpiritual opiate as the ladies, to quiet the qualms of conſcience. There can be little doubt about the matter, with reſpect to the whole tribe of *Ciceſbeos* and petit-maitres, the former are the inſeparable companions of confeſſors.

To conclude; as the chief deſign of theſe remarks on the errors of Popery is to guard the weak part of our people againſt the artful deluſions of its prieſts, it may not be improper to add, the general queſtions which are aſked at Confeſſion, from which it may be eaſily gueſſed what kind of ſins fall moſt under the cogniſance of the confeſſors, and for which they compound with money, and moſt readily grant abſolution. In all the churches, and in the chapels belonging to the convents there are boxes ſomewhat like ſentry boxes, called Confeſſionals, in which the father confeſſors ſit; in the ſides there are ſmall doors, ſuitable to the height of a perſon kneeling; theſe the confeſſors open, and hear the Confeſſion of the penitent, who kneels on the outſide. But perſons of rank, and families in good circumſtances, are often privately confeſſed at home.

The confeſſor being in his confeſſional, and the penitent ready, he proceeds in this form. "Who are you? What is your age, what your rank and ſituation in life, are you married or ſingle?" Anſwers being obtained—he proceeds, "What have you done that you want to confeſs?" Here the penitent mentions the ſin. Then follow theſe interrogations—"In what par-

Eruption of M.

M. Vesuvius, Augt. 8th. 1779.

u commit this ſin? What were ans and inſtruments with which ommitted it? With whom did ommit it? In what manner? ften have you repeated the ſame If with one, or more perſons, ith whom?"———

hort ſtory ſhall ſerve as a key to nterrogatories.—The Jeſuits uſed ige their ſcholars to confeſs them- on every holiday. On one of days, it ſo happened that the fa- at the college at St. Omers, in ers, who were appointed to hear Confeſſions, neglected their duty, veral of the ſcholars were kept on knees a conſiderable time in the h, when they wanted to purſue amuſements. At length, they ht of the following ſtratagem: ing that a certain young lady y ſpent three or four hours every week at the confeſſional with the father rector, and obſerving a lady in a veil in the church, they diſpatched one of their body to inform the father that Madam ——— waited for him. Their applications before, to be confeſſed, were in vain—the fathers were engaged in profound meditation (on the bowling-green) but now the pious rector came in great haſte, and perceiving the lady at a diſtance, he diſmiſſed the boys with a benediction, telling them, "he knew already what they had to ſay, that they had only ſome ſcholars faults to confeſs, not worth a formal abſolution." The boys immediately flew to their ſports, bleſſing God as they went, that they had not ſo many ſins to confeſs as Madam ———; for if they had, he would not have made an end of confeſſing them all till the next day.

PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

ncise Hiſtory of the Proceedings of the Seſſion of Parliament, begun and holden Weſtminſter, *on* Thurſday *the 25th Day of* November, 1779, *and continued Saturday,* July *the 8th,* 1780. *Being the SIXTH and laſt Seſſion of the Fourth Parliament of* Great-Britain.

(*Continued from our laſt Magazine, page* 422.)

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Thurſday, June 1.

E Earl of Shelburne, who had deſired he Houſe might be ſummoned for the on, made the following motion: "That mble addreſs be preſented to his ma- beſeeching him, that he would be gra- y pleaſed to order the proper officers to efore the Houſe, copies of his majeſty's ration, publiſhed in the London Gazette pril the 18th (ſee our Monthly Chro- er for April, page 186) ſuſpending the es between Holland and Great Britain, depriving that republic of all the privi- and advantages ſhe enjoyed under thoſe ies. Alſo copies of all memorials, let- and other papers, that have paſſed be- n the States General and his majeſty's ſters on that ſubject. Together with all orials, anſwers, and other correſpondence een the neutral northern powers and his ſty's miniſters, from the 1ſt of May , to the preſent time." (See State rs in our Magazine for June, p. 260.) he great purpoſes to the nation that this on was intended to anſwer, were ex- ed and enlarged upon by the noble earl, long ſpeech, replete with political know- . The chief points inſiſted upon were, the miniſtry were highly culpable for the ſeiſure of the Dutch admiral and his convoy, which ſtep had alarmed all the neutral powers, and engaged them to enter into a confederacy, to preſerve the freedom of navigation and commerce, a confederacy that would be productive of injurious conſequences to Great Britain. That a precipitate ſuſpenſion of all the treaties ſubſiſting between the States General and this country, and depriving the Dutch of all the privileges and benefits they enjoyed by thoſe treaties, was a meaſure neither founded in wiſdom, equity, nor common honeſty. And, that the bad conduct of adminiſtration had been ſuch, as compelled the only ally of Great Britain, the Empreſs of Ruſſia, to become an ally of France, by publiſhing a declaration, to which other powers were invited to accede, which muſt effectually cut off from us the means of carrying on the war. His lordſhip cenſured the Empreſs of Ruſſia's declaration, as introducing a new maritime code, in direct violation of the eſtabliſhed law of nations, and ſeemed to think it ought to be reſented by Great Britain, as an abſolute breach of neutrality. In order to enforce the importance of continuing in amity with the Dutch, his lordſhip mentioned a ſentiment of his late majeſty—That Holland and England were

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man and wife; they might ſcold, but they muſt not part. In fine, he gave it as his opinion, that an adminiſtration which had brought us into ſo deplorable a ſituation, ought to be removed; and the more readily to effect this, he wiſhed his majeſty, in imitation of Charles II. and Queen Anne, would come *in cognito* to the Houſe, and hear their debates on the miſconduct of his miniſters.

Lord Stormont roſe to oppoſe the motion, and to contradict unſupported aſſertions, by ſtating matters of fact to the Houſe. With reſpect to Holland, he ſaid, that the States General had been early appriſed of the unprovoked war commenced againſt this country, and had been cautioned in the mildeſt terms againſt granting any aſſiſtance directly or indirectly to our enemies: they were reminded of the treaties ſubſiſting between the two countries, and of the natural connection between them; but they were not called upon to furniſh the ſuccours ſtipulated by treaties till Spain had joined with France againſt Great Britain; and then, inſtead of giving any anſwer, or remaining deciſively neutral, they ſupplied France and Spain with naval ſtores, contrary to the faith of treaties, and to the law of nations.

No anſwer was given to the repreſentations of our miniſter, a man of the greateſt abilities, and for whom the Dutch in general have a great veneration; immediate anſwers were given to the French miniſter's memorials, and the French faction in Holland bore down our court. In this caſe, what was to be done, but, when the dagger was furniſhed to the enemy, to ſtop the blow; this was done in the ſeiſure of Admiral Byland and his convoy. And when it was found that no anſwer could be got as to the ſtipulated ſuccours, what was done by the declaration, but to tell Holland, that as ſhe thought herſelf no longer bound by treaties, England could not continue a treaty of alliance on ſuch unequal terms, but muſt place them on the footing of a neutral nation.

As to Ruſſia, he extolled the empreſs to the ſkies, compared her to our Elizabeth, called her the bright ſtar of the north, ſaid it was her intereſt to be the ally of England, and did not doubt her friendly intentions; but would not ſay any thing poſitive as to the views of that court.

In regard to the difficulties of this country, he allowed that ſhe had a weight upon her enough to ſink her, but he relied on the bravery and ſpirit of the people to ſurmount them.

When he wiſhed the force of this country to be treble by land and ſea, in a former debate, he had not ſaid he could make it ſo; but to uſe the words of the Corſican Manifeſto, he meant to ſay, that if he could command the thunder bolt, he would direct it againſt our enemies.

Lord Camden ſupported the motion, and declared that the Dutch, by the treaty of 1674, had a right to carry naval ſtores. He inſiſted, that the ſeiſing Admiral Byland's convoy was an act of hoſtility that violated the treaties on our part with the republic, and had cauſed the loſs of our beſt natural ally. Miniſters that could act ſo violently, under the preſent circumſtances of the nation, ought not to hold their places twenty-four hours.

He remembered when he was Attorney general in the laſt war, and Lord Chatham was miniſter, in the height of Britiſh proſperity, and when Holland was all humility, he had cautioned him againſt too rigid condemnations of the Dutch ſhips ſeized for carrying ſtores to the enemy; for he doubted much the claim we had long aſſumed to interrupt the commerce of neutral powers, and ſaid it would ſome day draw on the vengeance of all the neutral powers of Europe.

This Lord Camden maintained was now the caſe, the miniſtry by their impolitic conduct have laid the baſis of a confederacy of the northern powers againſt Europe, and Holland, Ruſſia, Denmark, and Sweden, will oblige Great Britain to ſubmit to a new maritime code, or ſhe muſt go to war with all theſe powers.

Lord Sandwich in reply, acknowleged that Lord Camden had pleaded powerfully for the States General, and had criminated his own country better than any perſon ever had ever heard before on the ſubject. But the ſhort and plain queſtion was, whether we were to covet the friendſhip of Holland and patiently ſuffer her to give aſſiſtance to our enemies; or whether we ſhould behave with ſpirit, and ſtand up in our own defence. We had been patient, he ſaid, too long. The French and the Spaniards depended upon the Dutch for ſtores, and without them they could not equip their fleets. The Spaniſh fleet had been kept in Cadiz for want of ſtores, and their ſhips taken by Sir George Rodney, inſtead of having ſtores, as they ought to have had, to the value of 10,000l. had not to the amount of 500l. on board.

The Duke of Grafton, notwithſtanding theſe arguments in ſupport of the political neceſſity of ſeiſing the Dutch convoy, took a review of all the treaties, and after comparing the conduct of the miniſtry with the letter of the treaties, he maintained that Great Britain had violated the treaty of 1674.

Earl Mansfield took great pains to ſhew that we had not the ſlighteſt grounds to apprehend any inimical deſigns from Ruſſia, and with reſpect to the Dutch, he clearly proved the neceſſity, and ſound policy of ſtopping naval ſupplies going to the enemy. As to the motion, he conſidered it as very improper, becauſe it could not be debated

in a popular assembly, on what grounds the king, whose sole prerogative it was, declared war or made peace with any power, till after the events took place; for the crown alone was competent to judge of the rectitude of such transactions, from the knowledge it possessed of the dispositions of the several powers of Europe.

The Duke of Richmond acknowledged that it was the prerogative of the crown to declare war, or make peace, but he did not admit that it had a power to break treaties, or to interrupt the operation of them; and he thought, when parliament was sitting, it ought to be consulted on such important subjects, which were proper objects for debate.

The Earl of Shelburne closed the debate with remarks upon what had been thrown out by the ministry, and their friends in the course of it. To show that he was not an advocate for the Dutch, he called it dishonesty in them to break the commercial treaty with us, and also the political treaty, by which they obliged themselves to furnish certain succours by sea and land, in case Great Britain should be attacked by a foreign enemy, which they now absolutely refused: but he insisted we were not in a condition to enforce those treaties by a war. As to Russia, he contended that the ministry showed the same ignorance of the views of that court, as they had done of those of France and Spain, and spoke the same language of deceitful security, that they had held before those powers committed open hostilities. His lordship then declared that he was tired of the conflict, wished an appeal might not be made to the people against administration, and warned them of the fatal consequences of irritating opposition. However, he prophesied, that the present ministers would not be able to deceive their sovereign much longer. At a late hour of the night, the motion was rejected by 62 votes against 52.

The same day in the HOUSE OF COMMONS several resolutions of the Committee of Ways and Means, and of Supply, were agreed to, and a message from his majesty for a vote of credit was delivered by *Lord North*, who moved for referring it to a Committee of the whole House. This was opposed by *Lord George Gordon*, who declared he would not vote any new grant or supply till his majesty and his servants gave complete redress to the grievances of the people, both as to the late innovations in favour of popery, and the shameful abuses complained of in the expenditure of the public money. The House divided upon the question, 39 ayes to 19 Noes, and then the committee was fixed for the next day.

Friday, June 2.

This was the disgraceful day, on which the business of both Houses of Parliament was impeded by a lawless mob, and the civil power, by the mismanagement of the Middlesex and Westminster justices of the peace, was found to be insufficient to protect parliament in the exercise of their duty,

A day, in which such a general consternation took place in the House of Commons, which sat many hours after the Lords had adjourned, and such a dastardly timidity, that forgetting their own dignity, no man had the presence of mind, the good sense, or the courage to move the commitment to the Tower of one of their own members, who had been guilty of a shameful breach of privilege, in bringing to their doors a mob, who filled the Lobby, and deprived them of the liberty of dividing upon a question. Had they committed Lord George Gordon that evening, when the Guards came from the Savoy, in all probability, most of the horrid scenes of fire, plunder, bloodshed, and of the executions, afterwards, for those crimes, would have been prevented. Be it remembered, that when the House of Commons committed Crosby the Lord Mayor of London, and Alderman Oliver to the Tower, both for a breach of privilege, there was a mob waiting all the time of the debate, and threatening mischief, yet none ensued, when they saw the House had the resolution to commit them. We gave so full an account of the proceedings of the mob, from the commencement to the conclusion of the riots, in our Monthly Chronologer for June, page 282, that it is unnecessary to resume the subject; we shall therefore only take notice, that at a very late hour, the House did divide upon the question put by Lord George Gordon, for going immediately into a committee upon the Protestant petitions, when there were 182 votes for postponing it to another day, to 9 for bringing it on directly; and the House adjourned to Tuesday.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Saturday, June 3.

EARL Bathurst, President of the Council, moved an address to his majesty, "That he would be graciously pleased to give directions that effectual prosecutions may be carried on against the authors, abettors, and instruments of the outrages committed on Friday last in Old Palace-Yard, the Guildhall, Westminster, and other places, and on the houses and chapels of foreign ministers." After some observations from *The Duke of Richmond*, on the lenity shown to the rioters in Scotland last year, against whom no prosecutions had been ordered, though they had proceeded to the same outrages, the address was unanimously ordered.

Lord St. John moved for an address to his majesty, "That he would be pleased to order the proper officers to lay before the House copies of the last letters from Sir George Brydges Rodney to the Admiralty, except only such papers as might be deemed to

convey improper intelligence to the enemy."

The Earl of Pembroke ſeconded this motion, and urged the expediency of having theſe papers, becauſe it was evident ſome of the officers in the fleet had miſbehaved in the laſt action, and while it remained unknown who were the guilty perſons, a general imputation reſted on all, very injurious to the characters of thoſe who had done their duty. His lordſhip read a letter from an officer in the fleet, expreſsly declaring, that Admiral Rodney had not been well ſupported, and that he was greatly diſatisfied with the condition of the fleet, its want of ſtores, &c.

Lord Sandwich oppoſed the motion, on account of the impropriety of bringing ſuch papers before the Houſe, and informed their lordſhips, that Admiral Rodney had not mentioned any officer by name, either in praiſe or cenſure, except the commander of a frigate, appointed to watch the motions of the enemy, and not engaged in the action, him he had commended. His lordſhip ſaid, he was rather ſurpriſed at this, as he knew from other hands, that Captain Bateman was under arreſt; and he aſſured the Houſe, that orders were gone from the Admiralty Board to Sir George Rodney, for him to try and puniſh the guilty on the ſpot. Upon a diviſion, the motion was rejected by 42 *Non-contents* to 16 *Contents*.

The Duke of Richmond now produced a bill for a conſtitutional reformation, and moved that it ſhould be read the firſt time. The explanation of the plan took his grace near two hours, and in the courſe of his ſpeech he promiſed to publiſh it, if the bill ſhould be rejected. It chiefly reſpected the elections for repreſentatives in the Houſe of Commons. He conſidered the boroughs in the preſent ſtate of things as the inſtruments of miniſterial corruption; and thought it a great hardſhip that the right of voting ſhould be confined to 210,000 perſons, when there are 1,621,000 males in England and Wales; He therefore propoſed that parliament in future ſhould be annually elected, that every man born an Engliſh ſubject, and being 21 years of age, ſhould have a right to vote. The ſixteen peers for Scotland to have their ſeats in the Houſe of Lords made hereditary in their families, and the other Scotch peers to be made capable of being created peers of England. There were a great many other inferior regulations in the bill.

Lord Stormont declared his intention to vote againſt the bill, becauſe it was dangerous to attempt innovations in the conſtitution, we all know it is excellent in its preſent form, but we cannot tell what it would be when altered.

The Duke of Richmond's friends wiſhed him to withdraw the bill; but as he choſe to have it read once, after that was done, the Houſe, according to the forms of parliament, being in poſſeſſion of the bill, it could not be withdrawn; and Lord Stormont moved that it be rejected; and the queſtion being put, it was thrown out without any diviſion.

Tueſday, June 6.

The Earl of Radnor pointed out the impropriety of proceeding upon any public buſineſs while the tumults ſubſiſted, and the Houſe was ſurrounded by the military. There was no precedent, he ſaid, upon their lordſhips journals of any act being paſſed under ſuch circumſtances; and therefore he hoped they would poſtpone all buſineſs, while they might be ſuppoſed to be under the influence of an armed force.

Lord Ravenſworth informed the Houſe that a deſperate mob was in the ſtreets leading to both Houſes of Parliament, and that the members could not get to them without endangering their lives, upon which account he thought it adviſeable to hold a conference with the Commons, on the means of quieting the people, by taking their petitions into immediate conſideration.

The *Earls Bathurſt* and *Mansfield* diſapproved of a conference, or of doing any thing under the impreſſion of compulſion from the mob, and a letter being read ſent by Lord Sandwich to Lord Mansfield (who ſat as Speaker, the Chancellor being ill) to acquaint the Houſe that Lord Sandwich had been ſtopt, inſulted, and wounded in his way to the Houſe, their lordſhips adjourned, for that day, and the next day they further adjourned to the 19th.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tueſday, June 6.

NOTWITHSTANDING the great mob aſſembled in the ſtreets; Weſtminſter hall, and the paſſages leading to the houſe being lined with ſoldiers, above 200 members had the courage to attend their duty, but they moſtly came armed.

Mr. Bulier made the following reſolutions:

1. That it is a high and dangerous breach of the privilege of parliament to inſult, interrupt, or attack the members coming to attend their duty in that Houſe.

2. That a committee be appointed to enquire into the outrages committed, and to diſcover the authors, promoters, and abettors thereof.

3. That an humble addreſs be preſented to his majeſty, "That he would be graciouſly pleaſed to order the Attorney-general to commence and carry on proſecutions againſt ſuch perſons as are, or may be taken into cuſtody charged with deſtroying the property, or breaking into the houſes and chapels of foreign miniſters.

4. And that his majeſty would be pleaſed to order compenſation to be made to the foreign miniſters, and others, whoſe property had been injured by the rioters, aſſuring his majeſty, that the Houſe will make proviſion for the ſame."

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These resolutions were carried almost unanimously.

Mr. Burke then made a severe speech on the conduct of ministers, in not taking proper measures to collect the civil power in time, to prevent the mischief that had happened; he bewailed in the most pathetic terms, the deplorable situation of parliament, having a bludgeoned mob waiting for them in the streets, and a military force with their bayonets fixed at their doors, to guard the freedom of debate.

Sir George Savile spoke to the same purport; at length, *General Conway* moved, "That as soon as the present tumults subside, which are now subsisting, the House will proceed to take into consideration the petitions from many of his majesty's Protestant subjects."

Lord George Gordon pressed the naming a fixed day, and said, the people would disperse upon knowing for a certainty, on what day they should receive satisfaction. After a confused debate, and intelligence received of the conflagrations in the city, the House hastily adjourned. The next day the committee sat upon an examination of Lord George Gordon's advertisement, by which the people were illegally assembled in St. George's-Fields. They also examined the door-keepers of the House, respecting the tumults in the Lobby, on Friday the 2d inst. and afterwards broke up.

Friday, June 8.

The Speaker, attended by upwards of forty members, which number constitutes a House, took the chair, and immediately, *The Lord Advocate for Scotland,* after expatiating on the horrors of the two preceding days, showed the expediency of adjourning till public tranquillity should be restored. Accordingly he moved an adjournment till Monday the 19th, when he hoped they should all meet in peace, which motion was carried unanimously.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, June 19.

BOTH Houses being met, his majesty (unexpected by the public) came to the House of Lords, and being seated on the throne, with the usual solemnity, sent for the Commons; upon whose appearance, with their Speaker, at the bar, his majesty made the following most gracious speech.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"THE outrages committed by bands of desperate and abandoned men, in various parts of this metropolis, broke forth with violence into acts of felony and treason, had so far overborne all civil authority, and threatened so directly the immediate subversion of all legal power, the destruction of all property, and the confusion of every order in the state, that I found myself obliged, by every tie of duty and affection to my people, to suppress, in every part, those rebellious insurrections, and to provide for the public safety, by the most effectual and immediate application of the force entrusted to me by parliament.

"I have directed copies of the proclamations issued upon that occasion to be laid before you.

"Proper orders have been given for bringing the authors and abettors of these insurrections, and the perpetrators of such criminal acts, to speedy trial, and to such condign punishment as the laws of their country prescribe, and as the vindication of public justice demands.

"Though I trust it is not necessary, yet I think it is right at this time, to renew to you my solemn assurances, that I have no other object but to make the laws of the realm, and the principles of our excellent constitution in church and state, the rule and measure of my conduct; and I shall ever consider it as the first duty of my station, and the chief glory of my reign, to maintain and preserve the established religion of my kingdoms, and, as far as in me lies, to secure and to perpetuate the rights and liberties of my people."

After the king left the House, an address of thanks was moved by the *Duke of Dorset,* expressing the strongest approbation of the measures taken to suppress the late riots. The motion was seconded by *Lord Dudley Ward,* who expressed his sense of the wisdom and lenity shown by his majesty upon this occasion.

The Duke of Richmand objected to some parts of the address, which was as usual, a reverberation of the speech: in his opinion, an *immediate* application had not been made of the force entrusted to his majesty by parliament; his grace likewise doubted the absolute necessity there was for making use of the military; if the magistrates had done their duty, the civil power would have been sufficient; and as upon their failure the military came too late, it could not be said, that immediate relief had been given to the subjects in the hour of their greatest distress. His next object of censure was the conduct of the Commander in Chief of the army, for the letters he sent to Colonel Twisleton, who commanded the military force in the City, ordering him to disarm the citizens, who had taken up arms, and formed themselves into associations, for the defence of their lives and properties. These letters he considered as a violation of the constitutional right of Protestant subjects, to keep and bear arms for their own defence.

Lord Amherst replied, that what he had done was in consequence of a representation from the Lord Mayor and court of aldermen to the Privy-council, that the mob had got possession of various kinds of arms, and

among the reſt, of firelocks, with which they were doing great miſchief, and deſiring that the military might be ordered to take them from the rioters, but no paſſage in his letters could be conſtrued to mean, that the arms ſhould be taken away from the aſſociated citizens, who had very properly armed themſelves for the defence of their lives and property.

Earl Bathurſt ſtated the difference between the right of bearing arms for perſonal defence, and that of bodies of the ſubjects arraying themſelves, without a commiſſion from the king; the latter he declared to be unlawful.

The Duke of Manchester called upon the lords in adminiſtration to inform the Houſe how long the town was to be ſurrounded by a military force; concurred with his grace of Richmond in opinion, that the deliberations of parliament could not be ſaid to be carried on with freedom, while an army was almoſt at their doors; and wiſhed to know if at that moment they were under the government of martial law, or the law of the land.

Earl Talbot beſought the Houſe to be unanimous in their addreſs, that foreign countries might know, that the Houſe really diſapproved, and condemned thoſe outrages which had brought upon us a national diſgrace never to be defaced.

Earl Mansfield now made an excellent ſpeech, which, as it explained the law, and may ſerve as a rule of conduct upon any ſimilar emergency, we ſhall give at large, and nearly in the words of the learned lord.

To prevent any miſrepreſentations going forth to the public concerning the late proceedings, he ſaid, he thought it his duty to ſtate to the Houſe what is the law of the land, and to declare that every thing that had been done for the ſuppreſſion of the late riots had been done not by virtue of the royal prerogative, but exactly in conformity to the law of the land, and all the proceedings he maintained muſt be juſtified or condemned by the law of the land. No command from the king, no order from the privy-council, can make that lawful which is not ſo by the law of the land. Neither can the military plead any ſuch command or order for acts of violence not authoriſed by law; they cannot be tried for them by a court-martial, they are accountable to the laws of their country.

There are circumſtances in which there is no diſtinction between the civil and the military man. Such was the preſent caſe; a banditti, a numerous mob, proceeding by a regular plan, on a ſudden grow too powerful for the civil magiſtrates and the peace officers under them; under a ſpecious pretext of religion, they proceed to acts of felony and treaſon, ſubverſive of all government; they ſet open priſons, burn down houſes, attack courts of juſtice, and public offices, no way concerned in the bill in queſtion. For my own part, ſaid his lordſhip, it happened by accident that I never attended while the bill was before the Houſe; I never opened my lips about it: I ſay by accident, becauſe as there was no oppoſition, and I had other duty, I was not in the Houſe when it was paſſed. But my opinion is well known; I have always thought it agreeable to the laws of God, and of nations, to ſuffer every man to enjoy religious toleration; I have expreſſed it upon many occaſions in favour of the Proteſtant Diſſenters, and have ſupported the Methodiſts, when they have been obliged to proſecute perſons for diſturbing them in their worſhip.

As to this bill, if an abuſe has been made of it, if the Roman Catholics do not confine themſelves to educating their own children at home, inſtead of ſending them abroad, which was more detrimental, but will undertake to educate Proteſtant children, ſome ſtep may be taken to alter the bill, and prevent it; the wiſdom of parliament will provide for that; the Romiſh ſchools may be regiſtered, and the number of their children, and returns be made to the biſhop of every dioceſe. It may alſo be made criminal in them to undertake the education of Proteſtant children; but this is a matter of conſideration for another day.

His lordſhip then ſtated, that in caſes of rebellion, or of ſuch inſurrections of the people, wherein felony or treaſon is actually committing or committed, every man has a right to interfere, to ſuppreſs or prevent it. His lordſhip then deſcribed various acts of felony and treaſon committed by the late mobs, ſuch as pulling down and ſetting fire to houſes, breaking open priſons, attacking the bank, &c. all of which amounted to levying war againſt the king's perſon and government; and he particularly dwelt upon inſurrections, to oblige the legiſlature to repeal laws enacted, or to enact any laws by compulſion, as acts of high treaſon.

The concluſion he drew was, that in all theſe caſes any ſubject, whether civil or military, has a right to apprehend and ſecure the offenders; and if he cannot, he may proceed to the extremeſt violence; he may put them to death; and this is the law of the land; the military therefore did not act by the prerogative of the crown, but by the law of the land.

The addreſs was then voted *nemine contradicente*.

The Duke of Richmond next moved an addreſs to his majeſty, "That he would be pleaſed to order the two letters from Lord Amherſt to Colonel Twiſleton, dated June the 12th and 13th, to be laid before the Houſe.

Lord Amherſt ſaid, there was a third letter to the Lord Mayor, explanatory of the others, which

which he desired might be added, with the Duke's permission, to the motion.

The Duke replied, that he had no objection, he never meant to do things by halves, that letter had not come to his knowledge, or he should have noticed it. The motion for the three letters was then carried.

Earl Bathurst, after mentioning the many bad consequences that might happen to the sheriffs, jailors, &c. from the releasing of prisoners of different denominations by the mob from the several prisons, and also some inconveniencies to the prisoners themselves, moved, that the judges be ordered to prepare a bill to indemnify the sheriffs, &c. for the consequences of the late release of the prisoners by the riotous mob, which was unanimously agreed to, and ordered accordingly.

The same day in the HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Lord Beauchamp* moved an address of thanks to his Majesty for his most gracious speech, &c. which was seconded by *Mr. Macdonald*, and voted unanimously.

But before the question was put, *Colonel Barré*, *Mr. Dunning*, *Mr. Fox*, and *Sir Philip Jennings Clerke*, severally, censured administration for neglect, in not calling forth the civil power in time, and for employing the military too late.

No reply was made to the first charge, but *Mr. Jenkinson*, Secretary at War, gave a satisfactory answer to the second. When the riots began, and the apprehensions of individuals increased, so many applications were made from different quarters for military aid, that there were not regulars sufficient in and about London to supply half the demands for assistance, so that effectual relief could not be given till the regiments of militia arrived from the country.

Mr. Burke made a very warm speech against the unknown authors, abettors, and instruments of the riots, and vindicated the principles of the bill complained of, which, he said, ought not to be repealed, to gratify the wishes of a *fanatic*, lawless mob.

Lord North, on the contrary, thought as the public tranquillity was restored, the petitions of the Protestant subjects ought to be taken into serious consideration; and he moved, that the House should proceed upon them the next day, which was agreed to.

His lordship then delivered the following message from his majesty. "I am commanded by his majesty to acquaint this House, that he has caused Lord George Gordon, a member of this House, to be apprehended, and committed for high treason."

An address was moved, and carried, to thank his majesty for communicating the reason for which Lord George Gordon was apprehended and committed, and such members as are privy-counsellors were ordered to present the same.

The Sheriffs of London attended the House with a petition from the Court of Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, praying a repeal of the bill in favour of the Roman Catholics.

Mr. Wilkes disapproved the petition, and said it was brought in, after many of the members of the court had left it, imagining all the business was over. He expressed himself likewise against a total repeal of the act, because an amendment seemed to him to be all that was required by the Associations.

Mr. Sawbridge seconded this idea, and was severe upon Mr. Bull for having smuggled this petition through the court.

Mr. Bull in his defence said, the business was transacted openly, and that both the aldermen knew it was to come on. The petition was brought up, and ordered to be laid on the table.

(The conclusion of the business of the Session in our next.)

A curious Account of the Eruption of MOUNT VESUVIUS, *which happened in the Month of August*, 1779.

Taken from SIR WILLIAM HAMILTON's *Letter to Joseph Banks, Esq. President of the Royal Society; published in the Philosophical Transactions, Vol. LXX. Part I. for* 1780.—*See our Review of that Vol. in our last Magazine, P.* 426, *wherein we promised this Account.*

(Embellished with a View of the Eruption.)

THE Honourable Sir William Hamilton, Knight of the Bath, his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the court of Naples, where he usually resides, has frequently obliged the Royal Society, of which he is a member, with a description of the eruptions of Mount Vesuvius, enriched with his learned remarks upon this branch of Natural Philosophy; to these he refers in his letter, and then gives the following account of the last, which was the greatest eruption since the year 1767.

"On Thursday the 5th of August last, about two o'clock in the afternoon, I perceived from my villa at Pausilipo in the bay of Naples, from whence I have a full view of Vesuvius (which is just opposite, and at the distance of about

about six miles in a direct line from it) that the volcano was in a most violent agitation; a white and sulphureous smoke issued continually and impetuously from its crater, one puff impelling another, and by an accumulation of these clouds of smoke, resembling bales of the whitest cotton, such a mass of them was soon piled over the top of the volcano as exceeded the height and size of the mountain itself at least four times. In the midst of this very white smoke, an immense quantity of stones, *scoriæ*, and ashes were shot up to a wonderful height, certainly not less than two thousand feet. I could also perceive, by the help of one of Ramsden's most excellent refracting telescopes, at times, a quantity of liquid lava, seemingly very weighty, just heaved up high enough to clear the rim of the crater, and then take its course impetuously down the steep side of Vesuvius, opposite to Somma. Soon after a lava broke out on the same side from about the middle of the conical parts of the volcano, and having run with violence some hours, ceased suddenly, just before it had arrived at the cultivated parts of the mountain above *Portici*, near four miles from the spot where it issued. During this day's eruption the heat was intolerable at the towns of *Somma* and *Ottaiano*, and was likewise sensibly felt at *Palma* and *Lauro*, which are much farther from Vesuvius. Minute ashes, of a reddish hue, fell so thick at Somma and Ottaiano, that they darkened the air in such a manner, that objects could not be distinguished at the distance of ten feet. Long filaments of a vitrified matter like spun-glass were mixed and fell with these ashes; and the sulphureous smoke was so violent that several birds in cages were suffocated, the leaves of the trees in the neighbourhood of *Somma* and *Ottaiano* were covered with white salts very corrosive. At the same time, an extraordinary globe of smoke, of a very great diameter, was distinctly seen by many of the inhabitants of *Portici*, to issue from the crater of Vesuvius, and proceed hastily to the mountain of Somma, against which it struck and dispersed itself, having left a train of white smoke, marking the course it had taken: this train I perceived plainly, as it lasted some minutes, but I did not see the globe itself.

"A poor labourer, who was maki faggots on the mountain of Somm lost his life at this time, and his bo not having been found, it is suppos that, suffocated by the smoke, he m have fallen into the valley from t craggy rocks on which he was at wor and been covered by the current of la that took its course through that val soon after. An ass, that was waiti for its master in the valley, left it ve judiciously as soon as the mountain b came violent, and arriving safe hom gave the first alarm to this poor ma family. It was generally remarke that the explosions of the volcano w attended with more noise during t day's eruption than in any succeedi ones, when most probably the mouth Vesuvius was widened, and the volca matter had a freer passage.

"Friday, August the 6th, the fe mentation in the mountain was l violent; but about noon, there was loud report, at which time it was su posed, that a portion of the little mou tain within the crater had fallen i At night, the throws from the crater i creased, and proceeded evidently fro two separate mouths, which emitti red hot *scoriæ*, and in different d rections, formed a most beautiful a almost continual fire-work.

"On Saturday, August the 7th, t volcano remained much in the sa state; but, about twelve o'clock night, its fermentation increased great The second fever-fit of the mounta may be said to have manifested itself this time. I was watching its motio from the mole of Naples, which has full view of the volcano, and had be witness to several glorious picture effects produced by the reflection of t deep red fire, which issued from t crater of Vesuvius, and mounted up the midst of the huge clouds, when summer storm called a *Tropea*, came suddenly, and blended its heavy wat clouds with the sulphurous and mine ones, which were already like so ma other mountains, piled over the sum of the volcano; at this moment, a fou tain of fire was shot up to an incredi height, casting so bright a light, th the smallest objects could be clea distinguished at any place within miles or more of Vesuvius.

"Sunday, August 8. Vesuvius w quiet till towards six o'clock in evenin

ning, when a great ſmoke began to
her again over its crater, and about
hour after, a rumbling ſubterraneous
ſe was heard in the neighbourhood
the volcano; the uſual throws of red
ſtones and *ſcoriæ* began, and in-
aſed every inſtant. I was at this
e at *Pauſilipo*, in the company of
eral of my countrymen, obſerving
h good telleſcopes the curious phe-
mena in the crater of Veſuvius,
ich, with ſuch help, we could diſtin-
ſh as well as if we had been actually
ted on the ſummit of the volcano.
e crater ſeemed much enlarged by
violence of laſt night's exploſions,
the little mountain no longer
ſted. At about nine o'clock, there
s a loud report, which ſhook the
ſes at Portici and its neighbourhood
ſuch a degree as to alarm their inha-
ants, and drive them out into the
eets; and, as I have ſince ſeen, many
ndows were broken, and walls
cked by the concuſſion of the air
m that exploſion, though faintly
ard at Naples. In an inſtant a foun-
n of liquid fire began to riſe, and
adually increaſing, arrived at ſo
azing a height as to ſtrike every one
o beheld it with the moſt awful aſto-
ſhment. I ſhall ſcarcely be credited
hen I aſſure you, Sir, that, to the beſt
my judgment, the height of this
pendous column of fire could not be
s than three times that of Veſuvius
elf, which riſes perpendicular near
co feet above the level of the ſea.
Puffs of ſmoke as black as can poſſi-
ly be imagined ſucceeded one another
ſtily, and accompanied the red hot,
anſparent, and liquid lava, inter-
pting its ſplendid brightneſs here and
ere by patches of the darkeſt hue.
Within theſe puffs of ſmoke, at the
ry moment of their emiſſion from the
ater, I could perceive a bright, but
le, electrical fire briſkly playing
out in zigzag lines. The wind was
W. and though gentle, was ſufficient
carry theſe detached clouds or puffs
ſmoke out of the column of fire,
d a collection of them, by degrees,
rmed a black and extenſive curtain
hind it; in other parts of the ſky it
as perfectly clear, and the ſtars were
right. The fiery fountain of ſo gi-
antic a ſize, upon the dark ground
ovementioned, made the moſt glo-
ous contraſt imaginable, and the
blaze of it reflected ſtrongly on the
ſurface of the ſea, which was at that
time perfectly ſmooth, added greatly to
this ſublime view. The liquid lava,
mixed with ſtones and *ſcoriæ*, after
having mounted, I verily believe, at
the leaſt ten thouſand feet, was partly
directed by the wind towards Ottaiano,
and partly falling almoſt perpendicu-
larly, ſtill red-hot and liquid, on
Veſuvius, covered its whole cone, part
of that of the mountain of Somma, and
the valley between them. The falling
matter being nearly as vivid and in-
flamed as that which was continually
iſſuing freſh from the crater formed with
it one complete body of fire, which
could not be leſs than ten miles and an
half in breadth, and of the extraordi-
nary height abovementioned, caſting a
heat to the diſtance of at leaſt ſix
miles round it. The bruſhwood on
the mountain of Somma was ſoon in a
blaze, which flame, being of a different
tint from the deep red of the matter
thrown out of the volcano, and from
the ſilvery hue of the electrical fire, ſtill
added to the contraſt of this moſt ex-
traordinary ſcene. The black cloud
increaſing greatly bent once towards
Naples, and ſeemed to threaten this fair
city with ſpeedy deſtruction, for it was
charged with electrical matter, which
kept conſtantly darting about it in
ſtrong and bright zigzags, juſt like thoſe
deſcribed by *Pliny* the younger in his
letter to *Tacitus*, and which accompa-
nied the great eruption of Veſuvius
that proved fatal to his uncle. This
volcanic lightning however, as I parti-
cularly remarked, very rarely quitted
the cloud, but uſually returned to the
great column of fire towards the crater
of the volcano from whence it origi-
nally came. Once or twice, indeed, I
ſaw this lightning fall on the top of
Somma, and ſet fire to ſome dry graſs
and buſhes. Fortunately for us, the
wind increaſing from the S. W.
quarter, carried back the threatening
cloud juſt as it had reached the city,
and began to occaſion great alarms.
All publick diverſions ceaſed in an
inſtant, and the theatres being ſhut,
the doors of the churches were thrown
open. Numerous proceſſions were
formed in the ſtreets, and women and
children with diſhevelled heads filled
the air with their cries, inſiſting loudly
upon the relics of St. Januarius being
immediately

immediately oppoſed to the fury of the mountain: in ſhort, the populace of this great city began to diſplay its uſual extravagant mixture of riot and bigotry, and if ſome ſpeedy and well-timed precautions had not been taken, Naples would, perhaps, have been in more danger of ſuffering from the irregularities of its lower claſs of inhabitants than from the angry volcano.

"After the column of fire had continued in full force near half an hour, the eruption ceaſed all at once, and Veſuvius remained ſullen and ſilent. After the dazzling light of the fiery fountain, all ſeemed dark and diſmal, except the cone of Veſuvius, which was covered with glowing cinders and *ſcoriæ*, from under which, at times, here and there, ſmall ſtreams of liquid lava eſcaped, and ruſhed down the ſteep ſides of the volcano. In the parts of Naples neareſt Veſuvius, whilſt the eruption laſted, a mixed ſmell, like that of ſulphur, with the vapours of an iron foundery, was ſenſible, but near to the mountain that ſmell was very offenſive.

"Whilſt we had been enjoying in perfect ſafety, a ſcene ſo glorious and ſublime as perhaps may have never before been viewed by human eyes, at leaſt in ſuch perfection; the unfortunate inhabitants of the other ſide of the mountain of Somma, particularly at Ottaiano and Caccia-bella, were involved in that dark and ſooty cloud which formed ſo proper a back ground to our bright picture, and were pelted with ſtones and *ſcoriæ* of lava; but I ſhall preſently give you a particular deſcription of their truly diſtreſsful ſituation, juſt as I had it from many of the poor ſufferers themſelves, when I viſited that part of the country a few days after this eruption.

"Monday, Auguſt the 9th, about nine o'clock in the morning, the fourth fever-fit of the mountain began to manifeſt itſelf by the uſual ſymptoms, ſuch as a ſubterraneous boiling noiſe, violent exploſions of inflamed matter from the crater of the volcano, accompanied with ſmoke and aſhes, which ſymptoms increaſed every inſtant. The ſmoke was of two ſorts, the one as white as ſnow, and the other as black as jet. Preſently ſuch a tremendous maſs of theſe accumulated clouds ſtood over Veſuvius as ſeemed to threaten Naples again, and actually made the mountain itſelf appear a mole-hill. This day's eruption was ſimilar to that of Thurſday, but many degrees more violent. Some ſtones, thrown near as high as thoſe of laſt night, fell on the mountain of Somma, and ſet fire to the bruſh-wood with which it is covered; but there being little wind, and that weſterly, the volcanic matter roſe and fell in a more perpendicular direction, and Ottaiano did not ſuffer by this day's eruption; but moſt of the inhabitants of the towns on the borders of Veſuvius fled to Naples, alarmed by the tremendous clouds and the loud exploſions. We remarked that ſeveral large ſtones, after having mounted to an immenſe height, formed a parabola, leaving behind them a trace of white ſmoke that marked their courſe: ſome burſt in the air greatly like bombs, and others fell into the valley between Somma and Veſuvius without burſting; others again burſt into a thouſand pieces ſoon after their emiſſion from the crater; they might very properly be called volcanic bombs. Upon the whole, this day's eruption was very alarming; until the lava broke out, about two o'clock, and ran three miles between the two mountains, we were in continual apprehenſion of ſome fatal event. It continued to run about three hours, during which time every other ſymptom of the mountain-fever gradually abated, and at ſeven o'clock at night all was calm. The air this night for many hours after the eruption was filled with meteors, ſuch as are vulgarly called falling ſtars; they ſhot generally in an horizontal direction, leaving a luminous trace behind them, but which quickly diſappeared. The night was remarkably fine, ſtar-light, and without a cloud. This kind of electrical fire ſeemed to be harmleſs, and never to reach the ground; whereas that with which the black volcanic cloud of laſt night was pregnant appeared miſchievous, like the lightning that attends a ſevere thunder-ſtorm, as we ſhould undoubtedly have experienced, had the eruption continued longer, and the cloud ſpread over Naples.

"Tueſday, Auguſt the 10th, Veſuvius was quiet.

"Wedneſday, Auguſt the 11th about ſix o'clock in the morning, the fifth and laſt fever-fit of the mountain came

ime on, and gradually increaſed. About twelve o'clock it was at its eight*, and very violent indeed, the xploſions being louder than thoſe that ttended the former eruptions. (In all ther reſpects the appearances deſcribed y Sir William are the ſame as on the ays when the eruption was mildeſt.)

" Thurſday and Friday, the 12th nd 13th of Auguſt, Veſuvius continued ſmoke conſiderably, and at times ight exploſions were heard, like cannon a great diſtance; but there have been more throws from its crater, nor y ſtreams of lava from its flanks nce Wedneſday.

" On Saturday, Auguſt the 14th, I ent, accompanied by Count Lamberg, e imperial miniſter at this court, to it Ottaiano and Caccia-bella, the ſtrict which had been moſt ſeverely eated by the heavy and deſtructive wer of volcanic matter from the ater of Veſuvius on Sunday the 8th. on after having paſſed the town of mma we began to perceive, that the t of the fiery ſhower, which had llen in its neighbourhood, had affected leaves of the trees and vines, which found ſtill more parched and ivelled in proportion as we apached the town of Ottaiano, which y be about three miles from Somma. about the diſtance of a mile from mma, we began to perceive freſh ders or ſcoriæ of lava, thinly ſcatd on the road and in the fields. ery ſtep we advanced, we found them a larger dimenſion, and in greater ndance. At the diſtance of a mile a half from Ottaiano, the ſoil was lly covered by them, and the leaves fruit were either entirely ſtripped m them, or remained thinly on m, ſhrivelled and dried up by the nſe heat of the volcanic ſhower.

" We found the roof of his Sicilian eſty's ſporting ſeat at Caccia-bella h damaged by the fall of large es and heavy *ſcoriæ*, ſome of which, having been broken by their fall ugh the roof, ſtill weighed upwards hirty pounds. This town afforded ur view nothing but heaps of black ers and aſhes, blaſted trees, ruined es, with a few of their ſcattered inhabitants juſt returned with ghaſtly, diſmayed countenances, to ſurvey the havock done to their tenements and habitations, and from which they themſelves had with much difficulty eſcaped alive the Sunday before. This place, in a direct line, cannot be leſs than four miles from the crater of Veſuvius.

" We proceeded from Caccia-bella to Ottaiano, which is a mile nearer to Veſuvius, and is reckoned to contain twelve thouſand inhabitants. Nothing could be more diſmal than the ſight of this town, unroofed, half buried under black *ſcoriæ* and aſhes, all the windows towards the mountain broken, and ſome of the houſes burnt, the ſtreets choaked up with aſhes (in ſome that were narrow the *ſtratum* was not leſs than four feet thick) and a few of the inhabitants juſt returned were employed in clearing them away, and piling up the aſhes in hillocks to get at their ruined houſes. Others were aſſembled in little groups, enquiring after their friends and neighbours, relating each others woes, croſſing themſelves, and lifting up their eyes to heaven when they mentioned their miraculous eſcapes.

" Some monks, who were in their convent during the whole of the horrid ſhower, gave us the following particulars, which they related with ſolemnity and preciſion.

" The mountain of Somma, at the foot of which Ottaiano is ſituated, hides Veſuvius from its ſight, ſo that till the eruption became conſiderable it was not viſible to them. On Sunday night when the noiſe increaſed, and the fire began to appear above the mountain of Somma, many of the inhabitants flew to the churches, and others were preparing to quit the town, when a ſudden violent report was heard, ſoon after which they found themſelves involved in a thick cloud of ſmoke and minute aſhes; a horrid claſhing noiſe was heard in the air, and preſently fell a deluge of ſtones and large *ſcoriæ*, ſome of which *ſcoriæ* were of the diameter of ſeven or eight feet, and muſt have weighed more than an hundred pounds before they were brroken by their fall,

It has been remarked by the oldeſt people in the neighbourhood of Veſuvius, that eruptions the volcano is ſubject to a criſis at noon and midnight, and indeed, my own obſervations, I believe that remark to be well founded.

as ſome of the fragments of them, which I picked up in the ſtreets, ſtill weighed upwards of ſixty pounds. When theſe large vitrified maſſes either ſtruck againſt one another in the air, or fell on the ground, they broke in many pieces, and covered a large ſpace around them with vivid ſparks of fire, which communicated their heat to every thing that was combuſtible. In an inſtant the town, and country about it, was on fire in many parts; for in the vineyards there were ſeveral ſtraw huts, which had been erected for the watchmen of the grapes, all of which were burnt. A great magazine of wood in the heart of the town was all in a blaze, and, had there been much wind, the flames muſt have ſpread univerſally, and all the inhabitants would have infallibly been burnt in their houſes, for it was impoſſible for them to ſtir out. Some who attempted it with pillows, tables, chairs, the tops of wine caſks, &c. on their heads, were either knocked down, or ſoon driven to cloſe quarters under arches, and in the cellars of their houſes. Many were wounded, but only two perſons have died of their wounds. To add to the horrour of the ſcene, inceſſant volcanic lightning was whiſking about the black cloud that ſurrounded them, and the ſulphureous ſmell and heat would ſcarcely allow them to draw their breath. In this miſerable and alarming ſituation they remained above twenty-five minutes, when the volcanic ſtorm ceaſed all at once, and the frightened inhabitants of Ottaiano, apprehending a freſh attack from the turbulent mountain, haſtily quitted the country, after having depoſited the ſick and bed-ridden, at their own deſire, in the churches. Had the eruption continued an hour longer, Ottaiano muſt have remained exactly in the ſtate of Pompeia, which was buried under the aſhes of Veſuvius juſt 1700 years ago, with moſt of its inhabitants, whoſe bones are to this day frequently found under arches and in the cellars of the houſes of that ancient city.

We obſerved, that the tract of country completely covered with a *ſtratum* of the volcanic matter abovementioned was about two miles and a half broad, and as much in length, in which ſpace, the vines and other fruit-trees were totally ſtripped of their leaves and fruit, and had the appearance of being quite burnt up; but to my great ſurpriſe, having viſited that country again two days ago (Sept. 29th) I ſaw thoſe very trees, which were apple, pear, peach, and apricot, in bloſſom again, and ſome with the fruit already formed, and of the ſize of hazel nuts. The vines had alſo put forth freſh leaves, and were in bloom. Many foxes, hares, and other game, were deſtroyed by the fiery ſhower in the diſtrict of Somma and Ottaiano.

"On the 18th of September I went upon Mount Veſuvius, accompanied by Lord Herbert and my uſual guide. We could not poſſibly reach the crater, being covered with a thick ſmoke, ſulphureous and offenſive to be encountered; neither would it have been prudent to have ventured up had there not been that impediment, as it was evident, from the loud reports we heard from time to time, that there exiſted ſtill a great fermentation within the bowels of the volcano. We therefore contented ourſelves with examining the effects of the late extraordinary eruption on its cone, and in the valley between it and the mountain of Somma. The conical part of Veſuvius is now covered with fragments of lava and *ſcoria*, which makes the aſcent much more difficult and troubleſome than when it was only covered with minute aſhes. The particularity of this laſt eruption was, that the lava which uſually runs out of the flanks of the volcano, forming cascades, rivers, and rivulets of liquid fire, was now chiefly thrown up from its crater in the form of a gigantic fountain of fire, which falling back in ſome degree of fuſion has, in a manner, caſed up the conical part of Veſuvius with a *ſtratum* of hard *ſcoria* on the ſide next the mountain of Somma; that *ſtratum* is ſurely more than a hundred feet thick, forming a high ridge. The valley between Veſuvius and Somma has received ſuch a prodigious quantity of lava and other volcanic matter during this laſt eruption, that it is raiſed, as it is imagined, two hundred and fifty feet or more. Three ſuch eruptions as the laſt would completely fill up the valley, and, uniting Veſuvius and Somma form them into one mountain, as they moſt probably were before the great eruption in the reign of Titus. In ſhort, ſo

found the whole face of Veſuvius changed. Thoſe curious channels, in which the lava ran in May laſt, are all buried. The volcano appears to have likewiſe increaſed in height; the form of the crater is changed, a great piece of its rim towards Somma being wanting; and on the ſide towards the ſea it is alſo broken. There are ſome very large cracks towards the point of the cone of the volcano, which makes it probable that more of the borders of the crater will fall in. The ridge of freſh volcanic matter on the cone of Veſuvius towards Somma, and the thick *ſtratum* in the valley, are likewiſe full of cracks, from which there iſſues a conſtant ſulphureous ſmoke that tinges them and the circumjacent *ſcoriæ* and cinders with a deep yellow, or ſometimes a white tint. Theſe laſt mentioned cracks, though deep, do not, as I apprehend, paſs the ſtratum formed by the laſt eruption, and which from its extreme thickneſs, particularly in the valley, will probably retain a great degree of heat for ſome years to come, as did a thick ſtratum of lava that ran into the *foſſa grande* (great ditch) in the year 1767.

" The number and ſize of the ſtones, or, more properly ſpeaking, of the fragments of lava which have been thrown out of the volcano in the courſe of the laſt eruption, and which lie ſcattered thick on the cone of Veſuvius, and at the foot of it, is really incredible The largeſt we meaſured was in circumference no leſs than one hundred and eight Engliſh feet, and ſeventeen feet high. It is a ſolid block, and is much vitrified; in ſome parts of it there are large pieces of pure glaſs, of a brown yellow colour, like that of which our common bottles are made, and throughout its pores ſeem to be filled with perfect vitrifications of the ſame ſort. The ſpot where it alighted is plainly marked by a deep impreſſion almoſt at the foot of the volcano, and it took three bounds before it ſettled, as is plainly perceived by the marks it has left on the ground, and by the ſtones which it has pounded to atoms under its prodigious weight. When we conſider the enormous ſize and weight of ſuch a ſolid maſs thrown at leaſt a quarter of a mile from the mouth of the volcano, we can but admire the wonderful powers of nature, of which, being ſo very ſeldom within the reach of human inſpection, we are in general too apt to judge upon much too ſmall a ſcale. Another ſolid block of ancient lava, ſixty ſix feet in circumference, and nineteen feet high, being nearly of a ſpherical ſhape, was thrown out at the ſame time, and lies near the former. This ſtone, which has the marks of having been rounded, nay almoſt poliſhed, by continual rolling in torrents, or on the ſea-ſhore, and which yet has been ſo undoubtedly thrown out of the volcano, may be the ſubject of curious ſpeculations. Another block of ſolid lava, that was thrown much farther, and lies in the valley between the cone of Veſuvius and the Hermitage, is ſixteen feet high, and ninety-two in circumference, though it plainly appears, by the large fragments that lie round, and were detached from it by the ſhock of its fall, that it muſt have been twice as conſiderable when it was in the air. There are thouſands of very large fragments of different ſpecies of ancient and modern lava, that lie ſcattered by the late exploſions on the cone of Veſuvius, and in the valleys at its foot; but theſe three were the largeſt of thoſe we meaſured.

" We found alſo many fragments of thoſe volcanic bombs that burſt in the air, as mentioned in the former part of this journal; and ſome entire, having fallen to the ground without burſting. The freſh red-hot and liquid lava having been thrown up with numberleſs fragments of ancient lavas, the latter were often cloſely enveloped by the former; and probably when ſuch fragments of lava were porous and full of air-bubbles, as is often the caſe, the extreme outward heat ſuddenly rarifying the confined air cauſed an exploſion. When theſe fragments were of a more compact lava they did not explode, but were ſimply incloſed by the freſh lava, and acquired a ſpherical form by whirling in the air, or rolling down the ſteep ſides of the volcano. The ſhell or outward coat of the bombs that burſt, and of which we found ſeveral pieces, was always compoſed of freſh lava, in which many ſplinters of the more ancient lava that had been incloſed are ſeen ſticking. I was much pleaſed with this diſcovery, having been greatly puzzled for an explanation of this volcanic operation, which was new to me,

and very frequent during the eruption of the 9th of Auguſt.

"The phenomenon of the natural ſpun-glaſs, which fell at Ottaiano on the 5th of Auguſt, was likewiſe clearly explained to me here. I have already mentioned, that the lava thrown up by this eruption was in general more perfectly vitrified than that of any former eruption, which appeared plainly, upon a nearer examination of the fragments of freſh lava, the pores of which we generally found full of a pure vitrification. and the *ſcoriæ* themſelves, upon a cloſe examination with a magnifying glaſs; appeared like a confuſed heap of filaments of a foul vitrification. When a piece of the ſolid freſh lava had been cracked in its fall without ſeparating entirely, we always ſaw capillary fibres of perfect glaſs, reaching from ſide to ſide within the cracks. The natural ſpun-glaſs then, that fell at Ottaiano during this eruption, muſt have been formed, moſt probably, by the operation of ſuch a ſort of lava as has been juſt deſcribed, cracking and ſeparating in the air at the time of its emiſſion from the crater of the volcanos, and by that means ſpinning out the pure vitrified matter from its pores or cells the wind at the ſame time carrying o thoſe filaments of glaſs as faſt as the were produced.

"The moſt authentic accounts hav been received of the fall of ſmall vol canic ſtones and cinders (ſome of whic weighed two ounces) at *Benevent Foggia*, and *Monte Mileto*, upwards thirty miles from Veſuvius; but wh is moſt extraordinary (as there was bu little wind during the eruption of th 8th of Auguſt) minute aſhes fell thic that very night upon the town of *Ma fredonia*, which is at the diſtance of a hundred miles from Veſuvius.

"Veſuvius continues to ſmoke con ſiderably, and we had a ſlight ſhock an earthquake yeſterday, ſo that I d not think, notwithſtanding the la eruption having been ſo conſiderabl that the volcano has vented itſelf ſufficiently as to remain long quiet."

Naples, Oct. 1, 1779.

An Impartial Review of New Publications.

ARTICLE XLVII.

MODERN Improvements in the Practice of Phyſic. By Henry Manning, M. D. 8vo. 2 vols. 10s. boards. Robinſon.

AT firſt ſight, it ſhould ſeem as if this uſeful collection of authentic information concerning the modern improvements in the art of healing was deſigned only for the peruſal and inſtruction of the young profeſſors of that art; but upon a thorough inveſtigation, it will be found that mankind in general are intereſted in it. For, as all mankind are ſubject to the diſeaſes of which it treats, ſo all perſons, who have had a liberal education, and are thereby enabled to form an opinion on any branch of ſcience, will be highly pleaſed with a performance which clearly points out the great improvements that have been made in phyſic and ſurgery within the laſt forty years.

Our author conſiders the age of Boerhaave as a memorable epocha in the hiſtory of phyſic. He informs us, that for ſeveral years the authority of this great man remained unqueſtionable in the ſchools of medicine; but in proportion as either ingenuity continued to inveſtigate the laws of nature, or accident enlarged the bounds of practical obſervation, the preceding ſyſtem reſpecting both nature and art underwent a *partial change* (conſiderable changes would have been leſs equivocal, and this is his true meaning). The changes conſiſt in important improvemen eſtabliſhed and confirmed by the writings a practice of the moſt eminent phyſicians a ſurgeons of our own and other countrie moſt of whom are ſtill living.

The firſt volume contains an account of t improvements in the treatment of thoſe di eaſes which fall under the management phyſicians, And in order to explain the v riations that have taken place in the mo of treatment, the ſymptoms of every diſea are accurately deſcribed, and in the progre criſis, and recovery, or fatal iſſue; the di ferent effects of the old and new practice a ſhewn. The variations in the practice many eminent, living phyſicians, in t treatment of the ſame caſes are likewiſe down, and judicious obſervations are annex

The chapters on the ſmall-pox deſerve t attention of all families, as they include t preparations for inoculation, the beſt m thods of performing the operation, and management afterwards. We find the of the volatile tincture of guaiacum, in large a quantity as half an ounce in a draug of common water, recommended as an a proved medicine in thoſe tormenting diſea the acute rheumatiſm, and the gout; and are glad to find that the rational practice electricity in the chronic rheumatiſm

ſtrong

trongly recommended of late years by ſeveral edical writers, is confirmed in this work.

The chapter on the ſcurvy is extremely eficient, which is the more ſurpriſing, as it s ſaid to be a general diſeaſe amongſt the Engliſh. No diſtinction is made between he ſea and the land ſcurvy. We are indeed old, that the diſeaſe is eaſily and effectually ured by an antiſceptic regimen, without the ſſiſtance of medicines; but if any be required or the more ſpeedy recovery of the patient, he bark, elixir of vitriol, infuſion of malt, nd the antiſcorbutic herbs, are the remedies hich have proved moſt ſucceſsful. It is emarkable, that no authorities are given in his chapter; and the little that is ſaid reſts ntirely on Dr. Manning's aſſertions, con- ary to the plan of his work. In the hope hat its merits will bring it to a ſecond edi- on, we ſuggeſt a hint, that he would en- rge upon the ſcurvy, and conſult ſome emi- nt writers and practitioners, who, even of te years, have conſidered this diſeaſe as an arming, troubleſome, tedious, and often- mes fatal diſeaſe.

The palſy is a diſorder, the cure of which ſeldom to be attained by internal remedies. t a number of inſtances, we are told, con- m the extraordinary benefit experienced m electricity.

Various attempts have been made within eſe thirty years to improve the method of ing the venereal diſeaſe. We are in- med, that a radical cure without mercury not be depended upon, except in ſlight es. The manner of adminiſtering this ſpe- is therefore the grand object. Salivation ow almoſt generally exploded. The ſolu- of the corroſive ſublimate, recommend- pon the authority of Van Sweiten, has all its celebrity. It has been ſucceeded Plenck's remedy, which conſiſts of quick- r extinguiſhed with Gum Arabic, to vent it from ſalivating. Fumigation is a edy that has been much recommended in nce, but it does not meet with great en- agement. The moſt recent propoſal for cure of this diſeaſe is that of Mr. Clare, conſiſts in rubbing a ſmall quantity of cury on the inſide of the cheek; by h means we not only avoid the incon- ence of unction, but the purgative ef- that are often produced by this medi- when taken into the ſtomach.

We beg leave to remind our readers, that earlieſt notice of this improvement was n in our ample Review of the firſt edi- of Mr. Clare's pamphlet. [See our Ma- e for 1779, vol. XLVIII. p. 134.] A edition has juſt appeared, in which the ice is confirmed by the ſucceſs attending a great number of caſes; but a ſmall al- on is now recommended by Mr. Clare, h is to rub the mercury on the inſide of ips, in preference to the cheek. The e, however, ſtill meets with opponents amongſt the profeſſion, but no objection has been hitherto publiſhed. The following query we ſubmit to the faculty. As the diſeaſe, it is admitted, is taken up into the blood by abſorption, why ſhould not the ſpecific antidote to this poiſon be introduced in the ſame manner?

In an appendix to his firſt volume, Dr. Manning gives a ſhort, diſtinct account of the principal remedies which have been introduced, or their uſe extended, of late years. Amongſt theſe we find *fixed air*, the medical virtues of which have been only tried ſince the publication of Dr. Prieſtley's valuable diſcoveries on that ſubject. It has been of great advantage in putrid diſeaſes, the ulcerous ſore throat, gangrene, pulmonary conſumptions, cachexies, phagedenic ulcers, diſeaſes proceeding from a weakneſs of the ſtomach, and the ſtone and gravel. The extenſion of the uſe of the Peruvian bark is aſtoniſhing of late years, its uſe externally is now known to be efficacious in many caſes. It has been applied to young children, where it could not be given as a febrifuge internally, by means of quilted waiſtcoats, with great ſucceſs.

The ſecond volume contains all the improvements that have been introduced into the chirurgical art; and as theſe chiefly reſpect operations, this volume is more peculiarly adapted to the profeſſion. There is, however, under the heads of Inflammations and Abſceſſes, an obſervation reſpecting the application of fomentations and poultices, which may be of general uſe in families. The common practice is to renew fomentations and poultices only twice a day, but to receive all the advantages of ſuch remedies, the fomentations ought to be renewed four times a day, and the poultices every ſecond or third hour at fartheſt; and both ought to be applied as warm as the patient can bear them. Nurſes, and other attendants of the ſick, to ſave trouble, are too apt to let poultices lie upon the affected part ten or twelve hours; and Dr. Manning obſerves, that they then do more harm than good. For ſo ſoon as their heat is diſſipated, the moiſture kept up by them, with the evaporation that enſues, muſt render the part much colder than if it had been only wrapped in flannel, without the uſe of any ſuch application.

XLVIII. *Letters of Caius, concerning the Times, in which various Characters are exhibited.* 1s. 6d. Macgowan.

A Collection of political letters, the greateſt part of which have been publiſhed in news-papers, under the ſignature of Caius. The firſt letter is dated May 29th, and the laſt Auguſt 24th. They are therefore intended to convey to the public the writer's opinion of the parliamentary tranſactions between the date of the firſt letter and the riſing of parliament, and of what happened during the tumults in the beginning of June,

together with ſtrictures on the conduct of adminiſtration, and an attempt to characteriſe the principal men at the helm. A ſuperficial knowledge of politics, common place declamations, and invective, ſupply the place of cool judgement and ſound argument. The author undoubtedly, either is, or wiſhes to be retained in the ſervice of thoſe great champions in the cauſe of freedom, Shelburne, Richmond, Camden, Burke, and Fox, "who feel at this moment what Romans felt, when Rome, like Britain, was declining!"

The beſt letter in this patriotic pamphlet is addreſſed to Counſellor Erſkine: and we learn by it, that he is to appear as counſel for Lord George Gordon upon his trial. In a letter to the Dean of Glouceſter, Dr. Tucker, we are informed, that he is preparing for the preſs, an ample and elaborate refutation of Locke's Syſtem of Government. This is all that we have been able to ſift out of this publication worthy the notice of our readers. If they are fond of perſonal abuſe, they will go through the drudgery of reading the whole.

XLIX. *A Letter to Lord North, on his Re-election into the Houſe of Commons. By a Member of Parliament.* 1s. Wilkie.

A *Counter*-blaſt (in the language of the late learned Biſhop of Glouceſter) to the letters of Caius; containing the moſt fulſome adulation of Lord North, ſuch as we have the charity to hope he would be aſhamed to countenance. The views of oppoſition in their ſeveral manœuvres during the laſt turbulent ſeſſion of parliament, and the cauſes of their bad ſucceſs, are fully explained, if the writer's aſſertions are to be credited, without proofs to ſupport them. At the cloſe of the ſeſſion, it ſeems, the oppoſition were divided in ſentiment, and quarreled. As to Lord North, he is the greateſt miniſter, and the beſt, good man this or any other country ever produced. He keeps his place againſt his inclination, merely from a point of honour, becauſe he will not abandon the nation in its preſent diſtreſs (which he has had no hand in producing) and he does not pay the author for his puffs.

LIST *of* NEW PUBLICATIONS, *in the Months of* AUGUST, SEPTEMBER, *and* OCTOBER, *beſides thoſe that have been reviewed.*

POLITICKS.

THE Hiſtory of the Roman Catholics. 8vo. 1s. 6d. Bull.

Modern Patriotiſm exemplified. 1s. Faulder.

A ſhort Hiſtory of the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, with Remarks. 8vo. 1s. 6d. Almon.

An Enquiry into the Origin and Conſequences of the Influence of the Crown over Parliament. 1s. 6d. Dodſley.

A View of the preſent State of the Dutch Settlements in the Eaſt Indies. 8vo. 1s. 6d. Robinſon.

The Political Mirror: In which is contained a Review of the Conduct of the Premier; chiefly from the Time of his famous Conciliatory Bill to America. By a Gentleman of the Univerſity of Oxford. 1s. Almon and Debrett.

A Plan of Union, Commerce, and Friendſhip, between Great Britain and British America. 1s. 6d. J. Johnſon.

ARTS.

EVERY Man his own Farrier. By Sir Paulett St. John, Bart. 2s. 6d. Crowder.

An Eſſay on the Reſolution of plane Triangles by common Arithmetick; with a new and conciſe Table adapted to the Purpoſe. By Hugh Worthington junior. Buckland.

Microſcopic Obſervations; or, Dr. Hooke's wonderful Diſcoveries by the Microſcope illuſtrated by thirty-three Copper-plates, curiouſly engraved. Folio. 12s. boards, Wilkinſon.

A Practical Grammar of the French Language. By N. Wanoſtrocht. 12mo. Johnſon.

Anecdotes of Painting, in England, Volume the Fourth, and laſt. 4to. Bell.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ESSAYS on various Subjects of Taſte and Criticiſm. By A. Macauley, A.M. 2s. Dilly.

The Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Walſall, Dudley, Bilſton, and Willenhall Directory; or, Merchant and Tradeſman's useful Companion. 12mo. 1s. 6d. Baldwin.

The Poll for the Election of Two Repreſentatives in Parliament for the University of Cambridge, on Saturday the 9th of September, 1780. 1s. Almon.

A Liſt of all the Officers of the Army, to which are likewiſe added the Officers of the Militia Forces, and of the Fenſible Provincial Regiments in Great Britain, for the Year 1780. 8vo. 5s. Millan.

The Tunbridge Wells Guide. 12mo. 4s. Beecroft.

Thoughts in Proſe and Verſe. By Mrs. Hope. 8vo. 6s. Goldſmith.

An Eſſay on Conſtitutional Liberty. 1s. Cadell.

The Regiſter of Time; or, A perpetual Calendar. 4to. 2s. 6d. Beecroft.

A new and eaſy Introduction to Univerſal Geography. By the Reverend R. T. junior. 12mo. 3s. 6d. Crowder.

A Guide to Candidates and Voters at Parliamentary Elections. By a Gentleman of the Inner Temple. 2s. 6d. Fielding, Walker.

The Regulator: Or inſtructions to make the Officer, and complete the Soldier, on fixed Principles. By Thomas Simes. 8vo. 6s. Bew.

A Diſſertation on Rivers and Tides. By Robert Erſkine. 1s. Wilkie.

A Complete Liſt of the Officers of the ilitia of England and Wales. Tables of eir Pay and Arrears. An Index of the fficers Names, &c. for the Year 1780. 8vo. , 6d. Almon and Debrett.

L A W.

REPORTS of Caſes in the King's Bench. ol. 5th. By Sir James Burrow. Folio. t. Brooke.

Practice Common-placed; or, The Rules d Caſes of Practice in the Courts of King's nch and Common Pleas, methodically ar- nged. By George Crompton, Eſq. of the ner Temple. 2 vols. 8vo. 16s. Uriel.

MEDICAL.

PHYSIOLOGIA; or, The Doctrine of ature. By Thomas Frewen, M. D. 8vo. , boards. Bew.

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POETICAL ESSAYS.

E ROYAL QUATORZE.

A SONG.

e Birth of the laſt Prince HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALFRED,

aking up the Number FOURTEEN.

OME all loyal ſubjects, attend to my ſong, [among;
proclaim Britain's glory the nations
While we joyfully ſing with repeated *encores*,
To Charlotte and George, and their *Royal Quatorze*.

Derry down, &c.

As the month of *September*, the day *twenty-ſecond*,
By our king's coronation auſpicious is reckon'd,
Be it further recorded in England's memoirs,
As the day that produc'd us the *Royal Quatorze*.

Of

Of ev'ry degree ſhall each Engliſhman join,
In wiſhing increaſe to the fam'd *Brunſwick* line;
Whilſt earneſtly thus he with fervour implores, [*Quatorze.*"
"May their number extend to a *Double*

The dame who already poſſeſſes thirteen,
Now longs for one more, to be bleſt as the Queen:
Then ſhe claſps to her boſom the man ſhe adores, [*Quatorze.*"
And whiſpers—"My dear, let's make up a

The infant, unſkill'd in the theme now before us,
In accents imperfect, ſhall liſp out the chorus,
'Till by daddy inſtructed, he gradually ſoars,
To chant in full praiſe of the *Royal Quatorze.*

E'en the venerable grandſire, in honours grown grey,
Shall exult in the triumphs of this happy day;
Tho' unable to walk, he will crawl on all-fours,
So he can but with us ſing the *Royal Quatorze.*

But methinks, now diſguſted, I hear you exclaim,
"To adopt your French phraſes, you're ſurely to blame;
With your plaguy *Quatorze!*—prithee ſpeak what you mean,
And ſing in plain Engliſh, the *Royal Fourteen.*"

Now, by way of defence, I this truth muſt advance,
I ſo highly eſteem the grand monarque of France,
I wiſh him and his fleet I could bring to our ſhores,
And as captives preſent to the *Royal Quatorze.*

And now for the King—once for all I repeat, [tends at piquet,
When with France, or with Spain, he con-
For their treach'rous foul play, may he live to quit ſcores,
And his conqueſts be crown'd with * Point,
* Quint, and * Quatorze!

Derry down, &c.

St. Alban's, Oct. 9, 1780.

THE FIRE-SIDE.

By DR. COTTON.

DEAR Chloe, while the buſy crowd,
The vain, the wealthy, and the proud,
In Folly's maze advance;
Tho' ſingularity and pride
Be call'd our choice, we'll ſtep aſide,
Nor join the giddy dance.

From the gay world we'll oft retire,
To our own family and fire,
Where love our hours employ;
No noiſy neighbour enters here,
No intermedling ſtranger near,
To ſpoil our heart-felt joy.

If ſolid happineſs we prize,
Within our breaſt this jewel lies,
And they are fools who roam;
The world has nothing to beſtow,
From our ownſelves our joys muſt flow,
And that dear hut our home.

Of reſt was Noah's dove bereft,
When, with impatient wing, ſhe left
That ſafe retreat the ark,
Giving her vain excurſion o'er,
The diſappointed bird once more
Explor'd the ſacred bark.

Tho' fools ſpurn Hymen's gentle powers,
We, who implore his golden hours,
By ſweet experience know,
That Marriage, rightly underſtood,
Gives to the tender and the good
A paradiſe below.

Our babes ſhall richeſt comforts bring,
If tutor'd right, they'll prove a ſpring
Whence pleaſures ever riſe;
We'll form their minds, with ſtudious care
To all that's manly, good, and fair,
And train them for the ſkies.

While they our wiſeſt hours engage,
They'll joy our youth, ſupport our age,
And crown our hoary hairs;
They'll grow in virtue ev'ry day,
And thus our fondeſt love repay,
And recompence our cares.

No borrow'd joys, they're all our own,
While to the world we live unknown,
Or by the world forgot:
Monarchs! we envy not your ſtate,
We look with pity on the great,
And bleſs our humbler lot.

Our portion is not large, indeed,
But then how little do we need?
For Nature's calls are few;
In this the art of living lies,
To want no more than may ſuffice,
And make that little do.

We'll therefore reliſh with content
Whate'er kind Providence has ſent,
Nor aim beyond our power;
For, if our ſtock be very ſmall,
'Tis prudence to enjoy it all,
Nor loſe the preſent hour.

To be reſign'd when ills betide,
Patient, when favours are deny'd,
And pleas'd with favours giv'n;
Dear Chloe, this is wiſdom's part,
This is that incenſe of the heart,
Whoſe fragrance ſmells to heav'n.

We'll aſk no long protracted treat,
Since winter life is ſeldom ſweet;
But when our feaſt is o'er,
Grateful from table we'll ariſe,
Nor grudge our ſons, with envious eyes,
The relicks of our ſtore.

*** *Terms on which the ſucceſs of this game are known to depend.*

Thus hand in hand thro' life we'll go,
Its chequer'd paths of joy and woe,
With cautious steps we'll tread,
Quit its vain scenes without a tear,
Without a trouble or a fear,
And mingle with the dead.

While conscience, like a faithful friend,
Shall thro' thy gloomy vale attend,
And chear our dying breath;
Shall, when all other comforts cease,
Like a kind angel, whisper peace,
And smooth the bed of death.

C.

REFLECTIONS *on viewing a* SKELETON.

THIS silent preacher speaks within,
Proclaims mortality to man,
Thou, like this emblem, shalt be seen,
When thou hast measur'd out thy span.

Here was fix'd the dimpled cheek;
And from the sallow, naked brown,
The curling locks below the neck,
Fell light, and negligently down.

Ay friend, here hung the list'ning ear,
That oft drank in the voice's sound;
Here the loquacious tongue—and there
The nose—and that distorted round.

Where, the socket's empty space
Looks frightful to the seeing eye,
And spreads pale horror o'er the face
Of ev'ry mortal stander-by.

Here the double iv'ry stood,
That ground the meat for life's support;
How ghastly now its look, and rude!
Like some old ruin'd batter'd fort.

This part once fortify'd the brain,
The seat of sense for ever gone,
From whence might flow the raptur'd strain,
Now, where's the soul of reason flown!

Witty, mortals, as you please,
All empty knowledge centers here;
Your scull will sometime be like this,
Not worth a stupid sexton's care.

Then he calls that life away,
And man becomes a senseless thing,
Or mingles with his mother clay,
When once the soul has taken wing.

Suppose the scull once wore a crown,
And govern'd nations here below,
Or now not from a beggar's known,
The laurel's wither'd from the brow.

Or this might some fam'd beauty be,
The beaux's delight, the ranter's toast;
Or beauty now no more you see,
The rose is fled, the lilly lost.

We cannot tell, except one knew,
Perhaps, some quibbling lawyer this,
Where's all the titles once he drew,
And deeds without parenthesis.

Or shepherd this in ages past,
That watch'd the bleating flocks with care,
Or summer's heat, and cold repast,
And worship'd God in open air.

All must pass the dreary road,
And from friends secluded be,
Beneath the musky dark abode,
And where no mortal eye can see.

From CATULLUS.

UT flos, in septis secretus nascitur hortis,
Ignotus pecori, nullo contusus aratro;
Quem mulcent auræ, firmat sol, educat imber,
Multi illum pueri, multæ optavere puellæ.
Idem quum teneri carptus defloruit ungue,
Nulli illum pueri, nullæ optavere puellæ;
Sic virgo, dum intacta manet tum chara suis, sed
Cum castam amisit polluto pectore florem,
Nec pueris jucunda manet, nec cara puellis.

PARAPHRASED.

AS a fair flower, sweet smiling in its bed,
Bright, in its native charms, uprears its head,
With all the gardner's skill encircled round,
No cattle crop it, and no ploughshares wound,
Wav'd by the gentle winds, by sunny power
Chear'd into strength, and nurs'd by every shower,
We hail it Charlotte, Queen, and Caroline,
Each maid cries charming, and each youth divine:
But when this flower, so pleasing to the view,
Is pluck'd by some rude hand from where it grew,
No longer Charlotte, Queen, or Caroline,
No maid cries charming, and no youth divine.
The virgin thus, in life's sequester'd shade,
Guarded by friends, in modesty array'd,
Is prais'd, lov'd, woo'd, till some invading foe
Tread, with insulting foot, this charmer low.
No lovely vot'ress now at virtue's shrine,
See in soft sorrow pensive beauty pine!
No youth, no maiden courts the hapless fair,
A prey to grief, forgetfulness, and care,
Caught in the net which youth for beauty spreads,
The captive struggles in a maze of threads.

DAMNONIENSIS.

THE RECREANT.

(À la mode de L'Angleterre.)

A SONG.

AT Stella offended, I took to my glass,
Resolving to give up all thoughts of the lass;
But, by wine to extinguish my flame, I despair;
For it whizz'd—like a rocket, when mounting in air.
But, by wine, &c.

Nay, of this I am certain, and swear by great Jove!
Jolly Bacchus is now in alliance with Love;
Against their joint force, all resistance is vain,
I'll strike—and return to my Stella again.
Against, &c.

Their union, it's thought, will beſt anſwer our ends—
May Bacchus and Cupid for ever be friends;
Should they favour my wiſhes, and Stella mine,
I will treat the dear girl with a bumper of wi
Should, &c. T.

THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER.

LONDON.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29.

YESTERDAY a Court of Aldermen was held at Guildhall, at which were preſent the Lord Mayor and fourteen aldermen, for the purpoſe of ſwearing William Crichton, Eſq. into the office of alderman for the ward of Cheap, in the room of John Kirkman, Eſq. deceaſed; the report of his election being read, he was called into the court, and appearing, took the oaths of office, as alſo the oaths of ſupremacy and allegiance.

The ſame day the Lord-Mayor, aldermen, and ſheriffs, went on the Huſtings, when Thomas Sainſbury, Eſq. and William Crichton, Eſq. were ſworn into the office of ſheriffs of this city, and ſheriffs of the county; and Abraham Rhodes, attorney at law, being preſented as their under ſheriff, he took the oaths of office accordingly.

SATURDAY 30.

Yeſterday being Michaelmas-day, a common-hall was held at Guildhall, for the election of a Lord-Mayor for the enſuing year. About one o'clock the Lord-Mayor, the aldermen, and the reſt of the city officers, aſcended the Huſtings: the buſineſs of the day being announced by the common-cryer, Mr. Recorder came to the front of the Huſtings, and acquainted the livery, that it was his duty, officially, to inform them of the powers and dignity they were that day to beſtow on a chief magiſtrate of the firſt city in the world; and in a well-delivered, ſenſible ſpeech, recommended them to chooſe two men of ſpirit, prudence, activity, and philanthropy, to be returned to the Court of Aldermen for their choice; that the late tumultuous and riotous proceedings in this metropolis, were ſo recent in every body's memory, as plainly ſhowed the neceſſity of ſpirited magiſtracy, to preſerve the civil conſtitution of this great metropolis. He then retired with the Lord-Mayor and aldermen to the council-chamber. The names of the ſeveral aldermen below the chair, who ſerved the office of ſheriff, were then ſeparately put in nomination, when a great majority, nay, indeed the whole of the hands held up being in favour of Sir Watkin Lewes and Alderman Plomer, the ſheriffs declared them elected by the livery. They then returned to their brethren in the council-chamber, and reported the election to the Court of Aldermen; ſoon after which the Lord-May aldermen, and ſheriffs, returned on the H tings, when the Recorder acquainted the very, that on their ſcrutiny before the ald men, their election fell on Sir Wat Lewes, who then came to the front of Huſtings, and being inveſted with the chain, in a polite ſpeech, thanked the li for the high honour they had conferred u him, and aſſured them, that he would ſt nuouſly ſupport their rights and privile and, at the expiration of his mayoralty, would tranſmit the truſt repoſed in him ſullied to his ſucceſſor. This ſpeech was ceived with loud plaudits. After which hall was adjourned, and the two Lord-May went in the ſtate-coach to the Manſion-hou where an elegant entertainment was provi for the aldermen, &c.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5.

A letter from Morpeth gives us an inſta of the amazing efficacy of electricity, for cure of diſeaſes, in the caſe of a poor woo of that place, who by a violent and ſud fright loſt the uſe of her ſpeech, and rema ed in that ſituation for upwards of months, when ſhe was adviſed to try operation of electricity, which in a times, by its powerful agency, happily ſtored her to the perfect uſe of her ſpeech.

THURSDAY 26.

By the laſt returns of the army under command of his excellency General Sir H ry Clinton, it appears, that we have 40,000 effectives, and fit for duty on whole continent of America, independent provincial corps, militia, and armed aſſo tions. Near 20,000 are at this time the Commander in Chief at New-York; other parts of this great army are diſpoſed in South Carolina, Georgia, Quebec, &c.

Some Particulars of the Damages done by Storm of Thunder and Lightning, on Sun Evening, Oct. 15.

THIS ſtorm of thunder and lightning great damage at ſeveral places up river; at Hammerſmith a great part of weſt end of the church was thrown do ſeveral houſes in the neighbourhood ſh the ſame fate, and ſundry chimneys were ſo beat down; a hovel, in which were ſ Gypſies, was beat down, and they were ried in the ruins, three of whom were kil at Putney ſeveral houſes were much dama and one man killed.

Two men coming from Hackney in a plea- e cart were killed by the lightning.

The ſame night two large hay-ſtacks were on fire near Wandſworth by the lightning, d deſtroyed; and ſeveral horſes were found d in the fields near town the next morn- , ſuppoſed to have been killed by the tning.

The church at Whittingham, in Eſſex, greatly damaged; and early on Monday rning ſeveral ſheep were found dead on unflow-Heath, killed by the lightning preceding night.

Beſides the damages done about Putney, mmerſmith, &c. by the ſtorm on Sunday ning, it entirely deſtroyed a farm in Roe- pton-Lane, occupied by Mr. Brown; houſe is ſplit in ſeveral parts, the barns, houſes, &c. thrown down, and almoſt all trees, among which were ſeveral very ones, thrown down acroſs the lane, ſo render it impaſſible: one large walnut- in particular, is, as it were, twiſted off, thrown to the diſtance of ſeveral yards; ld in the neighbourhood of the above- tioned farm, is as if it was ploughed up, by the lightning, or the branches of ge tree whirled acroſs it by the wind; horſes and other cattle were killed; hat adds to the calamity, there were in of the barns ſeveral poor people, who to ſleep there that night, one of whom illed, and ſix others much hurt, one m very dangerouſly. A young woman, f the family, who had lain-in on the ing preceding the ſtorm, in the farm- , was with difficulty removed in ſafety; mage done, beſides the repairs of the , is eſtimated at 1000l. and the ſight deſtruction is dreadfully awful.

eral ſhips had their maſts ſplit, and a number of cattle were ſtruck dead as were grazing in the fields.

letter from Dunwich, in Suffolk, ſays, t the ſame time a Dutch veſſel was ſet e by the lightning, juſt off there, and med; moſt of the crew ſaved them- in their boats, and got ſafe on ſhore.

tter from Jerſey ſays, that a cartel ſhip ved there from Breſt, by which they that a Spaniſh packet-boat going in with ſome diſpatches from Cadix, t on fire by the lightning, and con- ; the crew were ſaved, but the flames o rapid, that they had not time to take e diſpatches.

Particulars relative to the Taking, Exa- tion, and Commitment to the Tower, of LAURENS, *late Preſident of the Ame- Congreſs.*

the 2d of October, advice was received t Portſmouth, that the Fairy ſloop and the Veſtal frigate, being cruiſing Newfoundland ſtation, they fell in d took an American packet, on board h was Mr. Laurens, Preſident of the Congreſs, going to France. The packet of letters was thrown overboard, but great part of them were recovered without their having received any damage, and landed at Dartmouth with Captain Keppel, who proceeded immediately for London. Mr. Laurens was likewiſe landed at Dartmouth.

As ſoon as Mr. Laurens perceived the Engliſh armed boat make up to the veſſel in which he was, he threw the box that contained the letters overboard; but the lead that was annexed to it proving inſufficient for ſinking it immediately, one of the daring tars belonging to the Veſtal leaped from the boat, and kept it afloat till the reſt aſſiſted him in recovering it.

Mr. Laurens was bound to Holland, with a commiſſion from the Congreſs, and the purport of his buſineſs, it is ſaid, was of ſuch a nature as muſt have produced hoſtilities between this country and the States, if this accident had not intervened. The papers are of conſequence which have been found in the box above-mentioned; they contain an explicit detail of his buſineſs with the States, and a full deſcription of his powers and commiſſion there.

On Friday, October 6th, about twelve o'clock, purſuant to an order for that purpoſe, Mr. Laurens was brought in a hackney coach to Lord George Germaine's Office, accompanied only by Mr. Addington. The Earl of Hillſborough, Lord Viſcount Stormont, and Lord George Germaine, three of his majeſty's principal Secretaries of State, attended by his majeſty's Sollicitor-general, being preſent, Mr. Laurens went under a long examination, which laſted till near ſix o'clock, when a warrant of commitment was made out, ſigned by the three Secretaries of State, committing him a cloſe priſoner to the Tower. Mr. Laurens was conveyed privately ſoon afterwards, as before, in a hackney-coach, accompanied by two military officers, and two meſſengers, who were likewiſe named in the warrant. They arrived at the Tower about ſeven o'clock, and delivered their priſoner into the cuſtody of the Governor.

The following is the ſubſtance of the examination of Mr. Laurens:

Lord Hillſborough. "Sir, we only trouble you to know whether you are the gentleman who was taken by Captain Keppel on board the Veſtal frigate?"

Mr. Laurens. "Yes, my lord, I am that gentleman."

Captain Keppel was aſked if it was the ſame perſon; he replied, "Yes."

Lord Hillſborough. "And whether you are the Henry Laurens, ſaid to have been Preſident of the Congreſs in America?"

Mr. Laurens. "My lord, I ſhall make no heſitation in acknowledging that I am the Henry Laurens who had the honour of being appointed Preſident of the American Congreſs. But, my lords, having acknow-

ledged thus much, your lordſhips will, I truſt, excuſe me, if I avail myſelf of a right peculiar to gentlemen in my ſituation, of not anſwering any more queſtions whatſoever, not having had the opportunity of conſulting my friends, or counſel, on this occaſion; becauſe your lordſhips muſt know, that by anſwering queſtions which may be put to me, my replies may, perhaps, tend to a crimination of myſelf, which I am ſure your lordſhips would by no means wiſh."

Lord Hillſborough. "No, ſir, by no means. It is not our wiſh that you ſhould criminate yourſelf, or give ſuch replies as may tend to it."

Mr. Laurens. "Then, my lords, for the ſake of avoiding it, I hope I ſhall not have needleſs queſtions put to me, as it would be improper to give any anſwer."

Lord Hillſborough. "Very well, ſir; Mr. Laurens, will you pleaſe to retire."

Mr. Laurens bowed, and withdrew. In about an hour after he was again called in, and the information read over to him; ſoon after which a commitment for high treaſon to the Tower was made out, under the king's ſign manual.

Mr. Laurens. "I hope your lordſhips will excuſe me, if I demand a copy of the information, and of my commitment. Under the eſpecial circumſtances of the caſe, I ſhould think that right will not be denied me by your lordſhips."

To this demand the Secretaries made no reply. Mr. Laurens was again deſired to withdraw, and in a ſhort ſpace of time he was conducted to the Tower.

Mr. Laurens is ſeemingly about ſixty years of age, of a ſwarthy, but keen, intelligent, yet rather a melancholy countenance; has his own hair, is rather below the middle ſize, and wears a red ſurtout, a coat of the ſame colour, and white breeches. He was not ſuffered to go any where about the houſe without a ſoldier attending him; but in other reſpects, by order of Lords Sandwich and Germaine, he was indulged with whatever he called for, and was paid great reſpect to.

Mr. Laurens is ſaid to be chagrined, not at the loſs of his liberty, but on account of the whole of his papers being ſaved, and now in the hands of government, as they are ſaid to diſcloſe the whole ſyſtem of American politics, and the private conduct of all the European powers towards America. Mr. Laurens is very reſerved in his converſation, and very thoughtful.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Extract of a letter from Nathaniel Daviſon, Eſq. his majeſty's conſul general at Algiers to the Earl of Hilſborough, one of his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate, dated Algiers, Sept. 8, 1780, received Oct. 11.

THE conduct and ſucceſs of Capt. Edward Moor, commanding the Fame private ſhip of war, of Dublin, on a late occaſion, will, I doubt not, be deemed ſufficiently remarkable to juſtify my troubling your lordſhip with the following particulars.

He ſailed from Mahon the 20th of last month, and receiving advice ſoon after the departure of five French veſſels, letters of marque, from Marſeilles bound for the Weſt-Indies, determined to go in queſt of them. On the 25th he deſcried five ſail near the Spaniſh coaſt, which corresponded with his intelligence; but as they were at a diſtance, and the day was ſpent, he judged it prudent not to make ſhow of purſuing them, that he might have a better chance to ſucceed in getting between them and the land at night; which he had the good fortune to effect. He found himſelf at day light next morning off Cape de Gat, and about two leagues from the five ſhips that were together, and formed in a line to receive him. At half paſt ſix, when he was within gunſhot, they hoiſted French colours and diſcharged their broadſides, Capt. Moor bore down upon them, and, though they continued their fire without intermiſſion, reſerved his till he was within piſtol ſhot of the largeſt, which ſtruck after an engagement of three quarters of an hour. Without ſtopping to ſend any of his people on board, he proceeded to engage the ſecond and took her, after a ſhort reſiſtance. He left an officer and ſeven men in this prize with orders to look after the former, till he returned from purſuing the three remaining veſſels, which he obſerved were making ſail to get away. He came up with and took two of them; the other eſcaped. The largeſt ſhip is called Les Deux Freres, pierced for 20 guns, mounting 14 ſix pounders and 55 men, 15 of whom got off in a boat. The ſecond L'Univers, the captain of which was killed, pierced for 18 guns, carried four pounders, and 41 men, little inferior in ſize to the Deux Freres; the third the Zephir, formerly his majeſty's ſloop, pierced for 14 guns, mounting 10 three pounders and 32 men; the fourth the Nancy, armed of 2 ſix pounders, 2 two pounders, and 20 men. They got all ſafe into this bay on the 29th of laſt month, about ten o'clock at night.

Captain Moor's gallant behaviour has been taken great notice of by the officers of the regency, and his humane and generous treatment of his priſoners been admired by every body; indeed ſo much ſo, that Monſieur Vallée, French Conſul General here, thought it incumbent on him to write a line to him to expreſs his ſenſe of it in the ſtrongeſt terms of encomium and gratitude.

The Fame mounts twenty guns, ſix pounders on one deck, and four upon her quarter deck, viz. two four pounders, and two three pounders, and 108 men.

PROMOTIONS.

WILLIAM ADAM, Esq. to be treasurer and paymaster of his majesty's office of Ordnance, in the room of Richard Rumbse, Esq. deceased.—The Rt. Hon. James Earl of Salisbury, treasurer of his majesty's household, sworn one of his majesty's most honourable Privy-council.—To the Earl Talbot, and his heirs male, the dignity of a baron of Great Britain, by the name, stile, and title of Baron Dinevor of Dinevor, in the county of Caermarthen, with remainder to the daughter Lady Cecil Rice, widow, and her heirs male.—To the Lord Viscount Gage, of the kingdom of Ireland, and his heirs male, the dignity of a baron of Great Britain, by the name, stile, and title of Baron Gage, of Firle, in Suffex.—The dignity of a baron of Great Britain to the following gentlemen, and their heirs male, viz. the Hon. James Brudenell, by the name, stile, and title of Baron Brudenell, of Deene, in the county of Northampton; the Right. Hon. William Grey, Knight, by the name, stile, and title of Baron Walsingham, of Walsingham, in Norfolk; Sir William Bagot, Bart. by the name, stile, and title of Baron Bagot, of Baginton's Bromley, in Staffordshire; the Honourable Charles Fitzroy, by the name, stile, and title of Baron Southampton, of Southampton, in Hants; Henry Herbert, Esq. by the name, stile, and title of Baron Portchester, of Highclere, in the county of Southampton. — Matthew Buckle, Esq. Robert Mann, Esq Vice admirals of the Red, to be Admirals of the Blue.—Joseph Pigot, Esq. Right Hon. Molyneux Lord Shuldam, John Vaughan, Esq. Vice admirals of the White; Robert Duff, Esq. Rear admiral of the Blue, to be Vice-admirals of the Red.—John Reynolds, Esq. Sir Hugh Palliser, Bart. Hon. John Byron, Sir Matthew Button, Esq. Sir Peter Parker, Bart. Hon. Samuel Barrington, Mariot Arbuthnot, Esq. Robert Roddam, Esq. Geo. Darby, Esq. John Campbell, Esq. Vice-admirals of the Blue, to be Vice-admirals of the White. — James Gambier, Esq. William Boyd, Esq. Francis William Drake, Esq. Sir Edward Hughes, Knight of the Bath, Sir Peter Parker, Esq. Rear-admirals of the Blue, to be Vice-admirals of the Blue.—John Jervis, Esq. Mark Milbanke, Esq. Rear-admirals of the White, to be Vice-admirals of the Blue.—Nicholas Vincent, Esq. John Lloyd, Esq. Sir Edward Vernon, Knt. Rear-admirals of the White, to be Rear-admirals of the Red.—Joshua Rowley, Esq. Richard Edwards, Esq. Thomas Graves, Esq. Robert Digby, Esq, Sir John Lockhart Ross, Bart. Rear-admiral of the Blue, to be Rear-admirals of the Red.—And the following captains were also appointed Flag-officers of his majesty's fleet, viz. Charles Webber, Esq. William Lingdon, Esq. Benjamin Marlow, Esq. Alexander Hood, Esq. Alexander Innes, Esq. to be Rear-admirals of the White.—Sir Chaloner Ogle, Knt. Sir Samuel Hood, Bart. Matthew Moore, Esq. Sir Richard Hughes, Bart. Francis Samuel Drake, Esq. Richard Kempenfelt, Esq. to be Rear-admirals of the Blue.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE *Extraordinary.*

Whitehall, Oct. 9, 1780.

THIS morning Capt. Ross aid de camp to Lieutenant General Earl Cornwallis arrived in town from South Carolina, with a letter from his lordship to Lord George Germain, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, of which the following is a copy:

MY LORD, *Camden, Aug.* 21, 1780.

It is with great pleasure that I communicate to your lordship an account of a complete victory obtained on the 16th instant, by his majesty's troops under my command, over the rebel southern army commanded by General Gates.

In my despatch, No. 1. I had the honour to inform your lordship, that while at Charles-Town I was regularly acquainted by Lord Rawdon with every material incident or movement made by the enemy, or by the troops under his lordship's command. On the 9th instant two expresses arrived, with an account that General Gates was advancing towards Lynche's Creek with his whole army, supposed to amount to 6000 men, exclusive of a detachment of 1000 men under General Sumpter, who, after having in vain attempted to force the post, at Rocky Mount and Hanging Rock, was believed to be at that time trying to get round the left of our position, to cut off our communication with the Congarees and Charles Town; that the disaffected country between Pedee Black River had actually revolted; and that Lord Rawdon had contracted his posts, and was preparing to assemble his force at Camden.

In consequence of this information, after finishing some important points of business at Charles Town, I set out in the evening of the 10th, and arrived at Camden on the night between the 13th and 14th, and there found Lord Rawdon with our whole force, except Lieutenant-Colonel Turnbull's small detachment which fell back from Rocky Mount to Major Ferguson's posts of the militia of Ninety-six, on Little River.

I had now my option to make, either to retire or attempt the enemy; for the position at Camden was a bad one to be attacked in, and by General Sumpter's advancing down the Wateree my supplies must have failed me in a few days.

I saw no difficulty in making good my retreat to Charles-Town with the troops that were able to march; but, in taking that resolution, I must not only have left near 800

ſick and a great quantity of ſtores at this place, but I clearly ſaw the loſs of the whole province, except Charles-Town, and of all Georgia, except Savannah, as immediate conſequences, beſides forfeiting all pretenſions to future confidence from our friends in this part of America.

On the other hand, there was no doubt of the rebel army being well appointed, and of its number being upwards of 5000 men, excluſive of General Sumpter's detachment, and of a corps of Virginia militia of 1200 or 1500 men, either actually joined or expected to join the main body every hour; and my own corps, which never was numerous, was now reduced, by ſickneſs and other caſualties, to about 1400 fighting men of regulars and provincials, with 400 or 500 militia and North Carolina refugees.

However, the greateſt part of the troops that I had being perfectly good, and having left Charles-Town ſufficiently garriſoned and provided for a ſiege, and ſeeing little to loſe by a defeat, and much to gain by a victory, I reſolved to take the firſt good opportunity to attack the rebel army.

Accordingly I took great pains to procure good informations of their movements and poſition, and I learned that they had encamped, after marching from Hanging Rock, at Col. Rugeley's, about 12 miles from hence, on the afternoon of the 14th.

After conſulting ſome intelligent people, well acquainted with the ground, I determined to march at ten o'clock on the night of the 15th, and to attack at day-break, pointing my principal force againſt their continentals, whom from good intelligence I knew to be badly poſted, cloſe to Col. Rugeley's houſe. Late in the evening I received information that the Virginians had joined that day: However, that having been expected, I did not alter my plan, but marched at the hour appointed, leaving the defence of Camden to ſome provincials, militia, and convaleſcents, and a detachment of the 63d regiment, which, by being mounted on horſes which they had preſſed on the road, it was hoped would arrive in the courſe of the night.

I had proceeded nine miles, when about half an hour paſt two in the morning my advanced guard fell in with the enemy. By the weight of the fire I was convinced they were in conſiderable force, and was ſoon aſſured by ſome deſerters and priſoners that it was the whole rebel army on its march to attack us at Camden. I immediately halted and formed, and the enemy doing the ſame, the firing ſoon ceaſed. Confiding in the diſciplined courage of his majeſty's troops, and well appriſed by ſeveral intelligent inhabitants, that the ground on which both armies ſtood, being narrowed by ſwamps on the right and left, was extremely favourable for my numbers, I did not chooſe to hazard the great ſtake for which I was going to fight, to the uncertainty and confuſion to which an action in the dark is ſo particularly liable: But having taken meaſures that the enemy ſhould not have it in their power to avoid an engagement on that ground, I reſolved to defer the attack till day. At the dawn I made my laſt diſpoſition, and formed the troops in the following order. The diviſion of the right, conſiſting of a ſmall corps of light infantry, the 23d and 33d regiments, under the command of lieutenant Colonel Webſter; the diviſion of the left, conſiſting of the Voluntiers of Ireland infantry of the Legion, and part of Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton's North Carolina regiment under the command of Lord Rawdon, with 2 ſix and 2 three-pounders, which were commanded by Lieut. M'Leod. The 71ſt regiment with 2 ſix-pounders was formed as a reſerve, one battalion in the rear of the diviſion of the right, the other of that of the left, and the cavalry of the legion in the rear, and the country being woody cloſe to the 71ſt regiment, with orders to ſeiſe any opportunity that might offer to break the enemy's line, and to be ready to protect our own in caſe any corps ſhould meet with a check.

This diſpoſition was juſt made when I perceived that the enemy, having likewiſe perſiſted in their reſolution to fight, were formed in two lines oppoſite and near to us, and obſerving a movement on their left, which I ſuppoſed to be with an intention to make ſome alteration in their order, I directed Lieut. Col. Webſter to begin the attack, which was done with great vigour, and in a few minutes the action was general along the whole front. It was at this time a dead calm, with a little hazineſs in the air, which, preventing the ſmoke from riſing, occaſioned ſo thick a darkneſs that it was difficult to ſee the effect of a very heavy and well-ſupported fire on both ſides. Our line continued to advance in good order, and with the cool intrepidity of experienced Britiſh ſoldiers, keeping up a conſtant fire, or making uſe of bayonets, as opportunities offered; and, after an obſtinate reſiſtance during three quarters of an hour, threw the enemy into total confuſion, and forced them to give way in all quarters. At this inſtant I ordered the cavalry to complete the rout, which was performed with their uſual promptitude and gallantry; and after doing great execution on the field of battle, they continued the purſuit to Hanging-Rock, 22 miles from the place where the action happened, during which many of the enemy were ſlain, a number of priſoners, near 150 waggons, in one of which was a braſs cannon, the carriage of which had been damaged in the ſkirmiſh of the night, a conſiderable quantity of military ſtores, and all the baggage and camp equipage of the rebel army, fell into our hands.

The

The loſs of the enemy was very conſider-
ble; a number of colours, and ſeven pieces
f braſs cannon, being all their artillery that
ere in the action, with all their ammuni-
on waggons were taken; between 800 and
co were killed, among that number Bri-
adier-General Gregory; and about 1000
riſoners, many of whom were wounded, of
hich number were Major-General Baron
e Kalb, ſince dead, and Brigadier-General
uthersford.

I have the honour to encloſe a return of
illed and wounded on our ſide. The loſs
ſo many brave men is much to be lament-
; but the number is moderate in propor-
on to ſo great an advantage.

The behaviour of his majeſty's troops was
yond all praiſe; it did honour to their
untry. I was particularly indebted to
olonel Lord Rawdon and to Lieutenant-
olonel Webſter, for the diſtinguiſhed cou-
ge and ability with which they conducted
eir reſpective diviſions; and the capacity
d vigour of Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton,
the head of the cavalry, deſerve my high-
recommendations; Lieutenant M'Leod
erted himſelf greatly in the conduct of our
illery. My aid-de-camp, Capt. Roſs,
d Lieutenant Holdane, of the engineers,
o acted in that capacity, rendered the
ſt eſſential ſervice; and the publick offi-
s, Major of Brigade England, who acted
deputy adjutant-general, and the Majors
Brigade Manley and Doyle ſhewed the
ſt active and zealous attention to their
y; Governour Martin became again a
litary man, and behaved with the ſpirit
a young voluntier.

The fatigue of the troops rendered them
apable of further exertion on the day of
on; but as I ſaw the importance of
roying or diſperſing, if poſſible, the corps
er Gen. Sumpter, as it might prove a
ndation for aſſembling the routed army,
the morning of the 17th I detached Lieu-
nt-Colonel Tarleton with the legion
alry and infantry, and the corps of light
ntry, making in all about 350 men
h orders to attack him where-ever he
d find him; and at the ſame time I ſent
rs to Lieutenant-Colonel Turnbull and
or Ferguſon, at that time on Little
er, to put their corps in motion imme-
ly, and on their ſide to purſue and en-
our to attack General Sumpter. Lieu-
nt-Colonel Tarleton executed this ſer-
with his uſual activity and military ad-
. He procured good information of
pter's movements, and, by forced and
caled marches, came up with and ſur-
d him in the middle of the day on the
, near the Catawba Fords: He totally
oyed or diſperſed his detachment, con-
g then of 700 men, killing 150 on
ſpot, and taking two pieces of braſs
on and 300 priſoners and 44 waggons.
He likewiſe retook 100 of our men, who had fallen into their hands partly at the action at Hanging-Rock, and partly in eſcorting ſome waggons from Congarees to Camden; and he releaſed 150 of our militia men, or friendly country people, who had been ſeiſed by the rebels. Capt. Campbell, who commanded the light infantry, a very promiſing officer, was unfortunately killed in this affair. Our loſs otherwiſe was trifling. This action was two brilliant to need any comment of mine; and will, I have no doubt, highly recommend Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton to his majeſty's favour. The rebel forces being at preſent diſperſed, the internal commotions and inſurrections in the province will now ſubſide. But I ſhall give directions to inflict exemplary puniſhment on ſome of the moſt guilty, in hopes to deter others in future, from ſporting with allegiance and oaths, and with the lenity and generoſity of the Britiſh government.

On the morning of the 17th I deſpatched proper people into North Carolina, with directions to our friends there to take arms and aſſemble immediately, and to ſeiſe the moſt violent people, and all military ſtores and magazines belonging to the rebels, and to intercept all ſtragglers from the routed army; and I have promiſed to march without loſs of time to their ſupport: ſome neceſſary ſupplies for the army are now on their way from Charles-Town and I hope that their arrival will enable me to move in a few days.

My aid-de-camp, Captain Roſs, will have the honour of delivering this diſpatch to your lordſhip, and will be able to give you the fulleſt account of the ſtate of the army and the country. He is a very deſerving officer, and I take the liberty of recommending him to your lordſhip's favour and patronage.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CORNWALLIS.

Field-return of the troops under the command of Lieutenant-General Earl Cornwallis, on the night of the 15th of Auguſt, 1780.

Total. 1 Colonel, 4 lieutenant-colonels, 3 majors, 31 captains, 46 lieutenants, 23 enſigns, 6 adjutants, 2 quarter-maſters, 5 ſurgeons, 3 mates, 133 ſerjeants, 40 drummers, 1944 rank and file.

(Signed) RD. ENGLAND,
acting dep. adjutant-general.

Return of the killed, wounded, and miſſing, of the troops under the command of Lieutenant-General Earl Cornwallis, in the battle fought near Camden, South Carolina, on the 16th of Auguſt, 1780.

Total. 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 2 ſerjeants, 64 rank and file, killed; 2 lieutenant-colonels, 3 captains, 8 lieutenants, 5 enſigns, 13 ſerjeants, 1 drummer,

213 rank

213 rank and file wounded; 2 ſerjeants, 9 rank and file miſſing.

Officers killed and wounded.

Royal artillery. Lieutenant Marquois wounded.

Light companies. Enſign Bowen wounded.

23d regiment. Capt. James Drury wounded.

33d regiment. Captain Allen Malcolm, killed; Capt. Richard Cotton, Lieutenant-Colonel Webſter, Lieutenant George Wynyard, James L. Harvey, Enſign J. Wheeler Colington, wounded.

1ſt Battalion, 71ſt. Lieutenant Archibald Campbell, killed; Capt. Hugh Campbell, Lieutenant John Grant, wounded.

Volunteers of Ireland. Lieutenant Gilliſpie, Enſigns Whatley and Thompſon wounded.

Legion infantry. Lieutenant Donovant, wounded.

Royal North Carolina Regiments Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton, Lieutenant M'Alpine, Enſign Shaw wounded.

Pioneers. Lieutenant Macdonald wounded.

(Signed) CORNWALLIS. Lieut. Gen.

Return of ordnance and military ſtores taken by the army under the command of Lieut. General Earl Cornwallis, at the battle fought near Camden the 16th of Auguſt, 1780.

Braſs field pieces Six-pounders 4; three-pounders 2; two-pounders 2. Total 8.

Abandoned by the enemy, and brought from their camp, at Lynche's Creek:

Iron field pieces. Three-pounders 1; two-pounders 1, twivels 3. Total 5.

Ammunition waggons covered 22; travelling forges 25; fixed ammunition for ſix-pounders 163; ditto for three pounders 520; ſtands of arms 2000; muſquet cartri 80,000.

Taken by Lieutenant Colonel Tarle at the defeat of General Sumpter, Aug 1780.

Field pieces. Three-pounders 2.

(Signed) J. MACLEOD, Lieuten Commanding officer of artill

Return of killed and wounded of the tr under the command of Lieutenant Col Tarleton, in the action near Catav Fords, on the 18th of Auguſt, 1780.

Light infantry. 1 captain, 5 rank file, killed.

Legion cavalry. 1 ſerjeant, 2 rank file, killed; 6 rank and file wounded.

(Signed) RD. ENGLAND, acting dep. adjutant-gene

Captain Rolls came in the Providence gate, which left Charles-Town on the 3 September.

IRELAND.

THE Earl of Buckinghamſhire's vice ſhip is at an end, and we expect him take leave of us ſhortly. The admini tion of this nobleman has been the m complex and irkſome of any of his pr ceſſors; yet ſuch has been his conduct, he will not leave this country without ſ good wiſhes following him; and it in a great meaſure depend on his ſucce whether he will not be much regretted. is much to the hurt of this country, our lord lieutenants are not continued lon in their adminiſtration, ſince you muſt c ceive it impoſſible for a year or two's r dence to make them acquainted with temper of the inhabitants, or the true tereſts of the kingdom.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE eſſay and genuine letter on Drunkenneſs is received.

Election diſputes cannot afford any entertainment to our readers, and th fore we cannot admit the papers from R. B.

Having inſerted two very good original tranſlations, we cannot poſſibly giv place to that ſent us by C. B, which has appeared ſo long ſince in other publicat

We lament as much as Claſſicus the great dearth of literature, and impute t war and politics. He will be pleaſed to obſerve that our review for every mo contains the lateſt and moſt uſeful publications.

The verſes on the birth-day of a lady, and the attorney's bill have both appe ſo often in print that we cannot bring them again to light.

Q's. Poetical addreſs to Delia on her approaching nuptials in our next.

Alſo Lecture X. On Modern Hiſtory which was omitted this month on accou the length of the deſcription of the eruption of Mount Veſuvius.

R. S. Who deſires to know in what line of correſpondence he can be moſt uſ is requeſted to favour us with good dialogues, or elegant letters on ſubjects of g ral entertainment.

Our beſt thanks are due to Mr. G. Rolles for his excellent ſong on the K Quatorze; we requeſt the continuance of his correſpondence.

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An elegant Engraving of the Right Honourable C. W. CORNEWALL, Esq.

AND

A curious MACHINE for raising Coals from the Pit.

LONDON, printed for R. BALDWIN, at No. 47, in Pater-noster-Row.
om may be had complete Sets, from the Year 1732 to the present Time, ready bound; and stitched, or any single Volume to complete Sets.

PRICES of STOCKS, &c. in NOVEMBER, 1780.

By JAMES WIDMORE, STOCK-BROKER, No. 15, Clifford's-Inn, and Stock-Exchange.

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2	113 1/4	59 1/8	61 1/8		16 1/8	12 1/8			9			59 5/8	11	13 5 6	75 1/4	4	N E	Fair
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8		59 1/8	61 1/8		16 1/4	12 1/4			10				11	13 6 6	75 1/8	4	N W	Froft
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11					16	12	149 1/4	56 1/8	10	58	59 1/2		10 7/8	13 12 6	75 1/8	5	N W	
12	Sunday																N W	
13		59	61 1/8		16 1/8	12				58 1/8			10 7/8	13 18 6	75 1/8	4	N W	Rain
14		59	61 1/8		16 1/4	12 1/8			9				10 7/8	13 17 0	75 1/8	4	S W	
15		59	61 1/8		16	12			8		59 1/8		10 7/8	13 19 6	75 1/8	4	S W	Froft
16		8	61 1/8		16	12			9			58 3/4	10 7/8	13 18 0	75 1/4	4	N W	
17	110 3/4	8	61 1/8		16 1/4	12			9		59 3/8		10 7/8	14 7 0	75 1/8	5	S W	Rain
18		8 1/4 5	61 1/8		16	12			9		59	59	10 1/8	15 14 6	75 1/2	5	S W	Fair
19	Sunday																S W	
20		58 1/2	61 1/8		16	12		56	9				11	16 8 0	75 1/8	6	S W	Rain
21	110 3/4	58	61 1/4		16	12	151		9				11	16 16 0	75 1/8	5	W	Fair
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23		53	60 7/8		16	12			5				1	16 10 0	75 1/4	5	S	
24		58	61 1/4		16	12			15		59 3/8	58 1/4		17 18 3	75 1/8		S W	Rain
25			61 1/8		16 1/4	12 1/4		56 7/8	8				11 1/8	18 10 0	7 1/4	5	S W	Fair
26	Sunday																S W	
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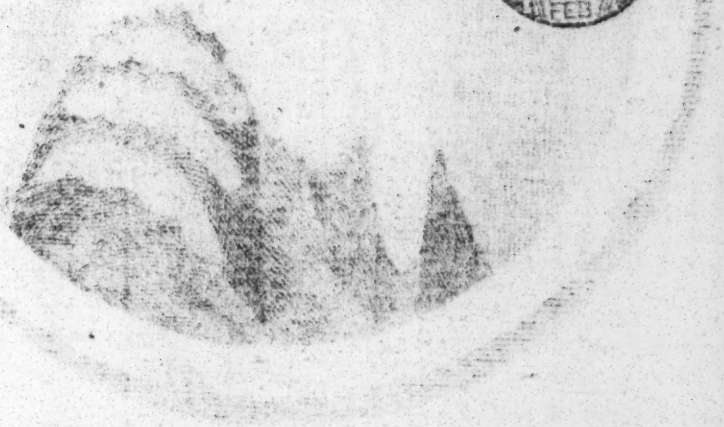
28	111 1/4	58 1/4	61 60 5/8	58 1/8									11	18 15 0	75 1/8	5	N	Foggy

AVERAGE PRICES of GRAIN, by the Standard WINCHESTER Bushel.

Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.



The Right Hon.ble

CHA.s WOLFRAN CORNWALL

Speaker of the House of Common

THE LONDON MAGAZINE, FOR NOVEMBER, 1780.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE CHARLES WOLFRAN CORNEWALL, Esq. &c.

(With an engraved Portrait, after a Drawing from the Life.)

THE election of a new Speaker of the House of Commons, on the meeting of the new parliament, having been attended with an animated debate, and a warm conteſt, almoſt unprecedented in the annals of parliament, public curioſity is naturally excited, to know ſomething of a gentleman who has been choſen to that high dignity, in the face of a powerful oppoſition, determined, as far as in them lay, to reinſtate the old Speaker.

An account of the debate upon the occaſion, the election of the new Speaker, his preſentation to his majeſty, and the ſpeech he made to the king, our readers will find in the Parliamentary Hiſtory, continued, as uſual, in our next. We wiſh it had been in our power to have given in this place more ample memoirs; but the little that is known of Mr. Cornewall before the year 1764, and the few incidents that have ariſen ſince in his public character as a member of parliament, oblige us to be very conciſe.

Mr. Cornewall was educated for the profeſſion of the law, was called to the bar, and riſing in practice when the late Mr. Grenville was at the head of the Treaſury. That honeſt miniſter, however miſtaken he may have been in the opinion of many perſons of great abilities, in taxing America, is allowed by all, to have been a faithful and prudent adminiſtrator of the public revenues. The moſt extravagant demands being made upon the Treaſury after the laſt war by the army commiſſaries, German and Engliſh, for forage and other articles furniſhed to the Britiſh and German forces in the pay of Great Britain, ſerving in Germany, Mr. Grenville determined to have their accounts ſcrutinized, and if the charges were not equitable, to reduce them. Mr. Cornewall being ſkilled in arithmetical calculations, and a proper judge of the difference between legal and illegal demands, was appointed principal commiſſioner for adjuſting and liquidating theſe intricate accounts. The happy conſequences of Mr. Cornewall's aſſiduity and judgement, and of the miniſter's reſolution and integrity, were a ſaving to the nation of ſeveral millions.

At the general election in 1768, Mr. Cornewall was returned member for Grampound, a Corniſh borough, the Duke of Grafton being then Firſt Lord of the Treaſury, and was in the liſt of his opponents, particularly in the affair of the Middleſex election, for we find his name amongſt the minority, who thought that the votes of 1143 freeholders, who had elected Mr. Wilkes, ought to have intitled him to his ſeat, inſtead of the votes of 296, ſeating Colonel Lutterell; ſo that Mr. Wilkes has now the ſatisfaction of ſeeing an able lawyer, elected Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, who gave his vote in favour of the legality of his election, and the further pleaſure of having it declared by the preſent miniſtry, that Mr. Cornewall is duely qualified for his high office, by his knowledge of the *laws of the land, and of the law of parliament*. His friends, no doubt, will avail themſelves of this circumſtance, to ſupport the motion which he has annually made for the Houſe to reſcind the reſolution by which Colonel Lutterell was declared duely elected; eſpecially as ſo many friends of the conſtitution regard it to this day as a daring violation of the rights of the electors of Great Britain.

It appears by Mr. Cornewall's conduct in parliament, that he continued with the oppoſition till the year 1774, when approving of the coercive meaſures againſt America, he was taken into adminiſtration, being appointed a Lord of the Treaſury, at the ſame time with Lord Beauchamp, in the room of Charles Fox, diſmiſſed for voting againſt the ſame meaſures, and the promotion of Jeremiah Dyſon to be Cofferer of the Houſehold. This promotion took place in the month of March, and the parliament was diſſolved in October.

Mr. Cornewall was choſen in the next parliament member for Winchelſea, one of the Cinque Ports; and at the general election for the preſent new parliament, he was rechoſen for the ſame place. This, we find, was objected to him by his opponents, and likewiſe his being a placeman, on a ſuppoſition that both theſe ſituations ſubject him to the influence of the crown; but theſe objections were anſwered, by quoting precedents of members under the ſame circumſtances having been elected Speakers.

It remains only to obſerve, that Mr. Cornewall's perſonal advantages, as well as his mental accompliſhments, peculiarly qualify him for his high ſtation. In his countenance are combined dignity to command, and affability to condeſcend. He is remarkably tall, has the appearance of full health, vigour, and activity. In fine, he ſeems as if he could be the ATLAS of a falling Houſe, there is therefore no doubt but he will firmly and nobly ſupport a new one.

May the writer be permitted to ſuggeſt one hint; that, while the indulgence is granted to ſtrangers of admiſſion into the gallery, the titles and contents of every private and public bill may be read diſtinctly and audibly; for gentlemen out of parliament, and foreigners of rank, will never be perſuaded otherwiſe, than that every thing which paſſes in that auguſt aſſembly merits to be clearly heard. In the Houſe of Lords this point of decorum is conſtantly obſerved.

THE HYPOCHONDRIACK. No. XXXVIII.

Hæc et quæ poſſunt placidos offendere mores
Cogunt relinqui mænia,
Dulcia ſecreti repetantur ut ocia ruris
Nugis amæna ſeriis;
Tempora diſponas ubi tu tua, juſque tuum ſit
Ut nihil agas vel quod voles. AUSONIUS.

"Scenes which fine ſenſibility diſguſt,
If you would ſhun, the city fly you muſt,
Rural retirement ſweetly to enjoy
In placid eaſe, while ſmall purſuits employ;
Where of your time you are the maſter ſtill,
And may do nothing, or juſt what you will."

JOHN DRYDEN is ſaid to have been the inventor of that mode of Engliſh verſification called a *triplet*, which is bringing together three lines, all ending with the ſame ſound. *Dryden*, who was a man of great philoſophical thinking and dignity of character, appears to have been very deſirous of accounting for every part of his poetical conduct in a ſatisfactory manner; and he with much grave plauſibility aſſigns what may perhaps appear to ſome a very profound reaſon for his uſe of the triplet. "I frequently (ſays he) make uſe of triplet rhymes, becauſe they bound the ſenſe, making the laſt verſe of the triplet a pindarick." Here is a ſemblance of critical ratiocination, the meaning of which, I confeſs, eludes my underſtanding. For, the ſenſe muſt be of a very intractable ſubſtance, that cannot be compreſſed into one couplet, or expanded into two, but is fitted only to the preciſe extent of three lines: and how the laſt verſe of a triplet is made a pindarick, I really do not conceive. With all deference for *Dryden*, whoſe name is venerable and illuſtrious, I am to mention what I was told by a perſon eminent for his knowledge of li-

tera-

erary anecdotes. It ſeems, the real ccaſion of that poet's introducing ſo any triplets into his works, was his ookſeller's objecting that he had not urniſhed the compliment of lines for hich he had agreed. Upon which he t down, and added three lines to a umber of couplets, till the objection as removed.

All this concerning *Dryden* is a di-reſſion from the ſubject of my paper. meant only to obſerve, that as *Dry-en* introduced triplets of verſes, I ave, though unintentionally, indeed, troduced triplets of eſſays.—Three Love—three on Death—and now ree on Living in the Country. But will be kept in mind, that when I ſet t with my readers as a periodical eſ-yiſt, I did not undertake to conduct em along any particular path of ſci-ce, or to any fixed point of enter-inment. If I can inſtruct or amuſe em in any way, however deſultory, I in my end; and I flatter myſelf, that e preſent introductory digreſſion will t diſpleaſe.

I am now to continue my reflections on living in the country; and I can-t help pleaſing myſelf with fancying t theſe reflections may "ſoothe ſome ary ſouls," when from bad weather, d want of occupation, the time which y are obliged to remain at a diſtance m town, ſeems tedious and dreary.

Young people who have taſted of the aſures of gay life in cities, juſt ugh to give a keen inclination for re of the ſame enjoyment, are ſeri-ly diſtreſſed, and therefore truely ob-s of pity when forced into the coun-. *Pope*'s deſcription of a miſs in t ſituation, in his epiſtle to Miſs *ant*, is admirably juſt; and I do de-re, I think it is inhumane not to en-vour to prevent or relieve ſuch un-pineſs; in order to which there uld be a delicate attention employ-gradually, to produce in them a love eading, and to cultivate *a taſte for re*, of which the ingenious and h lamented *Fordyce* beautifully diſ-ſes in his "Dialogues concerning cation." Differ as we may as to general preference of living in town, iving in the country, every one ſe mind is not utterly callous to ine impreſſions, muſt, in ſome mo-ts of his life, be ſenſible of the de-t which the contemplation of beau-tiful Nature affords. *Voluſenus* ſays well, *Natura nemini noverca*, "Nature is a ſtepmother to none;" and when the mind is in a pure placid ſtate, no earthly pleaſure can be more reliſhed than that which ariſes from the "knowledge of Nature's works," with which Thomſon, in his Seaſons, prays to be "enriched." Nay, even without knowledge, we can receive much enjoyment from mere ſenſation. But we muſt have our capacities open to the influence of nature. We muſt be within their reach. It is a pretty remark by *Les Saiſons*, a modern French poem, when ſpeaking of the happineſs of peaſants, that they are

Si près de la Nature ils ſentent tous ſes bienfaits,
"So near to Nature they feel all her beneficence."

And how much is the felicity in contemplating nature increaſed, if we riſe to devotion,

"And look thro' Nature up to Nature's God."
POPE.

But I am afraid that many people who reſide in the country, or who viſit it occaſionally, are very little diſpoſed to the mild ſerene enjoyment of nature; but have their minds as coarſely intereſted with projects of gain, and their paſſions as much heated with rivalſhips, and above all, with political conteſts, as brokers in Change-Alley, or electors in Weſtminſter. To theſe a country life is much the ſame as a town life. If the attention be wholly fixed on ſimilar objects in town and in the country, the difference of place, being unperceived, is nothing, as a man drunk in town is juſt the ſame as a man drunk in the country

I have obſerved that there are no greater pedants than country gentlemen. By pedants, I mean people whoſe converſation is entirely filled with their own purſuits, without regard to others in company, who know nothing of the ſubject. Agriculture is no doubt very eſtimable, becauſe it is indiſpenſably neceſſary to our ſubſiſtence, ſince the earth was curſed for the diſobedience of man, and he was doomed to "eat bread in the ſweat of his brow:" yet when the diſtinction of ranks in a numerous nation has been long eſtabliſhed by civilization, thoſe who are elevated by rank or riches, eſcape this doom in the literal ſenſe. If they have gold enough, they

live

live in the golden age ſo far in effect that they enjoy all the productions of the earth without bodily labour, as freely as if they ſprung up to them ſpontaneouſly; and it is moſt certainly true, that there are numbers of people in the city of London who have not the leaſt notion of the proceſſes by which the various articles of living are procured, and who, for inſtance, would be quite amazed if told that their hot rolls come from a plant which they may ſee covering the ground in the ſpring like the graſs in the Green Park. Agriculture, therefore, to a great proportion of people, is a very indifferent, and a very dull topic; and although Addiſon, in his elegant metaphorical language, tells us that Virgil, in his Georgicks, toſſes about his dung gracefully: there is to moſt of us no grace in any part of actual farming. Country gentlemen therefore ſhould conſider this; and not oblige all of their gueſts to hear nothing but what concerns ruſtic operations. Still more ſhould they be delicate as to taking them out to walk and view their improvements, or perhaps to ſtand by them while they look on their labourers at work. If a gueſt aſks to ſee what is going on about a gentleman's ſeat, let him have all advantages for ſatisfying his curioſity, or learning ſomething which he did not know before. But gentlemen are too apt to treſpaſs on the complying good manners of their gueſts, and will carry them to ſurvey prodigious plantations ſcarcely peeping over the tops of the long graſs, immenſe tracts of land which were cleared of furze, levelled and limed the year before, and thouſands of yards of ſtone wall or ditch and hedge, with which they have encloſed a number of farms, the rents of which they expect will at leaſt be tripled. All theſe things may be, very true, of that conſequence. But what are they to the gueſts? What is worſe, ſome country gentlemen will keep their unhappy gueſts for hours on their legs, while they overſee a parcel of fellows quarrying ſtones, or hang in dumb attention over the inanimate proſpect of a burning heath, which may be good entertainment to the proprietor, who expects to gain by it, but is a ſorry amuſement to other people.

As a contraſt to ſuch grievous oppreſſion of gueſts, I can with pleaſure mention, from my own knowledge, the behaviour of a worthy, amiable, and accompliſhed country gentleman, who makes his friends heartily welcome, but no more thinks of harraſſing them with ſurveys of his farming operations than of obliging them to ſee dinner dreſt in his kitchen. Nay, though remarkably well ſkilled in country affairs, and ſo fond of them as to write a Britiſh Georgick, I have known him have a learned and ingenious friend with him, who having no taſte for farming, begged leave to enjoy the country in the houſe; and lay on a ſettee in the parlour, looking out to the garden and proſpects beyond it: this he called his *ruſticating*, and was indulged in it with the utmoſt good humour.

A much more intimate acquaintance is formed in the country than in town. In town we ſee each other only during fragments of our exiſtence, and may more eaſily aſſume what character we pleaſe. But in the country we have whole days together; and each day is a life, as Shakſpeare ſays in Macbeth; ſo that it is exceedingly difficult to diſguiſe our real tempers and diſpoſitions. Then there is the pleaſure of having caſual ſupplies of company and converſation, which we enjoy with a higher reliſh than conſtant good ſociety, of which we are ſure; as it has been I believe juſtly remarked, that it is more agreeable to receive occaſional acquiſitions of money by a profeſſion or trade, than to have a certain annual income. And when there is a good ſociety in the country of people who like and eſteem one another, there is comfort and cordiality beyond what is found in any other mode of living. They for a time all form one family, the maſter of which may, according to the agreeable principles of the fourth commandment, conſider each gueſt "the ſtranger that is within his gate," as in ſome degree under his care in every reſpect, even as to his religion and morals.

There is one view of a country gentleman's life which pleaſes me moſt, and that is conſidering him as maintaining the ſtation which his anceſtors have held for generations. In doing this with benevolence and propriety, he may indulge at once in affectionate attachment and laudable pride.

In the Annual Regiſter, 1765, there are ſome very agreeable reflections upon this ſubject, ſaid to be extracted from

ter written by the Reverend Mr. mber, of East-Newton, Yorkshire. e points out the advantage of the ir of an ancient inheritance being pt at the family-seat in his early ars, as much as is consistent with the eme of a liberal education; and entions the following example: "I ow a courtier, a man of taste and ters, who, though generally confined the nature of his employment in and out town, yet endeavours every sum- r to bring down his eldest son from estminster school to his country seat, ssed and lived upon by his ances- tors for several generations, 'that he may *learn* to *love it*,' as he expresses himself." He shews, that if an intercourse of mutual tenderness between father and son has been preserved while living together upon their paternal ground, the best effects will follow. He quotes a beautiful passage from *Tully*'s Second Book of Laws, as to the peculiar delight which we feel at a family seat where we have passed our youth. If the writer of the reflections be alive, he has my best wishes; and I should be happy to know more of him.

ERATUM.—In the Hypochondriack, No. XXXVII. p. 446, col. 2, l. 39. for *regular*, *ulgar*.

THE BRITISH THEATRE.

New comedy, called THE GENE- ROUS IMPOSTOR, was perform- for the first time at the Theatre al in Drury-Lane, on *Thursday* ning, November 23.

The Characters of the Drama.

dfast, represent- d by	*Mr. Parsons.*
Jacob Oldgrove,	*Mr. Baddeley.*
Harry Glenville,	*Mr. Palmer.*
rge Oldgrove,	*Mr. Dodd.*
ple,	*Mr. Bensley.*
mbush,	*Mr. Vernon.*
. Courtly,	*Mrs. Baddeley.*
inda,	*Miss Farren.*
lis,	*Miss Pope.*

he plot of this piece is taken from ench comedy, intitled, *Le Dissipa-* to be found in the dramatic works *Destouches*, and is worked up and oved by the reputed author (an clergyman.)

r Harry Glenville, a young man of ne, indulging himself in all the onable extravagancies of the times, the point of marriage with Mrs. rtly.

s open, generous temper, exposes o the artifices of flatterers and lers, who encourage him in his ation, in order to profit by it; and liberality with which he supplies joined to his boundless profu- involves him in such difficulties, he is compelled to sell the greatest of his estate.

armed at his impending ruin, Mrs. tly resolves to reclaim him. She had tried every expedient that love could suggest, but to no purpose.

She is at length persuaded that nothing but absolute ruin can save him, and this she determines to anticipate, before it can be accomplished by the hands of others. To this purpose she agrees with her favourite maid, Phillis, to employ the services of Supple, who of all Sir Harry's dependents, has the greatest influence with him. Supple himself has designs on the widow's fortune, and has agreed to play off upon him, a lively coquettish relation of his, for whom Sir Harry had before been supposed to have conceived a passion, in order to make her supplant the widow. He therefore listens the more willingly to Mrs. Courtly's proposals, and in the prosecution of his own designs against each, plays a double part, and endeavours to fill their minds with mutual jealousies. Sir Harry suffers himself to be deceived; but Mrs. Courtly, better acquainted with Supple's real character, turns his schemes against himself.

Sir Harry's chief reliance, after the loss of his own fortune, is on an old uncle, who is in the country. He persuades him by his letters to think that he has renounced all his extravagant habits, and the old man, in his joy at such an event, resolves to pay him a visit in town. He arrives on the very day that Sir Harry had appointed to give a magnificent entertainment to his friends. Undeceived by this circumstance, and incensed at being imposed on by his nephew, he resolves to disinherit

herit him, and to leave his fortune to Mrs. Courtly, who is his next relation.

This ſhe at firſt oppoſes, but afterwards conſents to, in order to accompliſh her own plan. At the ſame time ſhe directs Supple to engage the baronet in a party at piquet with her, to let her into his hand, and to take advantage of his warm, impatient temper, and urge him to riſque all he poſſeſſed, which he does, and loſes. She then takes care to inform him of his uncle's having diſinherited him, and continues to treat him with indifference.

Thus reduced to diſtreſs, Sir Harry has recourſe to his friends, but they refuſe him aſſiſtance. Dorinda forſ him, and Supple adds inſult to his gratitude. His ſervant is the friend, who continues faithfully att ed to him. He gives way to deſp and reſolves to put an end to his e ence; but as he is on the point of ef ing his purpoſe, Mrs. Courtly br in and prevents him. She diſco her deſign to him, puts him aga poſſeſſion of his fortune, and recon him with his Uncle, who with Courtly's father conſents to their riage.

The comedy was received with applauſe, and as a firſt production the author great credit.

ANECDOTES.

FRENCH FLATTERY AND DECEIT.

KING William III. had a Frenchman who took care of his majeſty's pointers, and whoſe buſineſs it was likewiſe to load and deliver his fowling pieces to the king. It happened however one day, that monſieur forgot to bring out any ſhot with him to the field. Not daring to confeſs his negligence to ſo paſſionate a man, and ſo eager a ſportſman as the king, he his majeſty the gun charged only powder. The king firing witho fect, the cunning Frenchman ſhru up his ſhoulders, turned up his folded his hands, and extolling king's ſkill in ſhooting, vowed he never ſeen *ſa Majeſté* miſs his aim fore in his life.

THE CON-SEQUENCES.

AN old gentleman having occaſion for a footman, deſired his nephew to look out for one; and as he could not find any other whom he thought would ſuit him, he deſired his own to hire himſelf to his uncle. The man who revered his young maſter reluctantly quitted him, but being perſuaded it would be for his advantage he repaired to the old gentleman, who being confident that his nephew would not recommend him an improper perſon, only aſked him, if he underſtood *ſequences*. "I do not know, Sir (replied the man) but if you will be pleaſed to explain yourſelf, I hope I ſhall be able to give you ſatisfaction?"—"I mean, ſaid, the old gentleman, that when I order you to lay the cloth, you ſhould underſtand by it all the things connected with it, as the knives, forks, ſalt, ſpoons, &c, &c. And ſo upon all occaſions, not to do barely what you are bid, by word of mouth, but to think of the *Con-ſequences*, *Sequences* or dependencies of one thing upon another."

The man aſſured him that he had not the leaſt doubt of pleaſing him, accordingly he was hired, and for ſome time they agreed perfectly well; but at laſt, his maſter finding himſelf ſudden one morning ordered him to fet nurſe, as ſoon as poſſible. Inſte returning with ſpeed, he was a for ſeveral hours; and the momen came into his maſter's preſence verely reprimanded him for having ſo long away, when he had ſent on buſineſs that required diſp The arch fellow waited till the old tleman's paſſion was abated, and proceeded to juſtify his conduct following manner. "That he wen found the Nurſe who was below, thinking the *Conſequence* of a might be an Apothecary, he had for one, who was alſo below knowing, a Doctor always follow Apothecary he had likewiſe fet Phyſician who was in waiting. geon was often he ſaid the *Sequ* a Doctor, and an Undertaker the *ſequence* of all, he had therefore br them, and hoped he had thoro underſtood his orders." The old g man was ſo pleaſed with the hum the man, that he ordered him to a Lawyer to make a codicil to hi by which he left him a va legacy.

THE SYLPH.

AN ENTERTAINING STORY.

FROM THE FRENCH.

THE Marchioneſs d'Autricourt, and Mademoiſelle de Fontenay, two ladies of the greateſt wit and beauty at the court of France, had been diverting themſelves one evening with reading the Count de Gabalis, a book which pretends to prove, that all the elements are inhabited by a ſort of people peculiar to themſelves; the air, by Sylphs, which are of a ſurpriſing beauty; the fire, by Salamanders, who are not only as beautiful as the Sylphs, but, like their element, have abundantly more brightlineſs and life; the water, by Naiades, who, although of an inferior beauty to the two before mentioned, are yet very handſome; and the earth, by Gnomes, who are very ſmall, and of a diſagreeable figure, but who are abſolute maſters of all the treaſures the earth contains, a circumſtance which makes many people more covetous of being acquainted with them than with any of the inhabitants of the other elements.

The two ladies then above mentioned, after having ſpent the evening in reading this book, which furniſhed them with ſufficient matter for a very agreeable converſation till bed-time, finding it grow late, retired each of them to their reſpective apartments to take their repoſe; where they had not been long, before they both fell into a found ſleep. The Marchioneſs, however, had enjoyed the ſweets thereof but a ſhort time, when ſhe was awakened by a noiſe ſhe heard in her chamber. She opened her curtains immediately, and by the light of a candle that was burning by her bedſide, perceived her curtains move, and ſaw a little gold key, which ſeemed to hang down from the teſter of her bed by a ſort of gold and blue twiſt.

Hereupon the Marchioneſs, thinking herſelf ſtill aſleep, took all ſhe ſaw for the effects of a dream, and uſing her moſt efforts to wake herſelf, ſhe gets up, fetches the candle, and ſets it upon a table and cloſe to her bed. But ſhe was ſcarcely laid down, before ſhe ſaw her curtains move again, and the little key hanging at the bed's teſter as before; whereupon, although ſhe was not naturally very credulous about apparitions, nor mighty apt to be frightened, all her courage forſook her; ſhe turned pale, ran to Mademoiſelle de Fontenay's, chamber, and made her come and paſs the reſt of the night with her.

She then informed her of this unaccountable adventure, which ſhe would likewiſe have taken for a dream, in her turn, if the marks of terror, which ſhe obſerved in her friend's face, had not perſuaded her there was ſomething extraordinary therein. "You will ſee (ſaid ſhe, laughing, to the Marchioneſs) that it is ſome Sylph who is come to try whether your heart, which is ſo inſenſible of the merits of all mankind, is not to be moved by thoſe of an inhabitant of the air."

"They ſay they love ſo faithfully (replied the Marchioneſs, who began to be encouraged by the preſence of her friend) that I eſteem them already more than all the lovers in the world; and beſides (purſued ſhe, laughing) as they have no other fault than requiring a too exact fidelity in love, methinks I ſhould ſuit them very well; for you know, by my way of treating all thoſe who pretend to have a paſſion for me, that I ſhall give them no great reaſon to be jealous."

The Marchioneſs had ſcarce uttered this, when ſhe heard ſomething ſtrike three times upon a china jar, which ſtood upon a little table at the other end of the room. "This is beyond jeſting (cried the frightened Fontenay, ſinking down over head and ears in bed) I love only to have correſpondence with the living, and beg you, madam, to call ſomebody to our aſſiſtance."—"That ſeems needleſs to me (replied the Marchioneſs) ſince there is no hurt done to us, beſides, our ſervants would think us mad; we had better ſtay till it is light, which won't be long, the nights being but ſhort at this time of the year."

"This, however, will ſeem very tedious to me (reſumed Mademoiſelle de

Fontenay, ſtill very much terrified) and I hope you will not take it ill, if I have not the honour of keeping you company to-morrow night."—"We will talk of that (anſwered the Marchioneſs) perhaps to-morrow we may be able to account for all this, without any thing ſupernatural, which will remove our fears entirely." She had no ſuch thought, however, but her friend was ſo very much ſcared, that ſhe ſaid this to moderate her fright.

At laſt day appeared, and diſpelled all their apprehenſions; whereupon they got up, and being willing to look if any accident had happened to the jar, which had been ſtruck upon, they carried it to the window, and took off the cover: but how were they ſurpriſed when they ſaw ſomething ſparkle therein, and Mademoiſelle de Fontenay putting in her hand, and taking it out, found it to be a gold bracelet, enamelled with blue, and ſet with diamonds, whereon were theſe lines:

"To wear the fair Belinda's chain,
And at her feet to tell his pain,
What lover has more right than me?
Since in me ſhe will always find
The Salamander's ardour join'd,
With the Sylph's ſtrict fidelity."

"And even the treaſures of the Gnomes (ſaid Mademoiſelle de Fontenay, after having obſerved the luſtre and largeneſs of the diamonds) this (continued ſhe, laughing) begins to grow too gallant, to be capable of creating any fear in us."—"I cannot for my life comprehend the meaning of this (anſwered the Marchioneſs) no ſoul was here yeſterday; you may remember we were denied to every body, becauſe we would make an end of reading the Count de Gabalis, which we were to return to day; and laſt night I removed this jar from the place where it was before, to where it ſtands now, and am ſure there was nothing in it at that time."—"I will not pretend to reſolve your doubts (replied Mademoiſelle de Fontenay) for I comprehend as little of this adventure as you; but I will go and endeavour to make amends for the bad night it cauſed me." Hereupon the Marchioneſs went with her friend to her chamber, where getting into bed together, they ſlept very quietly till noon.

"It muſt be owned (ſaid Mademoiſelle de Fontenay to the Marchioneſs, as ſoon as they were awake) that it is a great happineſs not to be handſome as you; no lover, either celeſtial or terreſtial, comes to diſturb my repoſe."—"We muſt abſolutely dive to the bottom of laſt night's myſter (anſwered the Marchioneſs, laughing her friend's thought) the preſent that has been made me, againſt my will, too conſiderable for me not to retu it; if it were but a trifle, I would ke it, without troubling myſelf any fu ther about it."—"Perhaps (repli Mademoiſelle de Fontenay) the di monds are not ſo fine as we at firſt im gined them; let us examine them agai now it is broad day-light." Hereup they got up, and going into the Ma chioneſs' apartment, took up the brac let, which they found in the place whe they had left it, and thought the di monds as fine as before; but, inſte of the verſes they had read in the mor ing, they found upon the gold enam led with blue, a little cupid, half cove ed with a cloud, and round it th words: *I dare not*.

"What do you ſay now, my d Marchioneſs (cried Mademoiſelle Fontenay) have we loſt our ſenſes? D not not we read ſome verſes upon t bracelet in the morning? It is the ſa we found in the jar, and yet the ſcen changed, and it is quite altered ſi we have been aſleep."—"Indeed (a ſwered the Marchioneſs) there is ſo thing very ſurpriſing in all this; let not ſpeak a word of it, I beg you, we have ſome better inſight into wha paſt."

This was mutually agreed on, the reſt of the day paſſed away with hearing any thing of the Marchion inviſible lover. She had company the afternoon, and about evening went in her coach with Mademoi de Fontenay to take the air. As had a mind to diſcourſe at liber their adventure the night before, choſe, inſtead of the Thuilleries, a vate garden, which a ſort of Vir cultivated with great care, in on the ſuburbs of Paris.

He received them with great p neſs; and a little after, there thither ſome courtiers, with whom Marchioneſs could not avoid ent into converſation, becauſe they w her acquaintance. The maſter garden then ſhewed them ſome ver

mmon birds, with which he amuſed
nſelf; and ſome ſilk-worms, with a
eat number of butterflies, whoſe
ngs were ſo wonderfully diverſified
th various colours, that the ableſt
inter in the world would have been
ry much put to it to have ſurpaſſed
eſe maſterpieces of nature.

All the company admired them great-
, and the Marchioneſs in particular,
s ſo charmed with them, that ſhe ſaid
her dear Fontenay with a ſmile, "If
r Sylph would appear to me without
ghtening me, I would adviſe him to
ear under this ſhape." Mademoiſelle
Fontenay was juſt going to anſwer
, when ſhe perceived that the young
unt de Ponteüil was liſtening to their
verſation. "You are too curious,
unt (ſaid Mademoiſelle de Fontenay)
deſire to hearken thus to ladies ſe-
ts."—"I have been ſufficiently pu-
ed for my curioſity, madam (an-
ered he) for I have not heard one
rd." A little after he went away
h his friend, and the Marchioneſs
ing taken two or three turns more,
rned home with Mademoiſelle de
tenay.

That night paſſed over very quietly;
Marchioneſs made her friend ſleep
h her, and nothing diſturbed their
oſe, inſomuch that it was paſt eleven
he morning, when they heard ſome-
g fall upon the floor, pretty near
bed. Hereupon the Marchioneſs,
ning her curtains, ſaw it was the
ſame little gold key, faſtened to a
l and blue twiſt, which ſhe had ſeen
night before; ſhe ſhewed it to
demoiſelle de Fontenay; and get-
out of bed, they took it up, with-
knowing what uſe it was deſigned
and examined it very attentive-

Our lover (ſaid the ſprightly Fon-
y, laughing) has doubtleſs been
loyed to night in fetching this
y key from London, which cauſed
to let us ſleep ſo quietly."—"It is
(anſwered the Marchioneſs) that
exactly like the Engliſh make;
(continued ſhe, jeſting) my lover
have paſt the night after ſome
r manner than in taking a trip
er, for it is certainly the ſame key I
aſt night."—"Are not you already
ſy to know how he was employed?
ied the agreeable Mademoiſelle de
enay.) And are not you afraid of
his being indebted to ſome other for the ſweets of immortality?"

The Marchioneſs ſmiled at her friend's jeſt, and begged her to think for what uſe this key could be deſigned; they did ſo, but all their ſtudy was in vain; when the Marchioneſs, reſolving to lock it up in a cabinet of fine inlaid work which ſhe had bought but a week before, found in the firſt drawer ſhe opened what Mademoiſelle de Fontenay and ſhe had ſought in vain: it was a little china caſket, of admirable workmanſhip, to which ſhe immediately imagined the key belonged, nor was ſhe miſtaken.

She opened the caſket then, and found it full of bottles of rock cryſtal, ſet in gold, and ſeparated from each other by partitions of blue velvet. The ſmell of the eſſences wherewith the bottles were filled, made them judge that they were the beſt Italy could afford; but, on their taking out one, whereon there was a writing, inſtead of finding thereon eſſence of jeſſamine, or orange-flowers, as uſual, they read theſe words in letters of gold: *An infallible cure for falſehood.* "Oh! upon my word (ſaid Mademoiſelle de Fontenay, laughing) this preſent is infinitely more valuable than it at firſt ſeemed to us; your aërial lover, undoubtedly, is willing to communicate to us ſome of thoſe wonderful ſecrets of which the celeſtial inhabitants are maſters, and to which mankind are utter ſtrangers."

"Let us ſee (cried the Marchioneſs, taking the ſecond bottle) what this is good for," and read thereupon, *A preſervative againſt the indiſcretion of lovers.* "One may eaſily find cuſtomers enough for this ſecret (ſaid the ſprightly Fontenay) and I beg you would give it me to make my fortune in a trice."—"With all my heart (anſwered the Marchioneſs, jeſting likewiſe) and the ſooner, becauſe I believe it will never be of any uſe to me."—"However, don't ſwear any thing (replied Mademoiſelle de Fontenay) unleſs you depend very much upon the fidelity of the Sylphs."

"But let us examine the third bottle (continued ſhe, taking it in her hands, and reading as follows) *An infallible philter to preſerve or create love after marriage.*"—"Oh! for this (ſaid the Marchioneſs) it is a pity the phial is ſo ſmall, there would be no want of people to beſtow it on."—"And what do you

ſay to this (replied Mademoiſelle de Fontenay, reading the label on the next bottle) *Eſſence of true Cyprian poppy, to lay the jealous aſleep.* This is not to be deſpiſed (reſumed Mademoiſelle de Fontenay) and I know ſome folks who would be very glad to borrow a few doſes of it."—"Let us ſee what this here contains (ſaid the Marchioneſs, and read as follows) *A ſpecific to revive the paſſion, which time begins to extinguiſh.*"—"This (anſwered Mademoiſelle de Fontenay) is a ſecret which we ſhould find the moſt difficulty to diſpoſe of; for I fancy, when a paſſion begins to decay, one has no great mind to re-kindle it."—"Let us ſee whether this contains any thing more uſeful (ſaid the Marchioneſs, taking the laſt bottle, upon which ſhe read theſe words) *A ſecret found out by Bacchus to alleviate the pains of abſence.*"—"It muſt be champagne then (cried Mademoiſelle de Fontenay, laughing) but let us examine what is in a box that is in the middle of the caſket."—"It is a very fine patch-box," anſwered the Marchioneſs, looking upon it, but opening it ſhe found a note, wherein were theſe verſes:

"Amongſt ſo many ſecrets rare,
I none have put, whereby the fair,
May keep their beauty from decay;
You, like the goddeſſes on high,
Belinda, no ſuch arts need try,
Since your's will never fade away."

"Whoever this inviſible lover is (ſaid the Marchioneſs, after having read theſe verſes) it muſt be owned, that there is abundance of wit and invention in all he does."—"And abundance of magnificence likewiſe," anſwered Mademoiſelle de Fontenay. "I am abſolutely reſolved on diving to the bottom of this adventure (replied the Marchioneſs) and I will put up the key of the cabinet ſo ſecurely, that it ſhall not be poſſible for the future to convey any thing therein, unleſs ſome ſuperior power does actually interpoſe: it will be neceſſary, beſides, to examine all my ſervants, that we may judge whether any of them have a correſpondence with the perſon who is the author of all this gallantry."—"That ſhall be my province (ſaid Mademoiſelle de Fontenay) and I will leave no ſtone unturned to diſcover the truth; but take care not to leave your key where any one can get at it."—"I warrant you" anſwered the Marchioneſs, and immediately put it with all imaginary precaution in her pocket.

That night the two friends went to the play, and from thence to take a walk in the Thuilleries, where they were joined by the Count de Ponteüil, with ſome other noblemen; and their converſation being very agreeable, they ſtaid till it was pretty late. Being come home, and having ſupped, and diſmiſſed their attendants, "As for this night (ſaid the Marchioneſs) we ſhall be ſecure from preſents; I have the key of the cabinet ſtill in my pocket, and it is impoſſible any thing ſhould be conveyed into it."—"Let us ſee that," anſwered Mademoiſelle de Fontenay taking the key and opening one of the drawers. But ſhe had hardly done ſo when ſomething coming haſtily out of it, bruſhed by her face, and put out the candle.

Hereupon ſhe gave a great ſhriek, and the Marchioneſs going up to her with another candle, they ſaw that the accident had been cauſed by a number of butterflies, which had come out of the drawer, and flying ſeveral of once through the candle, had put it out with a great deal of eaſe. "Oh! heavens! (ſaid the Marchioneſs) what all this?"—"I am terrified to death (anſwered the frightened Fontenay don't you remember that it came into your head the day before yeſterday, the curſed garden wherein we were walking, to wiſh that your Sylph would appear to you under the ſhape of the butterflies, which we thought ſo beautiful? But what buſineſs have I, that have no manner of concern in your proſity, nor no lovers, to undergo theſe frights?"—"Upon my word (replied the Marchioneſs) I am ſo terrified myſelf that I know not what ſay, let us call ſome of the ſervants." Accordingly they rung the bell for Marchioneſs' women, who were likewiſe very much aſtoniſhed to ſee a number of butterflies flying up down the chamber, and round candles, ſome of which they put from time to time, becauſe they in cluſters through the flame.

Hereupon the Marchioneſs reſ to lie in Mademoiſelle de Fonte chamber, and cauſed all the win of her's to be ſet open, to make, ſaying is, a golden bridge for the

retreat: nevertheleſs, ſhe and her iend did not ſleep very quietly, and ere were no manner of reaſonings to ich they had not recourſe to account r this laſt adventure, which ſeemed to em the moſt ſurpriſing of all; for hatever correſpondence there might be th one of the domeſtics and a lover, ho might have corrupted him, none them could poſſibly know what the archioneſs had ſaid only in a jeſt to r friend at the Virtuoſo's.

At laſt day appeared, and the Marioneſs, who could not ſleep, propoſed her friend to take the air a little in a lcony that looked upon the garden; cordingly they got up, and as the archioneſs was going to put on her ght-gown, ſhe ſaw a butterfly come t of it, which redoubled her fear, d which flew out in all haſte at the lcony door that Mademoiſelle de Fonay had juſt ſet open. This terrified ſo much, that ſhe hardly durſt touch r night-gown any more; but Madeoiſelle de Fontenay encouraged her a le; and helping her to put it on, a ke fell out of one of the ſleeves, herein they found theſe verſes, when y had recovered courage enough to en and read it:

" Belinda, why d'you chooſe that I
Shou'd in this trifling form appear?
To pleaſe my charmer I comply,
And yield the mean diſguiſe to wear.
But, in this deſpicable ſtate,
Tho' I'm allow'd your charms to view,
Much happier would be my fate,
Might I appear your lover too."

" I dare not for the future wiſh any ng (ſaid the Marchioneſs) and even my heart were inclinable to it, I am ſible I have not fortitude of mind ough to bear things that are ſupertural."—" I believed, or at leaſt I pected till now (anſwered the charm- Fontenay) that ſome of your wo-n, in concert with a concealed lover, ght have been the ſecret cauſe of all t has happened; but the adventure the butterflies has quite altered my nion: for which of them could poſy have divined a thing which you y ſpoke to me? And how could y have put theſe butterflies into this inet, the key whereof you kept ſo efully?"

" I am ſo much aſtoniſhed (replied Marchioneſs) that I cannot ſo much offer at giving any account for this laſt event; and in order to ſee whether this inviſible lover will not abandon us, I will go this very day to my country ſeat at Surêne." The lovely Fontenay approved of this reſolution; and both of them finding themſelves too thoroughly awake, to be able to get to ſleep again immediately, called their attendants; and to avoid the heat of the day, ſet out in the Marchioneſs's coach about ſix in the morning.

As the weather was admirable, they ordered the coachman to drive very ſoftly, and ſent a ſervant before them to order dinner to be got ready, and the beds to be aired. Being arrived at a river, which they muſt neceſſarily ferry over, they alighted; Mademoiſelle de Fontenay, who was naturally fearful, not being able to reſolve on ferrying over in the coach, wherefore the Marchioneſs did the ſame in complaiſance to her. But ſcarcely had the maſter of the ferry-boat perceived the Marchioneſs, whom he knew very well, becauſe he often carried her over in her way to her country ſeat, before he went up to her, and preſenting her a letter, " Here, madam (ſaid he) is a letter which I was ordered to deliver to you as ſoon as you ſhould arrive here."—" And who (ſaid the Marchioneſs, very much ſurpriſed) could give you any ſuch order, for I never told any one that I intended to come hither?" — " It is above two hours, however (replied he) ſince a tall man on horſeback brought it; and I ſhould have given it to your valet de chambre, but that I was ſtrictly enjoined to deliver it only into your own hands."

" How (cried Mademoiſelle de Fontenay) was this letter here before the Marchioneſs' valet de chambre got thither?"—" About an hour," anſwered the ferry-man. " Let us ſee then (ſaid Madame d'Autricourt, taking the letter) what can be the meaning of this likewiſe." Hereupon ſhe opened it, and ſmiled; and Mademoiſelle de Fontenay and ſhe read as follows:

" To the lovely Marchioneſs d'Autricourt.

" IF it is only to avoid my love and ſervices that you are going into the country, how much in vain is this journey? To what part of the univerſe will I not follow you? And what country is inacceſſible to love?"

" Oh!

"Oh! for this bout (cried Mademoiſelle de Fontenay, when they had done reading it) the devil muſt have a hand herein; it is impoſſible otherwiſe, that a journey, which was propoſed but a few hours ago, ſhould be already known publickly; and that this letter ſhould have been brought, the moment after we had reſolved thereon; for the time when the ferry-man ſays he received it, and that wherein you propoſed going, is much the ſame." Hereupon they aſked the ferry-man a hundred queſtions, about the time, the man that brought it, and his horſe, but they were never the wiſer; at laſt they got into the coach, and arrived at the Marchioneſs' ſeat.

As ſoon as they had alighted, the valet de chambre, who was in the court-yard, ſaid to the Marchioneſs. "It was needleſs, madam, for me to have made ſo much haſte, for the houſe-keeper had been informed of your coming above two hours."—"By whom?" cried the Marchioneſs. "By a very handſome young man (anſwered the houſe-keeper, who was preſent) and he ordered me to get your bed ready, becauſe you would not ſit up long after your arrival, not having ſlept a wink all night."—"And what is become of this man?" ſaid the aſtoniſhed Mademoiſelle de Fontenay. "I do not know (replied the houſekeeper) for he galloped away full ſpeed, and I loſt ſight of him in a moment."

Hereupon the Marchioneſs and her friend went in; and having their heads full of theſe adventures, like true heroines of a romance, made but a light dinner, and went immediately to bed; where, as they were fatigued with having laid awake the night before, and with having taken this journey ſo early in the morning, they ſlept very ſoundly.

They had ſcarcely opened their eyes, when word was brought the Marchioneſs, that one of the Counteſs de Roſieres' ſervants was come from Paris with a letter for her. The Marchioneſs ordered him immediately to be called in, and aſked him what urgent buſineſs had occaſioned his coming in ſuch a hurry? "I do not know, madam (ſaid he) but having been at your houſe pretty ſoon in the morning, thinking to find you in bed, I was told that you had ſet out very early for Surêne; and the Counteſs, to whom I carried this anſwer, ordered me immediately to make all haſte thither, and carry you this letter."

Upon this the Marchioneſs read it, and found that the Counteſs de Roſieres deſired her company next day, about an affair of importance, which ſhe did not think proper to commit to writing. Hereupon ſhe ſhewed it to her dear Fontenay, and neither of them could imagine what this important affair ſhould be. "No matter (ſaid Madame d'Autricourt) let it be what it will, it is my duty to wait upon the Counteſs to-morrow, as ſhe deſires."

The Counteſs de Roſieres was aunt to Madame d'Autricourt, and had brought her up; for ſhe had loſt her mother almoſt as ſoon as ſhe was born, wherefore ſhe had always retained a vaſt regard for this lady; accordingly ſhe ſent back the ſervant that very evening with an anſwer ſuitable to her aunt's deſire.

"Well (ſaid Mademoiſelle de Fontenay, as ſoon as the ſervant was gone) your aërial lover has undoubtedly gained over your aunt to his intereſt; for you ſee, you are hardly got hither before he finds the way to fetch you back again." The Marchioneſs laughed at her friend's imagination, and they talked ſome time of this laſt order for their return to Paris: after which having ſupped pretty early, and the heat of the day being over, and the weather very proper for walking, they went into the garden, and paſſed on to a little grove, cut into the form of a ſtar, which was incloſed only by a quickſet hedge, ſo that it was very eaſy to get into it, without going through the Marchioneſs' garden.

The Marchioneſs, then, had not walked there many minutes with her dear companion, when they heard ſeveral hautboys, which played ſome of the choiceſt parts of Lully's operas.

"Undoubtedly (ſaid Mademoiſelle de Fontenay) this is an entertainment which your inviſible lover has prepared for you."—"I do not believe it (anſwered Madame d'Autricourt) that are other lovers at Surêne, who perhaps have a mind to give their miſtreſſes a ſerenade this evening, and theſe hautboys undoubtedly are rehearſing it." "It does not ſeem at all like a rehearſal (replied Mademoiſelle de Fontenay) theſe hautboys form an admirable con-

rt, and beſides, they are directly in e grove."—"We muſt enquire then to the meaning of it," ſaid Madame 'Autricourt, and went up towards the uſick.

As ſoon as they were near it, the uſicians, laying aſide their hautboys, rmed a concert of voice-flutes, which as ſo charming, that it had the power or ſome time to ſuſpend the curioſity oth of the Marchioneſs and her friend; herefore they ſat them down upon ats of turf, to hearken to it with the ore attention; and this agreeable conert having laſted for ſome time, a very ne voice ſung the following words:

"Still muſt I lie conceal'd! ah! why?
O cruel love! hard deſtiny!
Haſte to a wretched lover's aid;
Since thoſe bright eyes, which I adore,
Have ſeen my love, let me no more,
By my concealment, be betray'd."

"Now, madam (ſaid Mademoiſelle Fontenay, laughing) you cannot oid accepting of the ſerenade."—Indeed (anſwered the Marchioneſs) leaſt, it is againſt my will." This d, ſhe roſe up, and went to examine muſicians, who had ſet them to ork; but could get nothing elſe out them, than that they were fetched a young man, who had brought em thither in a coach, which was ſtill iting for them at a little diſtance; d that the ſame man conducted them ither on horſeback, paid them very erally, and placed them in this little ove, with orders to ſtrike up as ſoon they ſhould ſee two ladies walking re, after which he rode away full ed. "And if you had not come id another of the muſicians) we had ther orders, to advance into the gare, and play under your window."

"But thoſe words which one of you g, where had you them?" continued adame d'Autricourt. "The ſame n gave them us in writing (anſwered muſician) and as they are ſet to an ra tune, which is very much in gue, I had only the trouble of learn- them by heart." Hereupon the rchioneſs, rightly judging that ſhe ld not be informed of what ſhe deby perſons who were themſelves orant thereof, retired with her dear tenay, after having hearkened ſome e longer to this agreeable concert.

Being come to the houſe, they went ctly to bed, and were not diſturbed that night with any new accident; next day they dined in very good time, and immediately afterwards got into the coach, in order to return to Paris; where Mademoiſelle de Fontenay was ſet down at one of her friends, and Madame d'Autricourt went directly to her aunt's, as ſhe had promiſed her.

In the evening ſhe called upon Mademoiſelle de Fontenay where ſhe had left her; and as they were going home together, "Well, madam (ſaid the uneaſy Fontenay, with that eagerneſs which is inſeparable from true friendſhip) have you heard any thing at your aunt's which pleaſes you?"—"It would certainly be an agreeable propoſal to another (ſaid the Marchioneſs) but it is not what I like; in ſhort, it is a propoſal of marriage."—"Marriage! (cried Mademoiſelle de Fontenay) that is a great deal worſe than our inviſible lover! and the name of this new adorer tell me quickly, I beſeech you?"—"The Count de Ponteüil (replied the Marchioneſs) and nothing is more ſurpriſing, than that this young nobleman, whom I ſee pretty often, ſhould make me a propoſal of marriage, without having ever given me any marks of that particular eſteem which he ſeems to have for me."—"The offer, however, ſeems to me very advantageous (anſwered Mademoiſelle de Fontenay) the Count Ponteüil is young, handſome, well-made, his own maſter, and, it is ſaid, has a very conſiderable eſtate; and your affairs, which your huſband left in great diſorder, ought, one would think, to make you liſten to ſuch a propoſal very favourably."

"This is my aunt's advice (anſwered the Marchioneſs) but I own it diſguſts me, that the Count de Ponteüil never thought me worthy of his addreſſes; for he is naturally gallant: I knew him in love two or three years ago, with a lady of my acquaintance, and he left nothing undone that a moſt tender and witty lover could think of to gain her. Wherefore, his way of behaviour to me at preſent ſatisfies me, that he thinks a man ought to obſerve no manner of ceremony with a woman whom he deſigns to make his wife."

"Here is a great deal of niceneſs, entirely out of ſeaſon (ſaid Mademoiſelle de Fontenay, laughing) the Count de Ponteüil undoubtedly loves you, otherwiſe he would not deſire to marry you; and

and he imagined that, in a deſign of ſuch conſequence, there was no neceſſity of obſerving trifling punctilios: but perhaps (continued ſhe, jeſting) the amorous Sylph rivals him in your heart, and your affections."—"Without diſpute (anſwered the Marchioneſs, bantering likewiſe) I ſhould be glad if my inviſible lover had the air of the Count de Ponteüil, or if the Count de Ponteüil had the love and delicacy of the aërial ſpirit."—"He has both the one and the other (ſaid the young Count de Ponteüil himſelf, coming out of a cloſet, and throwing himſelf at the Marchioneſs' feet) and a paſſion yet more ardent, and more faithful than you can imagine."

The Marchioneſs was very much ſurpriſed to ſee the Count, whom ſhe little expected, eſpecially in ſuch a place, and to find by his words that he had overheard all their converſation. "But, my lord (ſaid ſhe) who allowed you to come hither without giving me any notice? And who let you into that cloſet from whence you came out?"—"The Sylph, your lover, madam (replied he, ſmiling) he rendered me inviſible, and has given me up all his pretenſions to your heart; and, that you may not queſtion my coming from him, ſee here what he hss given me to ſhew you as a token thereof." He then preſented to the Marchioneſs that bracelet with the verſes which ſhe and Mademoiſelle de Fontenay had firſt found in the china jar, and which had been changed for another, whilſt they were aſleep in Mademoiſelle de Fontenay's chamber.

"At laſt my eyes are open (ſaid the Marchioneſs agreeably to her young lover) I know the Sylph, and am not ſorry that he has thus yielded up his pretenſions to you: but as all the things that have paſſed ſeemed very much like ſupernatural adventures, I beg you, tell me ſincerely, how you was able to bring them to paſs, and who was your aſſiſtant in impoſing on me?"

"The little inclination which I ſaw in you (anſwered the Count de Ponteüil) to receive the ſervices of all thoſe who have had hitherto the boldneſs to adore you, made me contrive a way to render you mine, after ſuch a ſingular manner, that it ſhould not be in your power to refuſe them. I happened to hear you mentioning the Count de Gabalis, and it was I who cauſed that book to be lent to you by Mademoiſelle de Tilly, who laid it deſignedly upon the tab againſt you next came thither; and yo did not fail to open it, and to borro it with ſome eagerneſs, as had be imagined.

"I was forced to corrupt one your ſervants, I am obliged to own i but I flatter myſelf with the hopes being able to obtain his pardon; lies over your chamber; and cauſing hole to be bored through the cieli which is not very thick, and faſteni ſome falſe valences to your curtains the ſame colour, that they might be leſs taken notice of, it was eaſy move the curtains, and to let down little key which frightened you ſo muc and we took care to take away th falſe valences as ſoon as you was go into Mademoiſelle de Fontenay's apa ment: as for the bracelet, it was put night where you found it, and we ſtru thrice upon the china jar by the me of a braſs wire, which we let do through the cieling.

"Having heard what you ſaid Mademoiſelle de Fontenay at the V tuoſo's, where you had a fancy to wa I took advantage thereof, to continu alarm you; and the Virtuoſo being of my friends, I eaſily obtained a h dred butterflies, which I locked without difficulty in your cabinet, cauſe I have a key to it. There w two made to it when you bought it, I had the precaution to make ſure one, which the man who brought cabinet to you did not ſcruple to g me on my deſiring it of him, with ſ circumſtances which ſeldom fail of ſuading that ſort of people.

"Fortunately for me, you took notice of the loſs of your double which you had not obſerved; and butterflies, which had been ſhut hours in the drawer, ſeeing the on a ſudden, played their parts as as if they had been taught ſo to and chance made them lodge in o your night-gowns, which terrified very much next morning.

"On your reſolving on your jou to Surêne, your valet de chambre, was in the plot with me, coming to me notice thereof before he went th I made one of my ſervants ride ſpeed with my letter to the maſter ferry, and to inform your houſek of your coming: your valet de ch made the leſs haſte, on purpoſe to

him ſufficient time to get thither before him. And as for the laſt night's concerts, there was nothing extraordinary therein; my only intention was to divert you; and I ſhall never repent having found the means to teſtify my ardent paſſion for you, without having incurred your diſpleaſure."

Hereupon the Marchioneſs anſwered her lover with abundance of politeneſs, and forgave, at his requeſt, the ſervant he had gained over to his intereſt. Mademoiſelle de Fontenay joined then in the converſation, which was very agreeable; and the Count de Ponteüil returned her thanks for her care in deſending him ſo well to the Marchioneſs, for his ſuppoſed want of delicacy.

Soon after, word was brought that ſupper was upon the table; and the Count de Ponteüil would have withdrawn; but the lovely De Fontenay, imagining ſhe perceived by the Marchioneſs' looks, that ſhe ſhould not be diſpleaſed if he ſtaid, told him laughing, that ſhe would deſire him to ſtay ſupper, and that ſhe thought it was high time he ſhould begin to grow better acquainted in the houſe.

Hereupon the Count ſtaid with a great deal of joy, and continued to make his addreſſes to the Marchioneſs; and ſome days after, their marriage articles being ſigned, at the Counteſs de Roſiere's, they went with a ſmall company to celebrate their happy nuptials at the Marchioneſs' country ſeat, where the joy was much greater than the magnificence, and love performed the honours of the ſolemnity, as it made the felicity of this new-married couple.

THE MODERN FINE GENTLEMAN.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,

I AM one of the moſt unfortunate men upon earth; I take all the pains the world to have a ſhare in the attion of the public, and, egad I can't t any body to take notice of me.

But I will give you a ſketch of my ſtory, and leave you to judge for urſelf.

At the death of an uncle, who kindly d made me maſter of five thouſand unds by his laſt will and teſtament, I ancipated from the ſervile drudgery a haberdaſher's counter, and reſolved ſet up for myſelf as—a Gentleman. not only reſolved to engage in the *feſſion*, but Nature having given me ſpirit of fire," I determined to *make gure* in it; and, in ſhort, to diſtinſh myſelf in the world ſomehow or er; that is to ſay, to enjoy the ſume pleaſure of being known, and ed of by every body.

The firſt and moſt obvious method occurred to me of attaining this rable end, was, to be always in the s of the mode. Accordingly I had ſatisfaction of having the fourth, if the third *white hat* that was worn his metropolis, and my buckles a full inch larger every way than David Dimple's. Would you beit, though with theſe qualifications raded at every public place, and moſt likely, was the ſubject of imitation, I had the mortification of never being avowedly taken notice of? Once, indeed, I had nearly ſucceeded, by running my crane-necked phaeton foul of a brewer's dray, and being thrown out of it into a neighbouring cellar; but unfortunately for me, *Sir Jacky Jehu* having engroſſed the public attention, by driving his phaeton, drawn by twelve Weſtminſter electors, againſt a ſandman's jack-aſs on Newmarket courſe—the only poor conſolation I had for breaking my collar-bone, was ſeeing the affair in the Daily Advertiſer, but without my name in the paragraph. This diſappointment increaſed the fever which the accident had brought on me, and in a paroxyſm of rage, I burnt my white hat, broke my buckles, and d——d the Daily Advertiſer, foreſwore crane-necked phaetons for ever and ever, and reſigned myſelf to water-gruel and patience, with a thorough contempt for the opinion of the public!

As my bodily wound grew better, that of my mind broke out anew. I looked round me, and ſaw men riſe into public notoriety, merely by the ſingularity of their appearance. I immediately beſpoke a very ſmall hat, bought my footboy's little ſilver buckles, which were almoſt worn out with clean-

ing, had my head ornamented with a ramilie queue, ordered my ſervant, on pain of my diſpleaſure, to remember that I never ſhaved oftener than twice a week; and as it was in the month of July, I had a full ſuit of velvet made up for me, with ſhort ſkirts. I ſweated through the ſummer with ſome degree of ſatisfaction, as I had ſeveral times heard myſelf laughed at in the Mall, with, "Who is he? Some queer mortal of rank and fortune, I ſuppoſe, or he would not dare to be ſo ſingular." This conſoled me for the attack of a fever, in ſpite of which I ſtill buttoned my coat. Winter coming on, I found it neceſſary to change my dreſs; my velvet was laid by—but, alas!—never ſhall I forget the fatal day—the firſt time I had ſported a cotton coat, with dimity waiſtcoat and breeches, in the middle of December, I was ſeized with a violent fit of the rheumatiſm, which confined me to my room for ſix weeks. Convinced by experience, that my conſtitution would oblige me to ſubmit to the faſhion of the ſeaſon, I gave up all thoughts of ſingularity in dreſs.

A whim for ſcribbling then ſeized me, and the penny poſt-office got many ſhillings by the loads of *Bon-mots*, *Epigrams*, and *Acroſticks*, which I ſent to all the the magazines and news-papers. It is true, I was *noticed* by them all, but it was only in their acknowledgements to correſpondents. I now revenged myſelf on the editors, for their inſenſibility to my deſerts, by adopting the eaſy method of fathering all the anonymous pieces poſſeſſed of any degree of merit, that were publiſhed. Odes and love ſongs I openly avowed; nay, I have often been complimented upon an eſſay. I began to take conſequence on myſelf, and even give ſhrewd hints as to "*Anticipation*," and the "*Caſſete verte*," till unluckily I had a diſpute as to the grammatical propriety of ſome poetry which had appeared in a morning paper. Damning the printer for his negligence, I took out my manuſcript, which I had juſt copied from the ſame paper, to compare it; but on examination, the lines appeared to be extracted from Pope's *Eloïſe to Abelard*, when the laugh was ſo ſtrong againſt me, that I dared not own even a rebus afterwards.

Thinking it might not be quite ſo ſafe to attempt gaining the *reality* of an affair of gallantry, I determined to content myſelf with the *appearance* of it, and eſtabliſh my reputation for *intrigue*, by the ſame means as a thouſand pretty fellows do every day. To ladies, with whom I was not much acquainted, I bowed with a myſterious air from a ſide-box. Thoſe whom I knew better I attacked with a whiſper, and a familiar laugh. Whenever I heard a pretty woman's name mentioned, who had an old or an ill-natured huſband, I would either gulph my glaſs in a hurry, with "Come, here's t'ye," as if I meant from delicacy, to turn the converſation; or, in an affected paſſion, offer to ſtake my life on her honour, though no man in the company had doubted it, and the next moment take out a letter, read the ſuperſcription, ſmile, and put it up again. Yet all my pains were thrown away. In vain did I daily examine the morning papers; not a daſh nor a ſtar could I find that would apply to me; and though I gueſſed, that at a moderate computation I muſt have ruined threeſcore reputations *this way*, it ſeemed they were not in the leaſt the worſe for it. Out of all patience that nobody would take up the pen againſt me, I reſolved to paragraph myſelf. Here again my firſt eſſay was unſucceſsful. I penned as pointed a paragraph as ever was meant to wound virtue, againſt "a certain widow bewitched, not a hundred miles from" where I lived. Now I thought I had triumphed; and I viewed my own italics in the next morning's paper with rapture. The lady's brother went to the printer, and unfortunately diſcovered the paragraph to be of my hand writing. He came to my lodgings with a cane. I will not trouble you with the particulars of what paſſed between us; but for once I was happy to eſcape public notice, and I kept my room for a fortnight.

Once more reduced to wander on the ſea of oblivion, in vain I ſought a pilot to guide me to the ever-deſired haven of public attention, till reading in the papers an account of a duel, *in which neither party was wounded*, I found my courage riſe. I read the paragraph again.——"A piſtol fired without effect—Another diſcharged in the air—Seconds interpoſed — Apologies interchanged---*neither party wounded*." It was glorious! I ſnapped my fin-

a rapture like Parſon Adams, and egan penning a challenge, before I ad thought of who I was to quarrel ith. Before I had half finiſhed it, an cquaintance dropt in, "You know ick H—— of our county militia?" Very well; what of him?"—"Shot rough the heart in a duel at Coxheath eſterday!" I heſitated, laid aſide my en, and put my challenge in my pocket. This ſhall not be my way of getting to public notice, thought I."

"Well (continues my friend, in the me breath) you have ſeen the new ay, doubtleſs? It is charming! the thor will be immortalized!"—— And why may not I be thus immorized (exclaimed I to myſelf) this is tter than being ſhot through the art at Coxheath." As ſoon as my end had left me, I began a play. A y! a dozen plays, I ſhould rather . In the courſe of a week, I had oduced the *dramatis perſonæ* of two medies, the title of a farce, almoſt the h act of a tragedy, which I intended finiſh, as ſoon as I had fixed on a t for the firſt four. A ſtring of mes for an opera, and Harlequin's ng ſpeech (adapted to Gramachree lly) for a ſpeaking pantomime. ter ſpending a month in conſidering ch of theſe pieces I ſhould finiſh , I reſolved to join their various exencies in one, under the title of a *matic Jumble*. The whim pleaſed I had planned it out in five acts, of which was to be of a different re, and laid in different countries. firſt act was *tragedy*, and lay in *rica*; the ſecond, *comedy*, ſeemed agree beſt with the manners of *ce*; *opera* for the third, was of ſe in its native ſoil of *Italy*; *farce* he fourth, I thought (conſidering late elections, and the preſent ſituaof affairs) might do very well for our own country. As for my concluding act of *pantomimé*, I laid the ſcene in the *world in the moon!* Ah! Mr. Editor! *there* was ſatire! Harlequin Prime Miniſter.—Camps—reviews—diſputing ſocieties—a touch at the critics—elections—proceſſions—Newgate in flames, and the laſt ſcene concluding with a view of *Graham's celeſtial bed!* Well, ſir, it was offered to the managers of both houſes, and rejected. I then ſent to the ſummer theatre, but the little king of the Haymarket aſſuming an arch look, told me I beat his *Genius of Nonſenſe* all hollow; that his piece was ſtudied nonſenſe, but mine was really too good, too *natural*, for the ſtage. In ſhort, ſir, not a ſingle manager would even give me a chance of having my piece damned. Now that would have been ſome conſolation. I ſhould, at leaſt, have been abuſed by name in the news-papers, known behind the ſcenes, and pointed at as the author of the laſt new piece that was knocked up; then I might have railed at *party*, and the bad taſte of the town, till I was hoarſe, that would have been ſomething, you know.

But I will trouble you no longer, Mr. Editor, with an enumeration of my diſappointments; I hope they will be at an end, by your accepting the offer I now make you of writing for you occaſionally; and therefore beg you will uſher me into public notice, by allowing me to commence your correſpondent. I am, Sir,

Yours, &c.

WILLIAM WOU'D BE.

P. S. I have half a mind to buy a *gig*—you know they are quite *the thing* now. Would you adviſe me to it? I think if one could ſtrike upon ſomething peculiar, for inſtance, a *black* gig, with *white* wheels, it might make one *noticed!*

LECTURES ON MODERN HISTORY.

LECTURE X.

(Continued from our Magazine for September, page 408.)

THE tranſactions of nations ſunk in barbariſm, and abandoned to all vices that diſgrace humanity, deſerve not a long and painful attention, for little information, and leſs inſtruction is to be derived from them. But as it is the duty of a Lecturer on univerſal hiſtory, to leave no chaſm in his comprehenſive plan, all he can do is, to draw within a narrow compaſs the moſt barren and unintereſting ſcenes.

The Greek empire, therefore, will require only a ſlight review of a rapid ſucceſſion of ſovereigns, from the death of the Empreſs Irene, in 802 *(See our Magazine for January laſt, page 12)* to that of the Emperor Conſtantine XII. ſurnamed Ducas, in the year 1067, which comes as near as poſſible to the acceſſion of William I. to the throne of England; an epocha to which we ſhall bring down the hiſtory of all nations, to make it correſpond with our own, in the order of time.

NICEPHORUS, a patrician, by whoſe intereſt Irene was depoſed, was elected her ſucceſſor. Being of a violent temper, his paſſions made him tyrannical to his ſubjects, and unſucceſsful againſt his enemies. He was defeated by the Saracens, and by the Bulgarians, who ſlew him, and many of his nobles, in 811. Saturacius his ſon ſucceeded him, but in the ſhort ſpace of two months, he was depoſed by Michael Curopalates, who had married his ſiſter, and Michael being unſucceſsful againſt the enemies of the empire, was obliged to ſhelter himſelf from the fury of the people, in a monaſtery. Leo, an Armenian, was raiſed to the throne for his valour, Conſtantinople, the ſeat of government, being then beſieged by the Saracens, who took Adrianople. Leo was more intent upon the deſtruction of the family of Michael than upon repelling the Saracens; and having ſeized the ſons of the depoſed emperor a day or two before Chriſtmas 820, he gave orders that they ſhould be burnt after the holidays; but their friends prevented this cataſtrophe, by aſſaſſinating Leo in the temple on Chriſtmas day. Michael II ſurnamed the Stammerer, was proclaimed and crowned the ſame day. Having ſhut up the ſons of Leo in a monaſtery, and ordered them to be caſtrated, according to the barbarous cuſtom of thoſe times, to prevent their having any iſſue; he ſoon embroiled the empire by his imbecility, and his religious phrenzy. At firſt, he favoured the adoration of images, then he deſtroyed them, and turned a cruel perſecutor of thoſe who worſhipped them; and finally, he wanted to introduce the Jewiſh religion, and the celebration of its rites and ceremonies, publicly, in all the churches of Conſtantinople. He died in 829, and Theophilus his ſon ſucceeded him, the only meritorious act of whoſe reign was, his putting to death the murderers of the Emperor Leo. Several cities of Aſia revolted from the empire about the year 836, and in 841, the Saracens gained a complete victory over the emperor, which affected him ſo much that he died of grief the following year. His ſon Michael III. a minor, aſcended the throne under the regency of the Empreſs Theodora his mother, who reſtored the worſhip of images, and perſecuted the ſect of Manicheans, ſeveral thouſands of whom being put to death by her order, the remainder revolted to the Saracens, and from ſubjects, became formidable enemies. As for the young emperor, when he aſſumed the reigns of government, he turned out a moſt execrable tyrant. He put to death his aged tutor Theodictus, and ſhut up his mother and ſiſters in a convent, wherein they died, not without ſuſpicion of violence. In 859, the Saracens invaded the empire with 30,000 men, and defeated the emperor at the head of 40,000. Bardus the emperor's uncle was now proclaimed Cæſar by the people, on account of his great wiſdom, having founded public ſchools, and patronized learning which rendered him ſo popular, that the emperor reſolved to deſtroy this powerful rival. Accordingly, he perſuaded Bardus to accompany him on an expedition againſt the Saracens, to the Iſle of Crete, where he cauſed him to be ſlain by Baſilius his general, whom he aſſociated the ſame day as Coadjutor; but repenting ſoon after, he formed a plot for taking off Baſilius, who being informed of his deſign, ſlew him in his tent, and was immediately proclaimed ſole emperor by the army, September 24th, 867. Baſilius was a Macedonian; the firſt act of his reign does him honour, he obliged the paraſites of the late emperor to refund to the public treaſury one half of the ſums he had laviſhed upon them. He gave the title of Cæſar to his ſons Conſtantine, Leo, and Alexander. By his valour he defeated the Saracens, and reſtored the loſt reputation of the Grecian empire. The Venetians courted his alliance, and ſent him a preſent of a ſet of church bells, the firſt that were ſeen in that part of Europe. His eldeſt ſon dying, he aſſociated his ſecond ſon Leo in the empire, and made himſelf more reſpected in the eyes of the other ſtates of

ope than any prince who had governed he Eaſtern empire for near a century efore. The laſt act of his life, how-ver, demonſtrates the ſavage brutality hich lurked at his heart. As he was aking the diverſion of hunting, a ſtag iſmounted him, having entangled his orns in the emperor's belt, in this ondition the furious beaſt dragged im a conſiderable way, when one of is guards, at the hazard of his own fe, ſaved the emperor by cutting the elt with his ſword. And what was is reward! he was put to death for aving drawn his weapon upon the em-eror, or rather the tyrant, who being ery much hurt by the ſtag, did not ng ſurvive the cruel fate of his de-verer.

Leo VI. ſurnamed the Philoſopher, his father's death became ſole em-ror in 867, and ſoon changed the ce of public affairs; to uſe the ele-nt language of the Abbé Millot, he compoſed ſermons while the enemy ere ravaging his dominions, and aking conqueſts." An aſſaſſin at-mpted his life, by knocking him wn as he was going to church on hitſunday, in 891, but he recovered, d lived to the year 910.

Conſtantine IX. ſurnamed *Porphyro-etes*, was but ſeven years of age en his father died, who appointed his cle Alexander his guardian and re-nt of the empire. Alexander died in , and the guardianſhip of the young peror devolved to the Patriarch of nſtantinople; but the Empreſs Zoe mother was appointed regent, under oſe adminiſtration the Saracens were eated by the Imperial troops, and nſtantinople was defended by the our of its inhabitants againſt the garians, who laid ſiege to it. At een years of age, the emperor took government into his own hands, rried Helena the daughter of Ro-nus, commander in chief of his ar-s, and aſſociated him in the empire, ing him to be proclaimed by the of Romanus I. Zoe was now ba-ed from court, and ſoon after con-d in a convent, by the intrigues of anus; who availed himſelf of his dignity, to the great mortification onſtantine, cauſing his own wife to rowned empreſs, and his eldeſt ſon eror, as coadjutor with him. He wiſe ordered the title of Cæſar to be conferred on his other ſons Stephen and Conſtantine. A confuſion of events takes place from theſe domeſtic incidents, which render the tranſactions of this reign very obſcure. We are told that Romanus I. was depoſed by his ſon Stephen, after a reign of twenty-ſix years, and ſhut up in a monaſtery, where he died in 948. That Conſtan-tine ſeized all his ſons, baniſhed them to Samo-thracia, and reigned ſole em-peror, greatly encouraging learned men, and cultivating the liberal ſciences. His eldeſt ſon was named Romanus (probably in compliment to the general when he ſtood ſo high in favour) this prince impatient to reign, attempted to poiſon his father, but part of the dead-ly draught being ſpilt upon the floor, it did not produce any immediate effect, but it threw him into a decline, of which he died, in the year 959, after a reign of 47 years.

Romanus II. his ſon, from a parri-cide became a tyrant to his ſubjects, and rendered himſelf ſo odious, that his two ſons were puniſhed for their fa-ther's crimes, being ſet aſide upon his death, which happened in 963.

NICEPHORUS PHOCAS was raiſed to the Imperial throne by the army, having bravely defended the empire from the Saracens. He married the widow of the late emperor, to ſtrengthen his intereſt, and the three firſt years of his reign were diſtinguiſhed by ſignal victories over the Saracens. But he tarniſhed his military glory by extreme avarice and cruelty at home. He ſhame-fully violated the law of nations, by putting to death the ambaſſador of Otho I. Emperor of Germany, who came to Conſtantinople by his own ap-pointment to demand the Princeſs The-ophania his daughter in marriage for Prince Otho the German emperor's ſon. Otho I. having defeated the troops of Nicephorus, made a cruel retaliation for the murder of his ambaſſador; he cauſ-ed the noſes of his priſoners to be cut off, and ſent them home unranſomed in this condition. A general inſurrec-tion followed this horrid ſpectacle at Conſtantinople; the inhabitants pre-vailed on the empreſs to put herſelf at the head of the inſurgents, and the em-peror was ſtabbed in his bed by John Zimiſces, an officer of the guards, in 970.

The ſucceſsful aſſaſſin ſeized the throne, and unmindful of the empreſs,

who expected to have had the ſupreme authority, and to have made him ſubſervient to her ambition, he condemned her to the ſolitude of a convent. In order to attone for the baſe conduct of Nicephorus to Otho I. he ſent the Princeſs Theophania, the daughter of Nicephorus, with a ſplendid retinue to Germany, and ſoon after her arrival at the German court, ſhe was publicly married to Prince Otho; this politic and equitable proceeding procured him the friendſhip of the Emperor of Germany. Zimiſces afterwards ſhewed himſelf worthy of a throne by his valour in the field, and his attempts to reform many internal abuſes; but unfortunately his court was too corrupt to ſubmit quietly to any retrenchment of its luxuries. The office of Great Chamberlain was held by an eunuch, who had been guilty of dreadful extortions, and this man being informed that the emperor was determined to ſeize upon the ill-gotten treaſures of the eunuchs, and to diſtribute them amongſt his victorious troops, who had defeated the Ruſſians, poiſoned him in the year 976.

Baſilius II. and Conſtantine X. ſons of Romanus II. were proclaimed joint emperors, and a ſtate of anarchy enſued: for the army in the eaſtern part of the empire proclaimed their general Bardas *Silenes*, and another body of the Imperial forces, ſet up Bardas *Phocas*, who drove his competitor out of Aſia, and he was no more heard of; but Phocas laid ſiege to Conſtantinople, and claimed the throne in right of his election by the army. The Emperor Baſilius defended the city, and was releaſed from his apprehenſions of a formidable rival by the ſudden death of Phocas. As for Conſtantine, his coadjutor, he led an effeminate life, while Baſilius, at the head of an army of veterans, defeated the Bulgarians, and took 15,000 priſoners: with ſavage cruelty he cauſed the eyes of all, except every hundredth man, to be put out, and he left them but one eye, to enable them to conduct their wretched countrymen home: this horrid event happened in the year 1014. The following year, he ſecured all parts of the empire from the invaſions of the Saracens; and in 1017, he conquered Bulgaria. In 1022, he reduced Iberia; and in 1025, he died with the reputation of a great warrior, after a reign of fifty years. Conſtantine reigned after him three years alone, and being freed from reſtraint, added cruelty to his accuſtomed vices of indolence and debauchery. Zoe his daughter had married Romanus Argirus, who upon the death of her father was proclaimed emperor by the title of Romanus III. During his ſhort reign, the Normans took Apulia from him. In the mean time, the empreſs conceived a violent paſſion for Michael *Paphlagonia*, and in order to raiſe her lover to the throne, ſhe poiſoned her huſband, which not taking effect directly, ſhe ſtifled him in his bed, and by a bribe of 56,000 ſurmounted the objections of the patriarch of Conſtantinople, who publicly ſolemnized the marriage between her and Michael, in the year 103[illegible]. The new emperor took the title of Michael IV. he reigned ſeven years without ſatisfaction to himſelf, or advantage to his ſubjects, remorſe for the ſhare he had in Zoe's gilt, brought on diſeaſes which made him weary of empire, and before his death, he took the monaſtic habit. The ambitious Zoe then gave her hand to another Michael, the ſon of a ſhip-caulker of Calphates, and nephew by his mother's ſide to the laſt emperor; ſhe imagined the man, raiſed from ſo mean a ſituation to the throne, would be only the miniſter of her will; but ſhe was miſtaken. Michael V. jealous of his authority and thinking himſelf ſecure of the people, after he had defeated the Bohemians, baniſhed her to a diſtant iſland. However, ſuch was the attachment of theſe barbarians to this infamous woman, that they found means to recall her and her ſiſter Theodora, and making the latter coadjutor with her, they depoſed and put out the eyes of the unfortunate Michael V. and ſent him to a monaſtery in 1041. The two ſiſters reigned jointly for one year, when Zoe incredible as it muſt appear, diſpoſed of herſelf and the throne a fourth time to Conſtantine Monomachus, whom ſhe cauſed to be crowned emperor by the title of Conſtantine XI. It is ſaid that being now far advanced in years ſhe allowed him to keep a young concubine; be this as it may, it is certain that his neglect of her for his miſtreſs ſo provoked her, that ſhe and her ſiſter ſet upon Conſtantine as he was walking in a religious proceſſion,

ade ſuch complaints of him, that the fatuated populace would have torn m to pieces, if the nominal Empreſs heodora had not interpoſed. By ob-ing the frontier provinces of the em-re to defray the expences of their de-nce, he made them indifferent who s their maſter, and an eaſy prey to e Saracens. The turbulent Empreſs e, and Conſtantine XI. both died in 54, and Theodora reſumed the reins government, having baniſhed Nice-orus, whom Conſtantine had nomi-ed his ſucceſſor. Theodora died in 56, and Michael VI. was raiſed to purple by the faction of the eu-chs of the palace. Incapable of ring the weight of the crown, this dow of an emperor, after a reign of ven months, reſigned his authority o the hands of the ſenate and the y.

ISAAC COMNENUS deſcended from illuſtrious family, and beloved by people for his military talents, and ſocial virtues, was freely elected, ſeemed to revive the hopes of a de-ing empire. But we ſhall find in ſequel, that no talents, no abilities, tever, can retrieve the affairs of na-s where the principles of a ſound ſtitution have been long undermin-y rapine, luſt, and murder. There be ſhort intervals during the reigns irtuous princes, but the factions of ous courtiers on one hand, and the city of an uncivilized commonalty he other, will revive thoſe ſcenes of icide, adultery, and furious bi-y, which ſtain the records of hiſ-, and ſo it happened in the Eaſtern k empire. Iſaac Comnenus ſaw neceſſity of reforming the ſtate, but egan with the eccleſiaſtics, whoſe d he incurred by applying part of princely revenues to the exigencies overnment. The monks exclaim-npiety and ſacrilege! and availed ſelves of an illneſs, which ſeized mperor, owing to a fall from his , to perſuade him to abdicate the e; and though the ſenate and the e implored him to return to it, he the monaſtic habit in 1059.

Conſtantine XII. ſurnamed *Ducas*, ſucceeded by the nomination of Iſaac Comnenus. This emperor had an excellent private character; he was humane, equitable, and a patron of learning; but he was too fond of peace, to be the governor of a tottering empire, verging to its diſſolution, and ſurrounded by powerful enemies. About the time that William of Normandy invaded England, the Scythians ravaged Greece, and Jeruſalem was taken by the Turks. In ſhort, Conſtantine abandoned the beſt provinces of the empire with great compoſure, to his enemies: he died in the month of June, 1067.

THE VENETIAN REPUBLIC, founded on the baſis of civil liberty, roſe during the period we have been reviewing, to a degree of ſplendour and opulence by her freedom and commerce, which ſurpaſſed that of any other power in Europe, conſidering the narrow limits of its teritorries. The fleets of this growing ſtate appeared in the ſeas of Italy and Greece, and they penetrated into Syria and Egypt. Land forces proportioned to their marine, protected it from the ambitious views of its neighbours, and the Hungarians who attacked it experienced its ſtrength by their defeat. In fine, Damaſcus being haraſſed by the ravages of the barbarians, and envying the happy government under which the Venetians lived, implored the protection of the Venetian republic, and voluntarily agreed to ſubmit for ever to be one of its provinces; which acceſſion enabled Venice to make a conſpicuous figure, and to hold a reſpectable rank in the hiſtory of Europe.

THE GENOESE emulating the Venetians, trod in their ſteps, and formed an independant republic of leſs conſequence, but at later periods deſerving more notice from its revolutions, and the difficulties it has ſurmounted to maintain its independent ſtate.

In our next Lecture, it will be proper to proceed in the hiſtory of the Northern nations.

(To be continued.)

TO

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

FROM the first appearance of the excellent essays of the Hypochondriack, which I find by a reference, was in the month of November 1777, to the present moment, I have been a constant admirer of that valuable and entertaining periodical paper; and am firmly persuaded it has greatly increased the number of your readers. I have indeed often been tempted to address some loose thoughts upon various subjects, to this anonymous Hypo; but upon recollection, he set out with prohibiting all assistance. But this prohibition cannot be construed to extend to a correspondence with you, Sir, on the same subjects that have employed his masterly pen. Objects are seen in different lights by different writers. He has treated the subject of Drinking in a lively, jocose manner, though an Hypochondriack, in three papers, No. XXX, XXXI, and XXXII. But, it is only towards the close of the last, that he has touched upon Drunkenness as a vice. I am certain, by the liberality of his sentiments, that he does not wish to monopolize any subject, and therefore being in possession of an original letter, exposing some of the bad consequences that arise from intoxication, I hope you will give it a place, with a few introductory thoughts, thrown together without order, but seriously intended for the benefit of mankind.

I am, &c.

SOBRIETAS.

London Coffeehouse,
Nov. 11th, 1780.

THE vice of *Drunkenness* seems to be pretty ancient, and has been carefully transmitted from the times of Bacchus down to the present; neither has it been hurt or lessened in the conveyance, but rather seems to have gathered fresh attractions in its passage, both to amuse and destroy its practisers. It is something parallel to Madness, and indeed may be called one species of it, because the circumstance of being stripped of reason, compels men to expose a number of ideas, which although they might once have been in their thoughts while in their proper senses, yet is what they would wish to suppress, and think dangerous to expose in the hours of sobriety.

There requires but little ingenuity to be master of such a vice as this. Thieving, Deceit, and Fraud, has its inconveniencies, because it requires genius caution, skill, and vigilance, in conducting, to avoid the gallows, and a liar meets with universal contempt. But what reproaches can we adapt to the drunkard, whose senses are buried in the ruins of intemperance, and entirely beyond our reach? It is a blow which levels at once both our reputation and constitution; it spoils all dispositions to industry and diligence, and keeps the person who possesses it in poverty and indigence their whole lives and is the foundation of ill health, and every brutish passion.

"*Bacchus* (the proverb tells us) has drowned more men than *Neptune*." I will not decide upon this; but I do think there is any vice that is so thoroughly rooted, or more impudently pursued in the lower ranks of men than *Drunkenness*. If you ask them their reasons or views in it, they tell you, to bury their troubles, and destroy the remembrance of worldly disappointments; and since they cannot obtain contentment in the way Providence has laid down, they are resolved to set up a plan of their own.

But how a man can rest secure under such a stupid and idle excuse for a vice which leads him to destruction, is really beyond all my conjectures; there appears to me in this, such a shameful deficiency of reason and reflection, that I am unable to express my contempt for it; for rather than trust to Providence for succour and relief, they choose to scorn and reject it, and endeavour to divert their calamities by intoxication, which serves no other purpose than to increase and cherish their passions. Indeed we frequently find men of the shining talents and understandings have recourse to the same methods for relief. Their irresolution and want of fortitude against the attacks of disappointment, will not carry them through their troubles, but they recur into the worst and most beastly methods to

niſh it, which at beſt are ineffectual, for the returns of deſpair (to ſay nothing of the diſcredit of it) is ſure to be in a double proportion.

Therefore, when it is conſidered that *Drunkenneſs* not only ſubjects us to the deteſtation and contempt of men of ſenſe and ſobriety, but alſo to the danger of being frequently robbed, and ſometimes to the loſs of our lives, I think it is a ſufficient inducement to avoid ſo infamous a practice.

We are indebted, every day we live, to Providence for our lives, but more particularly in the inſtance of *Drunkenneſs*; when we utterly loſe the ability to preſerve either our property or lives; and by frequently abandoning ourſelves to this vice, we treſpaſs too much on the mercy and forbearance of our kind Creator and Protector.

Conſidering the abundance of amuſements ſo much complained of, it is hard to account for the ſtupidity of ſome men in ſinking into this vice, who will leave a number of ſolid pleaſures, of which they can every day taſte in their full ſenſes, merely to act the beaſt among ſcurvy company, to contract the inconveniences of a decayed conſtitution, and totally ſpoil themſelves for the duties of life. All the drunkard's former virtues and qualifications are waſhed away in torrents of liquor, and he is left an object no otherwiſe diſtinguiſhed from a beaſt, than by his form erect, the nonſenſe he utters, and the violence and extravagance of his paſſions. There is a certain medium of amuſements for the mind, which it is allowed to purſue and encourage without tranſgreſſion. There is but little merit in a perpetnal ſolitude, but it is as certain there is much leſs in a life of drinking and diſſipation.

The following letter was written to me by a gentleman who was quite a ſtranger to this habit, and who happily reſolved to conſider it as a dangerous companion, with whom he would never truſt himſelf a ſecond time.

" Dear Sir,

" I Think it is perfectly idle to argue or exclaim againſt the prevalent vice of *Drunkenneſs*, becauſe beſides the pleaſure a man thinks he finds in the gratification of a corrupted habit, the followers of it chooſe to make the diſtreſſes of life a plea for ſoftening them by liquor, by which they have modelled it into a vice that is uſeful and neceſſary. However, I will not here enumerate the wretched effects it produces, or the wretched degradation of our ſpecies in ſome fits of drunkenneſs, but ſay ſomething about myſelf in the ſame ſituation. I am above fifty, of a very ſingular and temperate diſpoſition, mingled with a good deal of gravity, which, however, is no prevention to fits of jollity, mirth, and good humour, when I have a mind to relax from reflection and ſtudy; for I can enjoy all theſe without the help of wine, and probably in a much more perfect degree, becauſe the ſenſes are left unpolluted and better at liberty to reliſh them; however, I have the ſingularity to have been bred up in great temperance and a thorough deteſtation of drinking in particular and had therefore continued in a ſtate of indifference as to that article, till laſt night, when I was not only inviegled to get out of my depth as to my quantity of liquor, but an arch-wag in our company hearing me boaſt of my abſtinence muſt needs play me a trick, and infuſe a double portion of ſpirits in our punch, which did my buſineſs, and overturned my ſenſes: from that time, I had no further remembrance of enjoyment of my friends, nor had any converſation with them; all my faculties which before were agreeably employed and amuſed in liſtening or converſing, were now vaniſhed and deſtroyed, and my ſenſes totally lopped off.

" The brutalities and extravagancies I committed in this trim, I am unable to deſcribe, and ſhould be probably ſhocked to know; I can only ſay that the reflection and apprehenſion (now I am in my ſenſes) of having behaved before men of ſenſe like a *beaſt* and a *fool*, is really intolerable. I remember very little of what paſſed, although there are ſeveral circumſtances which ſeem uppermoſt in my thoughts, which I am ſince told were true enough. I went up to a clergyman who was talking very eloquently on the beauties of morality and religion, and although I had never ſeen him before, yet, becauſe his converſation was diſguſting, I took him a box on the ear, plucked off his wig and flung it in the fire, with a few other enormities of the like nature. The gentleman was meek enough to conſider me as a madman, and therefore excuſed me. I then rambled to

another box, in which was a gentleman dreſſed in the higheſt taſte and elegance; he was alſo engaged in a topick of converſation which I choſe to contradict, and this I did in ſuch haſte and fury, that, being ſuddenly ſeiſed with a fit of the hickups from my liquor, I diſcharged the contents of my ſtomach into his boſom, beſides ſpoiling his brocaded waiſtcoat. This gentleman, not having ſo much patience, as the clergyman, gave me a ſound beating, that I am ſtiff with his blows to this hour. I am alſo told for my further comfort, that never was any behaviour more completely reverſed than mine; for thoſe gentlemen in my own company who moſt deſerved civility and eſteem, and to whom I was moſt complaiſant before, were the greateſt objects of my fury and violence then. In ſhort, my behaviour in that condition was ſuch a compound of impertinence, ſtupidity, folly, and noiſe, that to avoid the diſgrace, and contempt ſuch a beaſtly and ſtupid vice excites, it is my firm reſolution never to get *Drunk* again."

"N. B. I omitted to mention that I was ſtripped, robbed, and rolled in the kennel, before I got home."

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

SELF-LOVE.

A DIALOGUE BETWEEN TWO LADIES.

AMELIA.

HOW happens it, my dear Silvia, that you chooſe to walk in the park this morning? I never found you took any pleaſure in coming here, but when it was full of the great world of both ſexes; the one to admire, and the other to envy your perfections.

SILVIA.

There is a time for all things, Amelia; there is one in which we love company, and another in which ſolitude is moſt agreeable. It is in this laſt I find myſelf this morning, and that made me deſire you to be a partaker with me in it.

AMELIA.

This extraordinary turn of temper, beſpeaks ſome new emotion. I imagine there is ſomething in your heart, which you are not well able to comprehend the meaning of yourſelf, yet are afraid ſhould be diſcovered by the world.

SILVIA.

I come not hither to diſguiſe any thing to you; I confeſs myſelf diſturbed with the moſt uneaſy of all paſſions. Would you believe it, dear Amelia, I am jealous!

AMELIA.

Though jealouſy be never ſo much complained of, by thoſe who feel it, and condemned by thoſe who do not; I cannot avoid being pleaſed to hear you are under it's power; becauſe when you own jealouſy, you cannot deny but you are ſenſible of love; and I have wiſhed for nothing more than to ſee you touched with it for a worthy object.

SILVIA.

Alas! my dear Amelia, your wiſhes are not yet ſatisfied. It is true that I am jealous, but I am perfectly free from any impreſſion of love; nor do I believe I am of a diſpoſition ever to feel it.

AMELIA.

How is it poſſible you can have jealouſy without love?

SILVIA.

Nothing, in my opinion, more eaſy to be accounted for. I am jealous of thoſe extraordinary aſſiduities Bellmour pays to Maria: I cannot endure he ſhould quit my converſation to follow her; yet ſpite of the uneaſineſs his behaviour cauſes in me, I neither love him, nor ever ſhall.

AMELIA.

I cannot recover myſelf from the aſtoniſhment you put me in. Till now I always thought, that to be diſquieted at a worthy man's attachment to another, was only the conſequence of having too great a tenderneſs for him one's ſelf.

SILVIA.

This is a common error, but a great one; and I can eaſily make it appear Self-love, my dear friend, is ſufficient to excite jealouſy, without the leaſt regard for the perſon whoſe paſſion for another gives us pain.

AMELIA.

But, Silvia, if it were only ſelf-love you would be jealous of Maria, and

not of Bellmour; for the actions of a perſon we love not, are altogether indifferent to us.

SILVIA.

Me jealous of Maria! No! I am incapable of ſuch a weakneſs. She is handſome, ſhe has wit, I know, and I am ready to do her juſtice; but this ſelf-love, which forces me to be uneaſy, that Bellmour prefers her to me, makes me alſo believe that I am not leſs handſome, nor leſs witty than ſhe. I do not, therefore, look on her as a rival in love, but in merit; and I am only provoked at the partiality of Bellmour, in teſtifying admiration for her, and only reſpect for me; when I am very much deceived indeed, if I do not deſerve at leaſt to be put on an equality with her.

AMELIA.

Yet, dear Silvia, this is nothing but prizing ourſelves too much, and others too little. An emotion, which I have always conſidered as a vice, and ſtrove to correct even in its moſt diſtant approaches; but I never could have thought it would have gained a place among the paſſions, and been capable of giving us jealouſy and inquietude for objects indifferent to us.

SILVIA.

Ah charming Amelia! how little room do you allow for a ſentiment, which I conceive is without bounds. I confeſs that ſelf-love is a tenaciouſneſs of our own merits, and that it makes us deſire to be beloved above all others; yet were we wholly without it, we ſhould be languid, ſtupid creatures. 'Tis that which regulates all our actions; by that we love, we hate, we give, we refuſe, we take revenge, or pardon, according to the dictates of that ſupreme ruler of the mind; for be aſſured, that whatever we think, or ſay, or do, ſelf-love is the directing motive.

AMELIA.

What, becauſe I am attached to you by the moſt tender ties of friendſhip, is it only becauſe I love myſelf?

SILVIA.

Moſt certainly, for if you found not ſomething agreeable to yourſelf, in my converſation, you would ſhun it. 'Tis the ſame thing with me in regard to you; was your behaviour rude, unpolite, or your humour inſincere, I ſhould not be your friend: No, no, in our purſuits we aim only to gratify ſelf-love. Men have even a greater ſhare of it than women; for when they pretend the moſt diſintereſted paſſion, can they prove, that it is for an object that is not pleaſing to themſelves: nay, ſo far are they ſometimes tranſported by ſelf-love, that they fly from one beauty to another, endeavouring to be approved by all the ſex in general, and to appear amiable at all times, in all places, and in all companies.

AMELIA.

But, by this doctrine, you deſtroy every noble paſſion of the ſoul; ſympathy, and that ſecret impulſe by which we ſee two hearts united, is no more than a chimera, gratitude is entirely uſeleſs, obligations but imaginary, and all that we call virtue, only a principle of intereſt, which merits not that name.

SILVIA.

No, Amelia, I do nothing of this you accuſe me of; on the contrary I maintain, that ſelf-love gives birth to the moſt glorious paſſions, cements friendſhip, and makes us do the greateſt actions. Two perſons, who by a conformity of ſentiment and manners, find an inclination for each other, animated by ſelf-love, mutually endeavour to render themſelves more amiable: this it is that brightens all the good qualities we have received from nature, or from art; this makes us burn with a deſire of excelling; to this all the great captains owed their conqueſts, and the orators and poets their fame: is it not ſelf-love which gives us a deſire of emulating and ſurpaſſing? And can it be gratified but by worthy means, by the attainment of glory, by wiſdom, courage, conſtancy, fortitude, gratitude, probity, by rendering every one what belongs to him, and to the divine ſource of all virtues, humble thanks for his mercy in inſtructing us how to love ourſelves rightly?

AMELIA.

I know very well, that in ſuch actions, as regard our fame, or religion, ſelf-love muſt be allowed a part. But ſuppoſe I could do my friend a ſignal ſervice, and that none but ourſelves were to be made acquainted with it; do I act in this manner merely through ſelf-love?

SILVIA.

Doubtleſs. For though it be a ſecret to the whole world, it is not ſo to yourſelf; and you feel an inward pleaſure,

mixed with a pride, for having had it in your power to do so good an action. And what else can you term these emotions but self-love?

AMELIA.

According to you then, the person whom I serve owes me no obligation, since what I did was an obligation to myself.

SILVIA.

The pleasure we have in bestowing, hinders not that of the receiver: has not this friend the same self-love as we have? And ought he not to be grateful for the satisfaction that passion feels, through our means? Self-love is the very opposite of ingratitude, and compells us to acknowledge every thing that gives us pleasure.

AMELIA.

Since you are resolved to take the part of self-love, and maintain your argument with such an infinity of wit; permit me to ask you a few more questions, and vouchsafe to answer them with your former complaisance. I can pardon you, young, beautiful, and full of vicacity as you are, to have a little self-love; but how will it agree with a person who is deformed and old?

SILVIA.

Those have the most occasion for it. Self-love repairs the wrongs we sustain from time, or nature; by making us doubly assiduous in attaining those qualities which we cannot be deprived of but by death: without the aids of youth and beauty, we can be wise, knowing, generous, liberal, and affable, and feed this passion, in us, by attracting the esteem of the whole world.

AMELIA.

But yet we see numbers of people who do nothing of this, yet I do not suppose they are exempt from self-love.

SILVIA.

It must be confessed there are some persons who wear no more than the form of humanity; and such you mean. Reason is the parent of self-love, and where you find not the one, you vainly search for the other.

AMELIA.

I must believe than that self-love is the source of all virtue.

SILVIA.

You ought to do so, my dear Amelia; for I am certain you can find no argument against it.

AMELIA.

Yes, I have heard that reason is entirely blinded by this passion, and by that alone we are kept from the true knowledge of ourselves and frailties.

SILVIA.

Those defects which spring merely from the weakness of human nature, self-love forgives, because they are unavoidable; but is never blind to propensities which may in time become vices.

AMELIA.

But how will this self-love submit to the reproofs a person of the best conduct may at some times deserve? There are none who pass their whole lives without some unguarded moments; and I have observed that persons too fond of themselves, can ill endure that what they know is a fault, should be taken notice of by another.

SILVIA.

That disposition which is not ready to stand corrected for a real error, is rather pride than self-love. I confess however, that there is something difficult in this distinction; but it is according to the character of the person who reproves us, and the time, and place when it is given, that self-love yields, or rebels. If a person in whom I put no confidence, nor has the least authority over my actions, pretends to reprehend me, it shocks my principle of self-love; or if it be done before company, or at a time when the warmth of any desire or expectation hurries my spirits, it will have the same effect. But if the correction is given by a friend, and I know proceeds from a desire of perfecting me; self-love obliges me to own it an obligation, and only fills me with shame, that I was not the first that perceived my own defect. But I will give you an example, which happened very lately to me. You know Belinda; she has much beauty, and good-nature, but is too often too easily provoked to anger; the least trifle is sufficient to put her into a fury, which she was accustomed to put a stop to, whatever company was in: and so vehement was she in this passion, that all her features were distorted, and she scarce to be known for the same woman.

As I was pleased with her correction, I was extremely troubled at

giving way to emotions ſo pernicious; but as I was not free enough with her to remind her of this error, I choſe rather to ſuffer her to continue in it, than by reproving run the hazard of looſing her eſteem. But our acquaintance growing more intimate, it happened one day when we were alone together, the diſcourſe turned on a matter which might bear diſpute, and my opinion of it being quite oppoſite to her's, and all reaſons ineffectual to change it, ſhe fell into ſo violent a rage, that I think I never beheld any thing beyond it. I preſently bethought me of a ſtratagem to awake ſelf-love in her; and while ſhe was in a flame, fetched a looking-glaſs, and held it before her, without ſpeaking a word. She preſently caſt her eyes on it, and with an extreme ſurpriſe, beheld the condition ſhe had put herſelf into.

To ſee that delicate complexion enflamed, full of red ſpots, and ſwelled veins: thoſe fine eyes deprived of all their ſweetneſs, and the whole turn of her face the very reverſe of what ſhe had ever before beheld it, rendered her calm in a moment; and perceiving that her beauty returned as ſhe grew tranquil, ſhe was ſenſible of what had cauſed the alteration; and taking the looking-glaſs out of my hand, ſhe ſet it down, and embraced me with a ſmile, ſaying to me at the ſame time, I have reaped the benefit of your leſſon; forgive, and I beg you continue to me your friendſhip.

Since that day ſhe has ſo well corrected her paſſions, that I believe there cannot be a more mild and reaſonable woman found.

You ſee, therefore, my dear Amelia, how neceſſary that deſire of pleaſing, which is called ſelf-love, is, not only to make us know our faults, but alſo to endeavour at amendment of them.

AMELIA.

You have ſeduced me by the fineneſs of your wit; and I confeſs myſelf half perſuaded in favour of this ſelf-love: but I tremble for the conſequence of your's, if Belmour ſhould always prefer Maria to you?

G.

PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

CONCLUSION *of the Proceedings of the* SIXTH *and laſt Seſſion of the* FOURTEENTH *Parliament of* Great Britain.

(Continued from our laſt Magazine, page 422.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tueſday, June 20.

IN a Committee of the whole Houſe upon the ſundry petitions of many of his majeſty's Proteſtant ſubjects, praying a repeal of the act of the 18th of his majeſty's reign, granting certain privileges to his Roman Catholic ſubjects, *Lord Beauchamp* gave it as his opinion, that the aſſertions contained in the petitions were founded upon a miſconception of the ſaid act; on this ground, he declared it unneceſſary to repeal the act, but in order to quiet the minds of the Proteſtants, he moved the following reſolutions:

1. That the act of the 18th of his preſent majeſty does not alter the ſtatutes of the 10th and 12th of William and Mary againſt Popery.

2. That it does not tolerate the exerciſe of the Roman Catholic religion.

3. That no eccleſiaſtical or ſpiritual juriſdiction is thereby given to the Pope, or the See of Rome.

4. That no licence is thereby granted to Roman Catholics to keep ſchools, or teach youth.

5. That all endeavours to diſquiet the minds of the people, by ſuggeſting that the ſaid act is incompatible with the ſafety of the Church of England, and irreconcilable to the principles of the Proteſtant religion, have a manifeſt tendency to diſturb the public peace, to bring diſhonour upon the national character, and diſcredit on the Proteſtants in foreign countries.

A very unintereſting debate took place, without entering into the true merits of the queſtion, and no attention was given to a motion for hearing evidence at the bar, in ſupport of the allegations in the Proteſtant petitions. Lord North and his friends were not more anxious to get rid of this buſineſs than Mr. Fox and Mr. Burke, ſo that it ended with paſſing and reporting to the Houſe, the above inconcluſive reſolutions of Lord Beauchamp.

Wedneſday, June 21.

The bill for eſtabliſhing a commiſſion for inſpecting, ſtating, and ſettling the national accounts being reported, objections were again ſtated to Sir Guy Carleton as one of the Commiſſioners; but upon a diviſion, there were 50 Ayes againſt 17 Noes, and the next day

day the bill was read the third time, and paſſed, but not without another diviſion, in which there were 34 Ayes to 15 Noes.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Wedneſday, June 21.

THE Lord Chancellor read his majeſty's anſwer to their addreſs, which was as follows: "My lords, I thank you heartily for this addreſs, ſo full of duty to me, and of zeal for your country. Your abhorrence of the late rebellious inſurrections, and your unanimous approbation of the meaſures taken to ſuppreſs them, muſt have the moſt ſalutary effects. Nothing can give me greater ſatisfaction than the confidence you repoſe in me. It ſhall be juſtified by the whole tenor of my reign."

The Duke of Grafton now very juſtly obſerved, that the conſideration of the act which had occaſioned ſo much diſturbance, ſhould have commenced in that Houſe, as it was a matter which concerned the religion of the ſtate, and they could have the advice and aſſiſtance of the biſhops, whom he called upon, to know if they had been convened by the miniſtry, to give their opinions, either before or ſince the riots: without ſome good reaſon aſſigned; he declared his intention, not to wait for any meaſures taking by the other Houſe, but to move an early day for debating the repeal of the offenſive act.

The Biſhop of Peterborough reminded the Houſe, that when the act was before them, he had ſtated his opinion of the miſunderſtandings and inconveniencies that would follow from not inſerting a clauſe to prevent the Roman Catholics making proſelytes, and ſeducing the children of Proteſtants to be educated in their faith. To his knowledge, they had offered money to indigent parents, to allow them to educate their children. Another objection he had to the act, was, the allowing Roman Catholics to purchaſe lands, and to bequeath them to any of their children they think proper, which might produce injuſtice and cruelty: for if the eldeſt ſon of a Roman Catholic became a Proteſtant in the lifetime of his father, he would diſinherit him, to leave his eſtate to the next ſon, being a Roman Catholic.

The Biſhops of Landaff and *Rocheſter* ſpoke againſt the repeal of the act, and wiſhed as the petitions of the Proteſtants were preſented to the other Houſe, their lordſhips would wait for the bill, which he underſtood was carrying on there to amend the act, by prohibiting the Roman Catholics teaching Proteſtant children. The Duke of Grafton aſſented, and the converſation cloſed. The Houſe had been ſummoned at the requeſt of *The Duke of Richmond*, who now moved the following reſolution: "That it is the opinion of this Houſe, that the letter of the 13th of June, from Lord Amherſt to Colonel Twiſleton, then commanding an armed force in the city, in which he orders him to diſarm the citizens, who had armed themſelves for the defence of their lives and properties, and to detain their arms, contains a command or order which invades the property of the ſaid citizens, and violates one of their moſt ſacred rights, that of bearing arms for their defence, declared to be ſo, by the ſtatute of the 1ſt of William and Mary."

This ſtrange motion did not deſerve a moment's debate, as Lord Amherſt had before given a ſatisfactory explanation, and demonſtrated, that it was not meant to diſarm citizens of character, but only the riotous mob, and that at the requeſt of the city magiſtrates. However, *The Lord Chancellor*, *Lord Mansfield* *Lord Stormont*, and *Lord Townſhend*, juſtified the conduct of Lord Amherſt, and the motion was rejected.

Friday, June 23.

The Duke of Richmond moved, that the Houſe ſhould be ſummoned for Monday, and alſo that ſeveral witneſſes named in the motion ſhould be ordered to attend on that day, who could prove to the Houſe, that the Ruſſian officer, who had been taken into cuſtody, and was afterwards diſcharged by an order from one of the Secretaries of State, was actually concerned in the riots, and apprehended in the fact of pulling down part of the Sardinian ambaſſador's chapel. After a ſhort debate, in which it appeared by the teſtimony of Lord Loughborough, that the Ruſſian officer was not charged with any offence, and that he got into the chapel by accident, as one of the ſpectators of the riot, and a further corroboration of this circumſtance by Lord Stormont, the motion was rejected, though the duke declared, that Mr. Giffard, a juſtice of the peace, was then at the bar read to prove, that the Ruſſian officer had been charged before him with being actually concerned in the riot.

The ſame day in the HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Mr. Cooke*'s bill for preventing honorary freemen, and freemen made for the occaſion, voting for members at the next general election, was thrown out.

Mr. Pulteney moved an addreſs to his majeſty, "That he would be pleaſed to order the proper officers to lay before the House all the evidence given before the Privy Council relative to the conduct of all perſons concerned either in creating or ſuppreſſing the late riots." This motion was calculated to bring the Lord-Mayor's conduct before the Houſe. But *Sir George* and others objected to it, as it might tend to predetermine criminal charges which were ſpeedily to be tried in the proper court of judicature. An immediate adjournment was moved and carried, in order to get rid of the motion.

Tueſday, June 27.

Mr. David Hartley made his long

miſed motion, for leave to bring in a bill to empower his majeſty to negociate and conclude a peace with America. The principle of the propoſed bill was a ceſſation of hoſtilities, by a truce of ten years, and the eſtabliſhment of a friendly and commercial intercourſe, the better to effect a peace.

Mr. Fox, *General Conway*, *Mr. Burke*, and *Sir George Savile*, ſupported the motion, and endeavoured to prove the abſolute neceſſity of offering the Americans ſome conditions of peace at this time, and they admoniſhed the miniſtry not to be elated by any temporary ſucceſſes.

Lord North, and *Lord George Germaine*, ſtrongly oppoſed the motion, inſiſting that the Americans have been offered ſuch terms as are conſiſtent with the honour of Great Britain, which they have rejected, and that powers ſufficient are veſted in the Commander in Chief in America, to make peace with the Americans whenever they return to their allegiance, an event they ſeemed to think at no great diſtance.

Upon a diviſion, the motion was rejected by 93 votes againſt 43.

Sir George Savile then moved the following reſolution: "That the war with America is unconſtitutional, expenſive, and ruinous," which was hardly noticed when the queſtion was called for, and the motion was rejected upon a diviſion, by 105 votes againſt 54.

Mr. Alderman Sawbridge concluded the buſineſs of the day by two propoſitions ſimilar to the Duke of Richmond's motion in the other Houſe, reſpecting Lord Amherſt's letter to Colonel Twiſleton, upon which a member moved the previous queſtion, that the queſtion be not now put, and it was carried by a great majority.

Thurſday, June 29.

Sir George Savile's bill to ſecure the Proteſtant religion in Great Britain from any encroachments of Popery, by more effectually reſtraining perſons profeſſing the Romiſh religion, from teaching or taking upon themſelves the education or government of the children of Proteſtants, was reported from the committee with amendments, which were agreed to by the Houſe, and the bill was read the third time, paſſed, and ſent to the Lords.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Friday, June 30.

In a committee on the bill for altering the duties on the importation of Flanders lace, *Earl Temple* ſtrongly oppoſed it, and brought witneſſes to the bar, who being examined, informed the committee, that no leſs than 300,000 perſons employed in the manufacture of Britiſh thread lace would be entirely ruined, if the alteration of the duties propoſed by the bill ſhould take place. His lordſhip, in an excellent ſpeech upon the occaſion, expoſed the ſhameful timidity, and wretched policy of adminiſtration, in attempting to lower the duty, and encourage the importation of Flanders lace, to the prejudice of the Britiſh lace manufacturers, at the requiſition of the ambaſſador of the Empreſs Dowager of Germany, ſovereign of the Auſtrian Netherlands.

The Duke of Grafton ably ſupported Lord Temple, and deſired the committee would reflect on the dangerous conſequences of reducing ſuch a number of Britiſh manufacturers to poverty, through want of employment.

Lord Stormont undertook the defence of the bill, on a principle of commercial policy, for he ſtated the benefits derived from our lace manufactory to be local, chiefly confined to Buckinghamſhire, and the neighbouring counties; but the commerce we carry on to Flanders, he repreſented as highly advantageous to the nation in general, by the great export of our woollen manufactures, which employed three hundred ſhips yearly, and they returned empty, ſo that we received money for our woollen manufactures. Upon theſe ſuggeſtions, which betrayed the great ignorance of the noble lord on the ſubject of our trade with the Auſtrian Netherlands, the bill paſſed the committee, and after a diviſion, was ordered to be read the third time on the Tueſday following. The numbers were 17 contents againſt 12 noncontents. And on the day propoſed for the third reading, a motion was made and carried to put off the further conſideration of the bill till the next ſeſſion; but the parliament being diſſolved, if the matter is taken up again, it muſt be by a new bill.

Monday, July 3.

The bill to reſtrain the Roman Catholics from teaching Proteſtant children, &c. which ſtood committed for this day, was amply debated, the Houſe having been ſummoned for that purpoſe.

The Archbiſhop of Canterbury profeſſed himſelf a friend to religious toleration, and obſerved, that the moſt reſpectable tenet in the Chriſtian ſyſtem was humanity, and it never could be compatible with that tenet to compel men into modes of worſhip againſt their conſciences and belief.

The Marquis of Rockingham wiſhed to reſtrain Roman Catholics as much as poſſible from educating the children of Proteſtants, but he hoped no infringement of the free exerciſe of their religion, nor any impediment to their building or repairing chapels for public worſhip, would be permitted by this bill or any other.

Earl Ferrers moved an humble addreſs to his majeſty, that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to give directions to the right reverend Bench of Biſhops, enjoining them to order the parochial clergy in every dioceſe, to make

an

an exact enumeration of the Roman Catholics within their diſtricts, and that the ſame be laid before the Houſe, on the firſt day of the next ſeſſion of parliament.

The Biſhop of Bath and Wells (Dr. Moſs) informed the Houſe, that he had already made enquiries ſimilar to thoſe propoſed by the noble lord's motion, and he had the ſatisfaction to aſſure their lordſhips, upon authentic calculations, that the number of perſons profeſſing the Roman Catholick religion, throughout the kingdom, was diminiſhed above one half, in the laſt two generations, or century. In the county of Cheſter alone, which is remarkable for being inhabited by them, they were reduced from 25,000 to 16,000, ſince the year 1767.

The Archbiſhop of Canterbury declared he had made the ſame enquiries, and the reſult was, that the number of Roman Catholicks had not increaſed, neither were there any new ſchools ſet up, except one for boys, at Hammerſmith.

The motion, however, was agreed to unanimouſly.

An amendment to a clauſe in the bill was then propoſed by the *Biſhop of Rocheſter*, and ſupported by the *Lord Chancellor*, and *Earl Bathurſt*; by which the Roman Catholicks were prohibited taking upon them the inſtruction, government, and boarding of Proteſtant children. Several lords, though they conſented to this amendment, ſeemed inclinable to get rid of the bill on this day, the Lord Chancellor having given it as his opinion, that whatever reſtraint it might be judged neceſſary to lay upon the Roman Catholics, this was not the proper time; as it looked like countenancing the late inſurrections, by doing it upon the ſpur of the occaſion.

The Biſhop of Ely ſaid, if the bill could be put off to the next ſeſſion, he would move for a committee of the whole Houſe, to examine all the laws ſubſiſting in favour of and againſt the Roman Catholics, which he believed were not properly known at preſent either by Papiſts or Proteſtants.

The bill now got through the committee with an amendment to the title, *Earl Bathurſt*, objecting to the words, "to ſecure the Proteſtant religion." which he ſaid was in no danger. The third reading was then fixed for Wedneſday, when the *Duke of Chandos* called upon the Houſe to maintain their own dignity, by rejecting a bill which wore the appearance of being forced upon them by the tumultuous proceedings of a lawleſs mob. And he moved the rejection of the bill, upon which a diviſion enſued, and it was thrown out by 19 non contents, againſt 7 contents.

No other material buſineſs was done in either Houſe, this week, except paſſing the bill to indemnify the ſheriffs, jailers, and priſoners, for the eſcapes occaſioned by breaking open and ſetting fire to ſeveral priſons.

And on Saturday, July the 8th, his majeſty came to the Houſe of Peers, and cloſed the ſeſſion with the following moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"IT gives me great ſatisfaction to find myſelf able to determine this long ſeſſion of parliament, that you may be at liberty to return to your ſeveral counties, and attend to your private affairs, after ſo laborious a diſcharge of your duty in the public ſervice; and I take this occaſion to expreſs my ſincere acknowledgement for the freſh proofs you have given me of your affectionate zeal for the ſupport of my government, and of your juſt eſtimation of the real and permanent intereſts of your country.

Your magnanimity and perſeverance in the proſecution of this juſt and neceſſary war, have enabled me to make ſuch exertions as will, I truſt, by the aſſiſtance of divine providence, diſappoint the violent and unjuſt deſigns of my enemies, and bring them to liſten to equitable and honourable terms of peace.

"Theſe exertions have already been attended with ſucceſs by ſea and land; and the late important and proſperous turn of affairs in North America affords the faireſt proſpect of the returning loyalty and affection of my ſubjects in the colonies, and of their happy re-union with their parent country.

"Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

"I feel myſelf under particular obligations to thank you for the large and ample ſupplies you have ſo chearfully granted, and for the confidence you repoſe in me. No attention ſhall be wanting, on my part, to render them effectual, and to ſee them faithfully applied.

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"Let me earneſtly recommend to you to aſſiſt me, by your influence and authority in your ſeveral counties, as you have by your unanimous ſupport in parliament, in guarding the peace of the kingdom from future diſturbances, and watching over the preſervation of the public ſafety. Make my people ſenſible of the happineſs they enjoy, and the diſtinguiſhed Advantages they derive, from our excellent conſtitution in church and ſtate. Warn them of the hazard of innovation—Point out to them the fatal conſequences of ſuch commotions as have been excited; and let it be your care to impreſs on their minds this important truth, That rebellious inſurrections to reſiſt or reform the laws, muſt end either in the deſtruction of the perſons who make the attempt, or in the ſubverſion of our free and happy conſtitution."

A prorogation was ordered to the 1ſt of Auguſt, and on Friday the 1ſt of Sep[tember]

a proclamation was iſſued for diſſolving that parliament and calling another. [*See the proclamation in our Monthly Chronologer, for September, p.* 436.]

DESCRIPTION OF A *MACHINE* FOR DRAWING COALS WITH *WATER*.

(With a Plate of the Machine.)

WHERE the ultimate end of any ſcheme, invention, or improvement, is *profit*, there is no need of apology for offering the ſame to the public.

I ſhall therefore haſten to the deſcription of a machine for drawing of *coals* with *water*, under certain circumſtances, frequently occurring in collieries,, which would be attended with conſiderable ſaving to the *coal-owner*, in curtailing that expenſive article of *drawing them with horſes*.

The circumſtances above adverted to, are,

1. Where a colliery has a free water-courſe, and where a ſufficient quantity of water can be collected at a proper part of the ſhaft, as, at any upper ſeam of coal, or ſoft *ſtratum* of ſtone, where the *cutting-out* of a large receptacle for all feeders of water between the ſurface of the earth and that level, may be effected at the leaſt expence.

2. Where there is a free water-courſe, as above, and where a ſufficiency of water can be had at, or near, the top of the pits, from ſprings, rivulets, &c.

3. Where a ſufficient quantity can be had from ſprings, &c. at, or near, the top of the pit, and where there is the advantage of a level to carry off the ſame, at any proper part of the ſhaft.

The plate exhibits nearly, in profile, a machine for the purpoſe, where the circumſtances of caſe 1ſt occur.

The deſcription of the component parts of the machinery, and the rationale of working, I ſhall combine together, for the ſake of brevity; and to make this eſſay ſuitable to the room to be expected in a magazine.

The hook W being put under the *bow* of the corf 5 (filled with coals) at the bottom of the ſhaft; the *onſetter*, or perſon doing that office, gives notice thereof to the *brake-man* P, either by ringing a bell, or *calling* to him; on which he pulls the rope 8, depreſſing the end L of the lever I, which, by means of the ſpear *c*, raiſes the valve T; by which, the water collected in the receptacle S ruſhes into, and fills the tube or veſſel R, which being appended to the wheel CD by the chain *bb*, and ſpear Q going over the *pully wheel* H, gives motion to the machine, and draws up the corf 5, by means of the rope *aa* going over the *ſhaft-pully* G, and wrapping on the *whim* AB.

The diameters of the wheels CD and AB bearing the ſame proportion as the diſtance of the receptacle S above the bottom of the pit, to the whole depth of the ſhaft; it follows, that in the time the veſſel R deſcends to the bottom of the pit, the corf 5 will be drawn to the ſurface.

The corf 5 being drawn a ſmall height above the top of the pit 2, for the *bank-man* to take upon his ſledge; the valve U, at the bottom of the tub R, is ſtruck up by a *particular* ſtop at V, which very ſoon empties the ſame of its water, and the corf 5 becoming heavier than the empty veſſel R, will, aſſiſted by the bank-man, gently deſcend upon his ſledge, to be conveyed to the place for leading away the coals.

Z and Y are a chain and rope going from the wheels CD and AB, which, communicating with another tub and corf ſimilar to thoſe deſcribed (but not ſhewn in the plate, to prevent confuſion) give an alternate motion to the machine, and keep up as regular a method of drawing coals as if the ſame was done by horſes.

M is a ſection of a *convoy-wheel*, in this figure, adapted to the coggs on the underſide of the wheel CD; but, with mechanical propriety, ſhould be applied in the ſame manner to thoſe on the underſide of AB, which the ſmallneſs of the figure would not here allow—N and O being ſections of the upper and under convoys; which, with proper combination of powers extending to the brake-man, enables him to regulate the motion of the machine.

X is a rope going from the wheel EF to a ſpiral or cycloid, to, or on which weights are appended, and aſcend and deſcend, for the purpoſe of counterbalancing the weight of the *down-ropes* alternately, as is well known in ſome collieries.

There are ſeveral mechanical *minutiæ* to be attended to, in order to the better and more ſafe and effectual working and regulating of this machine, ſuch as the taking-up and letting-out of the ropes occaſionally; the leſſening of the motion of the machine at the meeting of the corves; the prevention of accidents from the breaking of corf-bows, &c. &c. which the fear of treſpaſſing on the room and patience of the reader, makes me omit.

As ſoon as the tub R begins to deſcend, the valve T muſt be ſhut, which is eaſily done, by the brake-man P letting go the ſmall rope 8—the box L holds weights nearly counterbalancing the ſpear *c*; there being the ſame contrivance for drawing the other corf, not here ſhewn.

1, 2, 3, 4, is a ſection of the ſhaft; 6, 7, a ſection of a brattuce, to keep the tubs and corves apart during the time of working.

To enlarge any further on this plain, but profitable machine, would be insulting the understandings of the gentlemen in the coal-trade with tautology; many of them having a particular *acumen* for mechanical researches, and for whose success none wishes more ardently than their Most humble servant,

JOHN BUDDLE.

Bushblade's Colliery, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Oct. 20, 1780.

An Impartial Review of New Publications.

ARTICLE L.

THE Regulator, or Instructions to form the Officer, and complete the Soldier, upon fixed Principles. Illustrated with a Variety of curious and instructive Notes, for the better establishing of Discipline and Subordination, &c. By Thomas Simes, Esq. 8vo. 6s. boards. Becket.

NO science has been so little explained in theory as the military; it was imagined the duties of the soldier in every rank, from the private to the general, are to be known only by practice, and that no fixed principles could be laid down for the regulation of their conduct, so much depending upon circumstances and local temporary incidents. Owing to this prejudice, it passed into a received opinion, that a military man could learn nothing from books, and therefore scarce any were published on military subjects, in England, till of late years.

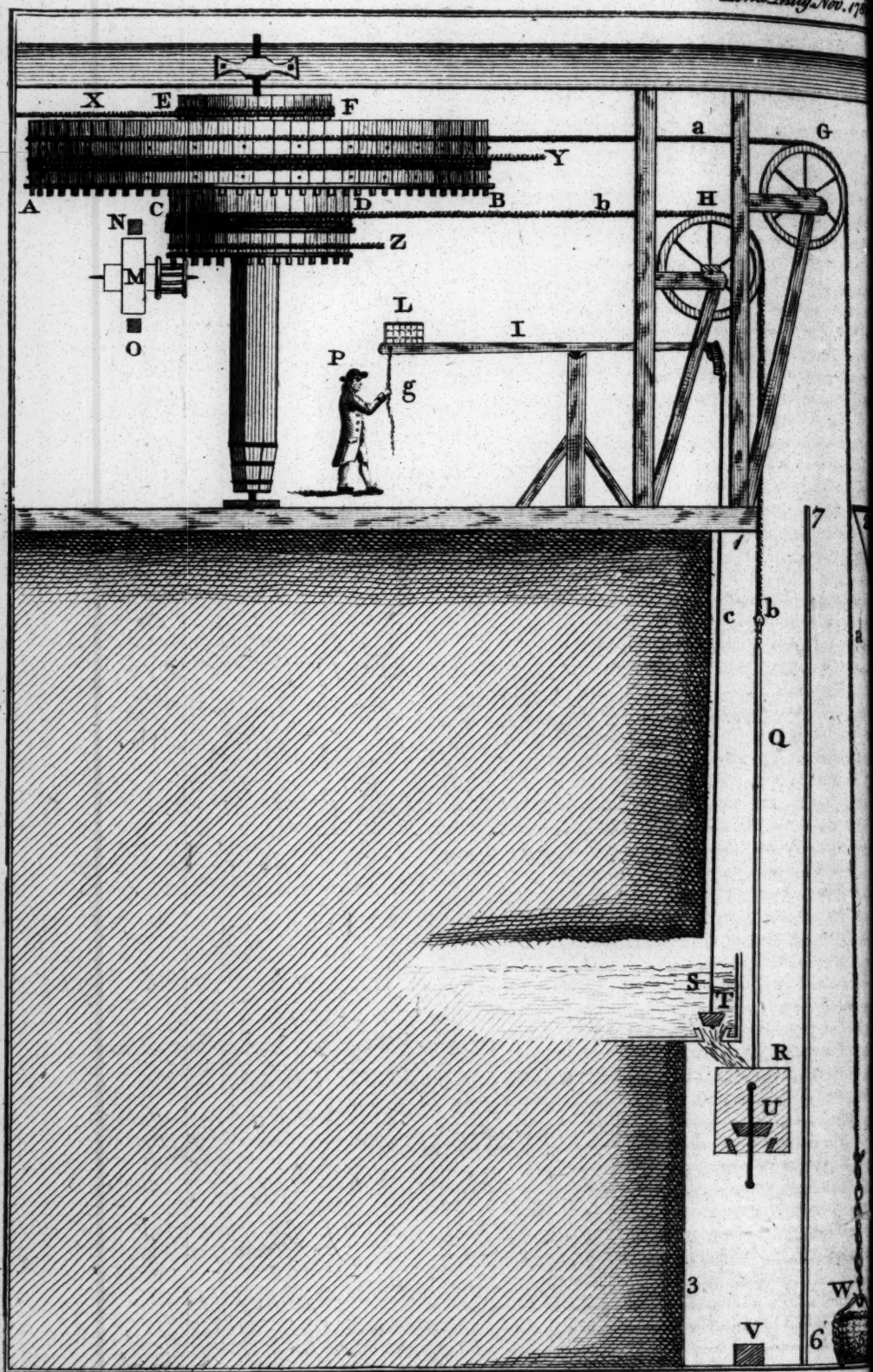
But the sanction given to our author's labours, which have been honoured with the approbation of his majesty, and of the commander in chief of the army, has removed that prejudice, and his publications for the instruction and improvement of his brethren in the military science have met with uncommon success.

The present treatise is remarkably useful, as it informs every military man distinctly, what is his duty, and how to execute it in the manner "most honourable to himself, and most advantageous to his country." It opens with the duties of a private soldier, and contains excellent advice to them, especially on the articles of obedience, diligence, and sobriety. The treatise is methodically arranged, and rises progressively from the private soldier to the colonel. Those parts which regard the privates, corporals, and serjeants, lie within so narrow a compass, and are so very clear and intelligent, that it might be of great use to have them printed separately, and distributed in every regiment, to these classes of men, who are liable to severe punishments for neglect of duty, and often offend from not having every point of duty strongly impressed upon their minds. It is not to be supposed that every private soldier can read; a copy to every sixth man, with orders to read it twice a week to his companions might be sufficient; the expence would be trifling, and it would save many a whipping.

In treating of the enfign and his duties, Mr. Simes makes some observations which should recommend his book to all young gentlemen, who either from sudden inclination or the unhappy situation of their affairs, turn their thoughts to the army, without giving themselves the trouble to examine if they are possessed of the requisite qualifications; imagining generally, that it is a life of gaiety and a polite walk, in which they can make a much better figure than in the paths of common industry. It is likewise supposed by many idle young fellows, that the drudgery and slavish confinement of warehouses, compting-houses, and offices, are much more intolerable than the military service; let them read this part of Mr. Simes's work and they will be undeceived. We wish, however, that in another edition, he would state the expences of an enfign, as many inconsiderate young men enter into the army without reflecting, that the pay is not sufficient for their maintenance; and their friends being frequently unable to make any addition to it, shame, repentance, and disgrace grief carries them to the grave, before they have seen the face of an enemy.

But the greatest misfortune is, as our author justly observes, when a man feels himself a want of courage, and yet engages in the service. This is doing a great injury to his king and country, by filling a post which another man, properly qualified, might have possessed. He mentions one instance which merits relation. A rich merchant purchased a captain's commission for his son in the reign of Queen Anne; the regiment was ordered to Flanders; and at the siege of Lisle, he complained to the Duke of Marlborough that the noise of the cannon disturbed his rest, and made his head ache, and therefore desired leave to return to England. The duke smiled, and told him it was his opinion "his heart ached more than his head," and that he might return as soon as he pleased. The captain over-joyed, set forward the next morning, and the duke gave his commission the very same day to a captain lieutenant, who had shown the proofs of his courage and good conduct. More care was taken to find out and discard cowards, whose parents and friends send them to the army and navy merely to get rid of them, because they have turned wild and idle, the service would be greatly benefited, and merit would be the first of promotion.

Several military commentaries on the articles of war, an introduction to court



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A Machine for draving Coals.

al, and a chapter on the judge advocate and s duties close this work.

LI. *Thoughts in Prose and Verse, started his Walks.* By John Hope, Esq. 8vo. . boards. Goldsmith.

A collection of miscellaneous pieces, not void of merit, and had they been original, deserving the high price at which a slender avo is offered to the public. But most, not all of them, have been already retailed rough the kingdom in a monthly magazine d in news-papers, on easier terms, and e same persons who have purchased them that mode, are now deluded into a purchase old goods. It is in this sense that we say, y are not originals. If a fair sign had been ng out at the door, there would have been deceit, but neither the title page, nor the vertisement of the book give you the least imation that these thoughts were ever be- e published. The author is a gentleman family and fortune, who has travelled far d near for information upon men and man- rs, and thought proper to bestow the la- rs of his pen in assisting a magazine, and ne news-papers; this conduct was generous, the editors undoubtedly very heartily nked him, as we do our respectable corre- ndents. But under the same circumstances, ur advice could prevail, we should recom- nd it to any of them who intend hereafter ublish for profit in a separate volume, the cellaneous pieces they had favoured us h, to inform the public in their advertise- nt and title-pages, when and where they made their first appearance.

Mr. Hope was more particularly under an igation to observe every rule of delicacy decorum in this respect, because he cen- s authors and booksellers pretty freely; dictates to mankind in general, with an of majesterial authority, that shews he nks himself of no little consequence, in literary world, at court, in the senate merly) in the camp, in assemblies, at watering places, in America, and vari- parts of Europe; in fine, here, and re, and every where.—The Latin phrase shorter, but Mr. Hope shames one out of use of bits and scraps of different lan- ges interlarded throughout almost every e of a work; yet, strange to tell, the os- tation of learning he reprehends in others, is continually guilty of himself. In few rds, under a transparent veil of modesty, endeavours to hide the most consummate conceit we ever remember to have met h.

But he says there is a combination amongst London booksellers, to discourage every g that comes from a country press, and refore as we are writing for one of them, t we may not be suspected of favouring h invidious designs, we shall declare, that re are many curious, interesting, and en- aining pieces in this volume.

The cursory thoughts started in walking, are few and short, extending only from page 1 to 49. Next follows, a set of periodical papers, under the title of the *Leveller*, in number twenty-two, written upon nearly as many different subjects. Letters on credit, on impressing seamen, on the state of politics in 1779. And a collection of miscellaneous poetry. It will appear in the perusal of the prose pieces, that Mr. Hope is much better qualified for a miscellaneous writer than Dr. Samuel Johnson, whom he attacks with great asperity for his pompous diction, and other marks of literary arrogance. For, Mr. Hope informs us in one cursory thought, "That he can dance a minuet with the utmost unconcern before the most genteel assembly, he can scrape a fiddle with perfect facility, before the most numerous audience, provided always they be previously acquainted that he is no professional musician; (yet one of his Levellers is a criticism on our best musical performers)—He has rode in the manege, and practised in the fencing school without any tremor upon him, before the most beautiful female spectators. And he never made a difficulty of shewing to any body, the wretched productions of his pencil." In this commencement of his own exhibition, we have but a few of his numerous accomplishments. In other parts of his performance, he will be found to be a politician (and a warm one); an architect, dictating to the president of the Royal Academy, and damning or applauding other artists. A lawyer, a physician, a satirist, and a punster. He likewise understands most of the modern languages, "and when any body plagues him with bastard *Italian*, and broken *French* in conversation, his method of *levelling* those gentry is, by rumbling out a bit of *German* or *Dutch*, by which, as these languages are but seldom understood in England, they instantly perceive that he has travelled, for their *comprehension*, a little too far *north*." After his example, we may be permitted to close this article with a pun. Hope is a flatterer, delusive, uncertain, and inconsistent; but a chearful, entertaining companion.

LII. *Common-Place Arguments against Administration, with obvious Answers, intended for the Use of the new Parliament.* 1s. 6d. Faulder.

THE ingenious and witty author of *Anticipation*, a celebrated pamphlet which appeared at the opening of the session of parliament, in 1778, has again exercised his talents, if we mistake not, in the present publicaton. The success of common-place arguments has been rapid, for the third edition is already before us. Yet in our humble opinion, it falls far short of the merit of Mr. Tickell's Anticipation. Besides a rich vein of humour, there was a great variety of characteristic description in the first production.

The views, the intereſts, the ſpeeches, and the perſons of many members of the laſt Houſe of Commons were ſo exactly delineated, that it was impoſſible to miſtake them. In the preſent publication, we have only a general ſketch of the arguments to be uſed by the oppoſition party, which is finely drawn, and will turn out to be a true likeneſs. But the *obvious anſwers* are not ſolid refutations of thoſe arguments, common-place as they are. The topics of oppoſition contain ſome weighty charges of mal-adminiſtration, which may be gloſſed over by a flimſy political writer, but the real diſtreſſes of this country are too ſerious to be trifled with; wit and ſophiſtry will not palliate national diſgrace, and domeſtic infelicity, which muſt ſoon be felt by all ranks of people.

The common-place arguments of the preſent popular member in the new Houſe of Commons, as far as he has yet opened himſelf, exactly tally with thoſe pointed out in this pamphlet, and if we wiſh to remark how nicely the author gueſſes at what will paſs in parliament, we have only to compare his arguments concerning the capture of the Weſt India fleet, and the navy, with a ſpeech lately made by a noble duke, in a motion for navy papers.

The ſpecimens of miſcellaneous eloquence, or collateral rhetoric for the gallery, is truely pictureſque, and a true reſemblance of what frequently happened in the laſt parliament. How it may be in the preſent, it may not be ſafe even to conjecture.

LIII. *An Enquiry into the Advantages and Diſadvantages reſulting from Bills of Incloſure.* 1s. 6d. Cadell.

NO branch of political economy deſerves more deliberate conſideration than the ſubject of this pamphlet. A rage for incloſure has prevailed for many years, and it is much to be feared that ſelfiſh views have laid aſleep the underſtandings of men of the firſt abilities in the kingdom, otherwiſe it would have been impoſſible to have got over the many ſolid objections made from time to time againſt this pernicious innovation.

It is a happineſs that the conduct of the laſt parliament may now be cenſured with impunity; and no part of it lies more open to cenſure than the negligent manner in which incloſure bills were hurried through the Houſe of Commons. The titles and contents were mumbled over by the ſpeaker in a low inarticulate voice, as if he was either aſhamed of the buſineſs, or afraid if they were diſtinctly heard, and fairly inveſtigated, that they would be thrown out, which would have been a great loſs to him. The enquiry before us is, therefore, well timed, as it is made at the opening of a new parliament, which, from the nature of the public buſineſs to be firſt diſpatched, cannot as yet proceed upon any propoſed incloſure bills. It is to be hoped the new ſpeaker will conſider it as a part of his duty, to read diſtinctly and and audibly, the titles and contents of every bill that is brought into the Houſe of Commons, eſpecially as the Houſe permits ſtrangers to be in the gallery, who muſt entertain unfavourable notions of the repreſentatives, when they obſerve that laws are propoſed, carried through their ſeveral ſtages, and paſſed, without being heard, or attended to. In the Houſe of Lords, every bill, whether public or private, is read much more audibly by the chancellor and by the clerks, than they were in the Houſe of Commons, during the laſt parliament. It may truely be affirmed, that not half of the buſineſs tranſacted was ever heard in the gallery.

The very ſenſible and humane author of the enquiry now under our conſideration, addreſſes it to both Houſes of parliament, and he has treated his ſubject in ſo maſterly a manner, that we hope every member of both Houſes, who is not biaſſed by prejudice, or warped by intereſt, will put the author upon his trial, by reading him with care, and weighing his arguments in the ſcales of candour and equity.

"I am vindicating, ſays he, the cauſe of thoſe who are for the moſt part too illiterate to plead their own; and in general, too poor or too diffident to employ an advocate. Their voices, therefore, are too feeble to reach the bar of either Houſe of parliament. Let me, then, implore both the hereditary and elective members of the legiſlature, to be their patrons and protectors. Let me intreat you to delineate ſome general principles upon the ſubject of incloſing, by which you will determine invariably to act, and which will then render all petitions from others, unneceſſary. What time can be more proper for ſuch an undertaking than the preſent, when from the neceſſities of the ſtate, every one of the community is burthened with taxes. If it be folly to expect that by any lawful wailings of poverty can be entirely redreſſed, at leaſt, it is but juſtice to hope from the Britiſh legiſlature, that the grounds of oppreſſion ſhall be effectually prevented." This paſſage ſufficiently demonſtrates that the author is not againſt all incloſures; but that there has not been a proper diſcrimination made in the incloſure bills that have been paſſed into laws. He ſtates the manifeſt advantages attending ſome ſpecies of incloſures, and the diſadvantages of others. And he proves very ſatisfactorily, that all the advantages derived from the incloſure of *commons*, may be obtained without it. At the ſame time, he points out the evils conſequent upon ſuch incloſures. All the train of evils, which certainly accrue from the farm to farm attend upon this ſpecies of incloſures; for the allotments of ſuch commons when incloſed, are only let to the farms, which before ſubſiſted;

farm-houſes are wanted, and conſequently none are ſeen to chear the traveller with the delightful view of increaſing plenty, induſtry, and population The incloſure of theſe commons leſſens the abundance of proviſions, annihilates the ſpirit of induſtry, increaſes the number of the poor, and eradicates every encouragement to matrimony." Our author particularly deſcribes *the commons* which ought not to be incloſed, theſe are, *all commons* containing any quantity of land *leſs than one hundred acres*. Such commons he calls *ſmall commons*, and maintains that the poor and the public at large would be benefited by not ſuffering them to be incloſed. The great motive for incloſures, and which made them ſo general was, to increaſe the quantity of arable land, which raiſed the landlord's income, but experience has now ſhewn the folly of their ſelfiſh principles. Farmers are breaking in all parts of the kingdom, and landlords go without their rents—a juſt puniſhment for having raiſed them too high. He likewiſe thinks that the breed of ſheep, and conſequently the growth of wool, that inexhauſtible article of wealth, has been diminiſhed by the incloſure of ſmall commons, and common fields, which being divided into ſmall allotments in many pariſhes where incloſures have taken place, ſheep cannot thrive—for they require at leaſt a ſenceleſs ſcope of fifty acres, for their due and proper range. This is a circumſtance of the utmoſt moment to the community, which in the late frequent paroxyſms of rage for the indiſcriminate incloſing of commons, has been entirely neglected or over-looked.

LIV. *A Speech of Edmund Burke, Eſq. at the Guildhall in Briſtol, previous to the late Election in that City; upon certain Points relative to his Parliamentary Conduct.* 1s. 6d. Dodſley.

THIS is a very different ſpeech from that which was publiſhed in many of the newſpapers at the time, as the genuine oration of Mr. Burke to the electors of Briſtol. It appears, in its preſent form, to have been nicely arranged, digeſted, amplified, and corrected for the preſs; our limits will not allow us to enter into the merits of his political diſcuſſions, neither would we wiſh to anticipate the pleaſure which the admirers of elegant compoſition will take in reading it. We ſhall therefore only mention, that he leads to four charges which he had heard, had been brought againſt his conduct in parliament. *Firſt*, his neglect of a due attention to his conſtituents, and not paying more frequent viſits to Briſtol. *Secondly*, his conduct in the affairs of the firſt Iriſh trade acts. *Thirdly*, his opinion and mode of proceeding on Lord Beauchamp's debtors bills. *Fourthly*, his votes on the late affairs of the Roman Catholics.

A manly defence of his conduct in anſwer to theſe charges, is the object of this publication, as it was of the ſhorter ſpeech delivered in the Guildhall of Briſtol. Could he have explained himſelf as fully then, as he has now done, it is probable it might have had a better effect; we will not pretend to form any deciſive judgement upon the piece; but the rejection of his proffered ſervices again in parliament, plainly demonſtrates, that a majority of his former conſtituents were not ſatisfied with verbal juſtification, and his pen has ſupplied the defects of his oration too late.

The part which relates to his eſpouſing the bill for repealing ſundry penal ſtatutes againſt the Roman Catholics, affords a fund of information, and exhibits a chain of candid reaſoning, which merits the attention of thoſe who have deeply intereſted themſelves on either ſide of this important queſtion. It ſeems, a notion had prevailed at Briſtol, that Mr. Burke was the firſt mover, or ſeconder of this bill in favour of the Roman Catholics; he ſets the matter right, by informing the gentlemen, that he did not once open his lips on the ſubject during the whole progreſs of the bill. It was moved by Sir George Savile, and ſeconded by Mr. Dunning, Recorder of Briſtol. At the ſame time he applauds the meaſure, reaſons upon it at large, and glories in having promoted it. He alſo avows his having exerted himſelf after the late unhappy tumults, to prevent the repeal of the act enlarging the toleration of the Roman Catholics, which had occaſioned ſuch dreadful outrages; and he thanks God, that parliament had eſcaped ſuch a national diſgrace as it would have been, to have broken the public faith with the Roman Catholics, after they had ſworn to certain points required by the act, upon condition of enjoying the benefits granted to them by it.

LV. *Medical Commentaries, exhibiting a conciſe View of the lateſt and moſt important Diſcoveries in Medicine and Medical Philoſophy, Part II. for* 1780. *By Andrew Duncan, M. D.* 1s. 6d. Dilly.

THIS uſeful compilation, collected and publiſhed under the care of ſo eminent a profeſſor of medicine, in Edinburgh, highly merits the encouragement and thanks of the faculty in all parts of Great Britain, as it muſt be of great benefit to them in their practice, to be informed regularly of all the diſcoveries and improvements that are made in the medical world. The preſent publication contains, beſides a copious review of new medical works, the following medical communications:

A Caſe of the ſucceſsful Treatment of the *Hydrocephalus Internus* by Mercury; by John Mackie, Surgeon, of Huntingdon. Obſervations on the Benefit derived from the Uſe of *Cuprum Ammoniacum*, in a ſpaſmodic Affection of the Abdominal Viſcera, and in Hyſteria; by Dr. Storer, of Grantham. An Account of the Effects of the

ſame

ſame Medicine in the Cure of Epilepſy; by Mr. Bland, Surgeon, of Newark. Dr. Armſtrong's Addreſs to the Medical Practitioners of Great Britain, reſpecting the Uſe of Matlock Waters; and ſundry other articles of medical news.

LVI. *Eſſays on various Subjects of Taſte and Criticiſm. By A. Macauley, A. M.* 2s. Dilly.

THE ſubjects of theſe eſſays are, General Remarks on the Nature, Origin, and Progreſs of Poetical Compoſition. On Paſtoral Poetry. And a Critique on the firſt Book of Paradiſe Loſt. This learned gentleman ſets a proper value on rational criticiſm; in his opinion, it is a branch of ſcience which happily combines the two great ends of all literary purſuits, utility and pleaſure. A correct taſte, and delicate feelings, he obſerves, are qualities very friendly to the exerciſe of the ſocial and benevolent affections; nor have they leſs connection with the moral character, and the devotional taſte. Upon the whole, a taſte for the beauties of nature and art ought to be regarded as the handmaid of virtue, and criticiſm ſhould be grounded on the unerring principles of taſte. Our author ſpeaks of his attempt to exemplify this maxim with a degree of modeſty, well becoming a young candidate for literary fame. We may venture to aſſert, that he will not want much indulgence from the ſevereſt critics of the times, for ſhallow wits will not fathom his plan, and men of ſound judgement will be too much delighted with the elegant taſte of this juvenile writer, in his firſt publication, to be diſpoſed to cenſure any trivial errors, and no others will be found in theſe eſſays. The illuſtration of the ſuperiority of Poetry over Painting, is ingenious and elegant. He gives paſtoral poetry the preference to every other branch of the poetic art. It is the moſt pleaſing, becauſe the objects it repreſents—the ſcenes, manners, and paſſions of rural life—are in themſelves highly delightful. Pope and Dryden's definition of paſtoral, "that it is an imitation of the actions of a ſhepherd," Mr. Macauley conſiders as too limited, for it excludes all ideas relating to tillage and planting, which may with propriety be introduced into a poem of this ſort. Paſtoral poetry might therefore be more juſtly defined—A repreſentation of the employments, diverſions, and paſſions of rural life. The third, fifth, and ſeventh eclogues of Virgil, he recommends as perfect models for this ſpecies of poetry, and the fineſt poem of this kind in the Engliſh language, he thinks, is the paſtoral ballad of Shenſtone. A poem which is univerſally admired, which has been imitated by many, but equalled as yet by none. The thoughts and ſentiments, Mr. Macauley ſays, are chiefly original; but what he has borrowed from the ancients he has greatly improved and adorned; to demonſtrate this, he gives a quotation from the ſecond eclogue of Virgil, and another from Theocritus, and contraſts them with Shenſtone's beautiful imitation in the well-known and celebrated ſong,

"My banks they are furniſh'd with bees,"

The Perſian eclogues of Mr. Collins, and the paſtoral comedy in the Scotch dialect, by Allan Ramſay, entitled, The Gentle Shepherd, are highly ſpoken of; but the eſſay on the death of Shenſtone, by Mr. Cunningham, he places next in the order of merit after the above named ballad. Our author likewiſe gives us a ſpecimen of his own talent, in a paſtoral, entitled, Spring; but we do not think it ſo maſterly as his criticiſms. His critique on the firſt book of Paradiſe Loſt is elaborate, and controverſial with reſpect to ſome of the opinions of former critics. He thinks the whole poem a divine work, which will be handed down to ſucceeding ages, as one of the firſt exertions of human genius, but ſtill he can diſcover blemiſhes, and he points them out with equal candour and judgement.

POETICAL ESSAYS.

THE WOUNDED SQUIRE.

A Certain ſquire, no matter who,
Squire John o' Styles, or Noakes will do,
By ſome miſchance had ſcratch'd his ſhin,
Or prick'd his finger with a pin;
We'll ſay—a particle of ſteel
Was found adhering to his heel.
Away the buſtling ſervants go
To fetch the famous Dr. Doe;
The Doctor comes, with ſolemn face,
Adapted to the dreadful caſe;
With niceſt touch explores the wound;
Examines if the bones are ſound;
Dilates his eyelids—drops his chin—
To ſhew the great alarm he's in;
Then ſhakes his head, and ſeems to ſay—
"But little hopes,"—you know their wa
The patient now retires to bed,
But firſt is vomited and bled;
The Doctor wiſhes he may reſt,
And kindly bids him hope the beſt;
Declares, if nothing new comes on—
No hemmorhage, or carious bone,
Bad fever, fungous incarnation,
Or perioſtal inflammation,
In four-and-twenty days, or leſs,
A ſuppuration muſt take place,

The lacerated muſcles heal,
His ſtrength return, and all do well.
Preſcribes the purple draught at ten;
The ſame, with pills, at twelve again;
The purge at three; if that ſhould gripe,
At four, or thereabouts, the pipe;
The cordial drops he'd have him take
At ſix, or ſooner, if awake;
The febriguge 'twixt eight and nine;
He'll feel his pulſe at noon, and dine;
The ſervant muſt preſerve his water;
Sincerely hopes to find him better;
If otherwiſe, 'tis not too late
To ſcarify, and ſalivate;
He thinks there can be no miſtake here,
At worſt, his ſon's an undertaker.
Then takes his leave, or makes a bow,
Goes down, and thus holds forth below.

I own, 'tis hard at firſt to tell;
But greatly doubt his doing well;
That ſteel has made moſt horrid work;
By G-d 'twas longer than a fork;
I'm very loth to give him over,
But apprehend he can't recover;
He ſeems much worſe ſince firſt I came;
And wounds are wounds, and will inflame;
Beſides—the place looks black, like dirt,
As if the pedal nerves were hurt;
If ſo, 'tis fifty pounds to five
He never leaves his room alive;
I've known a limb took thus at night,
And mortify before 'twas light;
And ſhould a gangrene ſeize the part,
The cure will far exceed my art;
Do what I will, 'tis ſure to ſpread,
And ſoon muſt reach from heels to head;
Then all muſt know, as well as I,
The ſad event—the ſquire muſt die.
For tho' ſometimes, a wretch that begs
Purſues his trade *ſans* arms or legs;
Acts, ſwears, gets tipſy, crawls about,
And many other things without;
But, when the reſt is likewiſe gone,
The mendicant's career is done.
Now, ſince 'tis plain Squire Noakes can't live,
The beſt advice my ſkill can give,
'Tis e'en to knock him on the ſconce,
Or fairly cut his throat at once.
Or each phyſician, if he wiſe is,
Knows each diſeaſe muſt have a criſis;
The ſooner we can that obtain,
The ſooner patient's out of pain."

A. Z.

To DELIA, *on her approaching Nuptials.*

HAIL happy nymph! indulgent Heav'n,
To thee, her richeſt gifts has giv'n,
And Fortune has in ſtore,
Her greateſt dainties ſtill for thee,
Love, friendſhip, joy, and harmony,
Await th' approaching hour.

To thee belongs enchanting bliſs,
The panting breaſt, the balmy kiſs,
The bright and ſparkling eye,
The lips that quiver as they ſpeak,
The ruddy roſe-enamell'd cheek,
That emulates the ſky.

Bleſt is thy Damon! happy he!
A happier ſwain can never be
Enclos'd in Hymen's band,
Nor could the niceſt wiſh inſpire,
The gentle youth once to deſire,
A fairer lady's hand.

The arch coquet may fickle be,
The rake may ſwear he will be free,
By all the pow'rs above,
Not ſo with Damon's gen'rous ſoul,
He feels with rapture thy controul,
And fondly cries, "'Tis love."

Hail, happy Delia! lovely fair,
Bleſt nymph! the Gods peculiar care,
And happy Damon's choice;
Th' impartial world muſt all agree,
In yielding praiſe to love and thee,
With one accord and voice.

Grateful, let Damon thank the care
Of Cupid, who did firſt prepare
Thy breaſt for Love's alarms,
Soft'n'd by him, thou firſt gav'ſt ear,
His tender moving tale to hear,
And melted in his arms.

Phœbus, haſte down the northern ſkies,
Dart through the night, and quickly riſe,
To bring th' auſpicious morn;
When the fond couple, ſide by ſide,
The happy bridegroom, lovely bride,
The nuptial rites adorn;

Then ſhall the neighb'ring nymphs and ſwains,
Join in epithalamium ſtrains,
To give the fair one joy:
And may the ſwain for ever prove,
Conſtant in friendſhip, true in love,
In love that ne'er can cloy.

May pleaſure crown each circling year,
And ev'ry day an hour appear,
An hour unknown to ſtrife;
And may the products of your joys,
Be pretty girls, and handſome boys,
To bleſs the loving wife.

Sept. 21, 1780. Q.

The BEVY *of* BEAUTIES.

No. I.

DUCHESS *of* DEVONSHIRE.

THAT form how reſiſtleſs, thoſe features how fair,
Each look is a whiſper the heart ſprings to hear,
And fond to interpret, too roguiſhly given,
Conceives a ſoft meaning that lifts it to heaven!

And

And yet thoſe dear features, I'd readily ſwear,
The meaning which innocence gives, only wear.
—O bow ye tranſgreſſors, in penitence bend;
Againſt ſuch perfection, what ſin to offend!
Yet ſee in the brightneſs which darts from her eyes,
With Beauty's mild luſtre her clemency flies!
That ſmile juſt diſplay'd, to the ſoul has expreſt,
The tranquil compoſure that reigns in her breaſt.
May thoſe eyes and that boſom, for ever, bleſt fair,
Be undarken'd by ſorrow, unruffled by care!
Or if a tear ſtart, or a ſigh gently move,
May the tear be of rapture, the ſigh be of love!
May your moments all fly on the wings of delight,
And Pleaſure's wide regions be ſtill in your ſight;
And while you are tempted to ramble the ground,
Let the muſic of gladneſs ſtill echo around!

No. II.

DUCHESS *of* RUTLAND.

SCENE, *the Vicinity of Belvoir Caſtle.*

FIRST in theſe ſhades, remember'd with delight,
The gentle Rutland ſtruck my dazzled ſight!
As on ſhe came, her eyes diffus'd a-far,
The peerleſs luſtre of the morning ſtar!
Upon her beauteous cheek a bluſh was ſpread,
Superior to the loveliеſt day-break red;
Her waving locks were twin'd with flow'ry braid;
Her veſt was with the bloom of Spring array'd;
And to the breeze, that veſt diſplay'd the form
Of limbs, which muſt to love an Hermit warm!—
Her panting boſom to the wind unbrac'd,
Shew'd more of Heav'n than zealot ever trac'd!
An air ſupreme in ev'ry ſtep was ſeen—
The nymphs and ſhepherds hail'd their Rural Queen:
And as the graceful beauty paſs'd along,
The village minſtrel greeted her in ſong;
At intervals, a choral ſtrain aroſe,
And Rutland's name was heard in ev'ry cloſe!

No. III.

LADY LAURA WALDEGRAVE.

OH! for the ſoul of Petrarch! on the hour *
He firſt receiv'd the force of beauty's pow'r;
When thro' the aile he ſaw his Laura move,
And ſweet devotion drop'd her wings to love;
While in the extacy of tender woe,
The poet had that ſoul in numbers flow.
O! for that ſoul!—Could'ſt thou awake, bard!
This ſecond Laura, could thine eyes regard
Anew of beauty's force, thou'd'ſt ſurely fix
Anew thy harp to Love's complainings ſtrin
Behold with eaſy air, with look ſerene,
With dignity, which lightens all the ſcene
The life—the ſoul of elegance, advance
Along the mazes of the ſprightly dance!
With the ſame grace ſhe moves upon t
ſight,
As ſails a ſpirit o'er the tracts of light;
So may ſhe ever move thro' life's career;
And ſtill the praiſe of circles crown the fa

No. IV.

COUNTESS *of* CARLISL

On her Departure for Ireland.

SOON, Britain, to thy boaſtful ſeats,
The ſweet Carliſle ſhall bid adieu;
And thoſe bright hills, and green retreats
By waves be ſever'd from her view.

But ere ſhe leaves thy rocky ſhore,
Let duteous zeal his tribute bring:
For her, he ſtills the billowy roar,
And trims the zephyr's lighteſt wing.

And thou, Hibernia, to thy arms,
With love, a ſiſter's joy receive,
Oh! guard her well, whoſe worth, w
charms,
Deſerve each bleſſing thou can'ſt give.

Still let thy hills, thy valleys green,
Before her ſteps thy treaſures ſpread;
Her wit will cheer the rural ſcene,
Her ſong enliven ev'ry ſhade.

And when propitious gales ſhall bear
The beauty to theſe ſhores again,
The Queen of Iſles her head ſhall rear,
And breathe her thanks acroſs the m

(To be continued.)

THE COBLER's POLITI

Written Nov. 6, the Day after the Pl

PUFFING his pipe, on alehouſe benc
Strap wailed Britain's hapleſs fate,
And ever as he took his drench,
Groan'd, and exclaim'd againſt the f
Pint after pint, he tiuſed down,
Pipe after pipe, he fill'd, and lighted
But nought his patriot cares could drow
His ſoul with grief was almoſt blight
All things go wrong (he whiff'd, and
And ev'ry day freſh ills are brewing;
Our courage loſt, our ruin'd trade,
Shew all things tend to wreck and ru
Whilſt —— can hunt with horn and h
And —— can doſe in eaſy-chair,
No time to eaſe the poor is found;
A cobler is not worth their care!

* *Petrarch ſaw Laura, for the firſt time, at the Church of St. Claire, in Avignon, happened on Monday the 6th of April, 1327.*

Could I one day but rule the laws,
I well the rock we ſplit on know,
Soon would I gain the world's applauſe,
by ſettling things in *ſtatu quo*.
The cauſe of all our ills is clear;
This maxim will that cauſe explain—
Things ne'er went right ſince beer grew dear!
Nor will do till it falls again!"

M. N.

On Mr. M—D—N.

HAD M—d—n had the grace to read
The *Sacred word* with *care*,
He ne'er had writ t' *increaſe the breed*,
Nor made the world to *ſtare*.
This *Bible* would this truth relate,
Deny it he who can,
That God *one* woman did create,
As an help *meet* for man.

IMPROMPTU,

To a Gentleman, on reading the Chapter of Polygamy, in Mr. M—D—N'S THELYPTHORA.

If John marries Mary, and Mary alone,
'Tis a very good match between Mary and John;
But if John weds a ſcore, oh! what claws
and what ſcratches!
It can't be a match—'tis a bundle of *matches*.

FRIENDSHIP. *An* ODE.

LIKE the ſoft gladd'ning dawn of light,
Succeſſive to the gloom of night,
Is Friendſhip's ray ſerene;
When on the ſickly couch I lie,
No more my boſom heaves the ſigh,
Should Friendſhip cheer the ſcene.

'Tis Friendſhip gives the joy ſincere,
Delights to wipe the falling tear,
To ſoothe the aching breaſt;
Our griefs a ſocial ſolace find,
'Tis Friendſhip heals the wounded mind,
It bleſſes, and is bleſt.

On life's deceitful ſtream we ſail,
Whene'er we meet a proſperous gale
The flattering tribe attend;
On whom, ſhould adverſe blaſts ariſe,
Or threat'ning ſtorms portend the ſkies,
'Tis folly to depend.

Let us, Lyſander, ever be
Inviolate in amity,
Still let its tranſports glow;
How few, like you, poſſeſs a mind,
Where the ſoft virtues are combin'd,
That feel another's woe.

THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER.

LONDON.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27.

A Court of common-council was held yeſterday at Guildhall, when a motion was made and carried to defend the lord-mayor and ſheriffs in the ſuit commenced by Mr. Langdale, a debate, and the opinion of the re-ſer, which went directly to that end.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 1.

The loſſes ſuſtained by other perſons during riots, as delivered to the Board of Works, unted, previous to the advertiſements that office, to 130,000l. Since thoſe rtiſements ſeveral other articles have given in, ſuch as Newgate, a priſon in Borough, the tollhouſes on Black-Friars-ge, &c. So that on the preſent liſt the ges amount to about 180,000l.

THURSDAY, 2.

n Tueſday evening, at ſeven o'clock, eremony of chriſtening the young prince erformed in the great council cham-f his majeſty's palace, by his grace the biſhop of Canterbury, his royal high-the Prince of Wales, and Prince Fre-k being godfathers, and her royal high-the Princeſs Royal being godmother. oyal highneſs was named Alfred.

By the laſt accounts from Bengal, there are now in the treaſury of that preſidentcy 304 lacks of rupees, which valued at 2s. 3d. per rupee, amount to above three millions ſterling.

SATURDAY 11.

Yeſterday Mr. Juſtice Willes delivered a charge to the grand jury in the court of King's-Bench, which his lordſhip repeated from written notes, and touched in a learned manner on the late unhappy riots. The charge alſo contained the doctrine of duty of a grand jury, and pointed out as well the importance as utility of the office. After which Meſſrs. Chamberlayne and White, ſollicitors for the crown, preferred a bill for high treaſon againſt Lord George Gordon, and the ſame was found.

TUESDAY, 14.

Yeſterday a chapter of the moſt honourable order of the Bath was held at St. James's, when Admiral Rodney, General Pearſon, and T. Wroughton, Eſq. his majeſty's miniſter at the court of Stockholm, were elected and inveſted by proxies (except Gen. Pearſon) with the enſigns of the ſaid order.

WEDNESDAY, 22.

Yeſterday in the afternoon John Trumbull, Eſq. Son of the rebel governour Trumbull, of the province of Connecticut, in America, was brought up from the New-

priſon, to the Publick-office in Bow-ſtreet, for re-examination before Sampſon Wright, Eſq. and Mr. Addington, when three letters amongſt others found in his poſſeſſion were produced, and read in evidence againſt him; of which the following are authentick copies, viz.

COPY. [No. I.]

"Hon. Sir, *London, Sept.* 8, 1780,

"IN two letters which I have written you lately from this place, I have ſaid as much as was fitting on political news. I write this at the requeſt of Mr. Temple, who means to follow ſoon to America; who wiſhes to be received as a deſerving friend to his country. While he expects that weak and wicked men may attempt to injure his reputation, I feel myſelf happy in having it in my power, from my ſituation, to obviate every inſinuation which may be made to you, and to ſay, that his reſidence in this country, ſince he laſt left Boſton, has been eſſentially ſerviceable to the cauſe of America, by giving ſuch ideas of her temper, and reſources, as have preſerved ſteady to her intereſts the few noble friends ſhe has in both Houſes of parliament, and ſtaggered her numerous enemies. The Duke of Richmond, Mr. D. Hartley, Dr. Price, and names of ſimilar dignity and principles are Mr. Temple's acquaintances here; and among ſuch names, his own principles or integrity cannot be doubted. His deſire is to return to Europe, in ſome publick character, as he formerly talked to you; I cannot but moſt heartily wiſh him ſucceſs in his purſuit, and the particular favour and attention of my friends to his intereſts.

With ſincere affection to all my friends,
I ſubſcribe myſelf, honoured ſir,
Your moſt dutiful ſon,
JOHN TRUMBULL."

"*Gov. Trumbull.*"

COPY. [No. II.]

"Dear Sir, *Paſſy, Oct.* 3, 1780.

"YOUR favour by Mr. Hartley I duely received. It is true we have had ſome late arrivals from America, but no letters have come here for you. If any do I ſhall forward them as you direct.

"My grandfather directs me to make you his beſt compliments, and likewiſe to Mr. Tyler, to whom I beg you to preſent mine, and believe me very ſincerely, dear ſir,

Your friend, and humble ſervant,
W. T. FRANKLIN."

"*J. Trumbull, Eſq. London.*"

COPY [No. III.]

"Dear Sir,

"I have this moment received your very friendly and polite letter, and ſincerely thank you for its contents. Your obſervations are very juſt, and I ſhall in every particular follow your advice.

"Since I wrote to you I have had ſome converſation with my father on the ſubject of my intended expedition, and as he ſtrongly oppoſes my thoughts of going by the way of the Weſt-Indies, and at the ſame time warmly recommends our old route by Oſtend and France, I am a little dubious how to act, but ſhall, I believe, relinquiſh my original plan, and adopt the laſt. In that caſe, the providing myſelf with camp equipage here would be unneceſſary, from the impoſſibility of conveying it with me; at the ſame time that I ſhall, in the kingdom of our dear and great ally, be able to procure myſelf every thing that is neceſſary, and as good in quality as in London. From theſe conſiderations, requeſt our mutual friend Waters not to execute my late orders until he hears further from me, and if he has already given his directions, to ſtop them, as in the courſe of a few days I ſhall be finally reſolved.

"I ſhall rejoice to join you in any plan that you and Waters may adopt, and hope in God, that your expectations may not be diſappointed. A direct conveyance, is certainly of all others to be preferred, but ſhould your preſent hopes not be realiſed, what other ſchemes have you, and when do you expect to leave England? If you will not look upon one as an intruder, I will accompany you in any way that promiſes to lead us to the deſired port. I ſhall hold myſelf in readineſs to obey the ſummons, and will at any time leave this in twenty-four hours. As I ſhall anxiouſly await the iſſue of your deliberations, be ſo obliging as to drop me a line upon the receipt of this, and at the ſame time ſend me your direction.

"The papers mention that Mr. L— is permitted to walk about the Tower; is the report founded in fact?——Remember me kindly to Waters and Tyler, and believe me

Lyme in Dorſet, the Nov. 1780. Sincerely your's
WILLIAM WHIT

"*John Trumbull, Eſq. to the care of Mr. Waters, No.* 23, *Villars-ſtreet, Strand, London.*"

Mr. Bond being ſworn, depoſed, that letter (No. I.) he found upon the perſo Mr. Trumbull, and thoſe marked No and III. in his bureau, at his reſidenc George-ſtreet, York-buildings, at a Buſhel's: That the priſoner behaved like a gentleman, making no attem eſcape, only deſiring to go to the neceſſ which Mr. Bond ſaid he could not co to, till he had firſt delivered up the p that were about him; under an apprehe that he wanted by that pretext to away with them.

Juſtice Wright now addreſſing Mr. T bull, ſaid it was neceſſary he ſhould in gate him a little further relative to the extraordinary correſpondence, but hum intimated at the ſame time, if it appea him that any queſtion came from the

that might materially affect him, he was under no neceſſity of anſwering it. Mr. Trumbull's replies to the ſeveral interrogatories, amounted to the following narrative, viz.—"That he was the ſon of John Trumbull, Eſq. now governor of Connecticut, an office his father had enjoyed previous to the breaking out of the American war, which, unlike the other colonies, was elective in the province only, and that even without his majeſty's approbation: That he ſtill profeſſed the government under the American Congreſs: That he himſelf, ſoon after the commencement of the war, was made deputy adjutant-general of the American forces, with the titular rank of colonel; but that he ceaſed to be a military man, when he threw up his adjutant-generalſhip, the 2d of February, 1777, and embarked for Europe, on board the Nereſs, Captain Landoff, with Mr. Tyler, a major in the American ſervice; and that they were landed at Nantes, in May, after a few weeks voyage, from thence he and Mr. Tyler went to Paris, where ſoon after he confeſſed to have been well received by Dr. Franklin, and to have been upon very intimate terms with Mr. W. T. Franklin, the doctor's grandſon: That laſt ſummer he and Mr. Tyler, took a paſſage on board an Oſtend packet (either the name or captain of which he could recollect) and arrived in England in the beginning of July: That the profeſſion he had in view, on his arrival, was painting, which Mr. B. Weſt, the hiſtorical painter, could inform the bench fully of, as well as the manner how he uſually ſpent his time: That he and Tyler lodged together in George-ſtreet, York-buildings; and that the man's name to whom his letters were addreſſed was not Waters, as appeared on the inſcription, but Diggs: That he had very little connexion with Tyler ſince their arrival in England, their diſpoſitions being widely different, Mr. Tyler being a man of pleaſure, and he of quite a contrary turn. He owned to having had ſeveral interviews with Mr. Temple ſince his arrival in England. As to Mr. White (ſee No. III.) he knew nothing further of him than a common-place acquaintance, whom he accidentally met at Vauxhall, not even having heard his profeſſions or connexions. All things therefore being duely weighed, he conceived he was entitled to his liberty, being entitled, in his opinion, to the benefit of his majeſty's proclamation, which preſumed the reſignation of his American employment. But being aſked here, whether he had any proof of having made the neceſſary ſurrender? He replied, he had not." The bench having heard every thing he had to offer in his defence, and entertaining no doubt but the ſtrongeſt circumſtantial evidence appeared againſt him, that could be produced on ſuch an occaſion, ſigned his warrant of commitment to the New Priſon, Clerkenwell, on account of the preſent unrepaired ſtate of Newgate.

Mr. Trumbull now aſked Mr. Wright, whether he might write a note to Mr. Weſt, informing him of his ſituation? which was immediately granted him. He further hoped that he ſhould meet with all the indulgence that could be allowed him, viz. to ſee his friends; to which Mr. Wright very humanely anſwered, "By all means; as to his friends viſiting him, he could have no objection; for though in commitments to the Tower, for high treaſon, warrants of the ſecretary of ſtate generally expreſſed, that they ſhould be committed cloſe priſoners, juſtices of the peace were only authoriſed to commit to the ſafe cuſtody of the ſeveral jailors."—Mr. Trumbull returned the bench thanks for the candour of their proceedings, and, retiring, was conducted under a proper guard to the place of his confinement.

He is a genteel looking man, about thirty-five years of age, and rather of a ſallow complexion; appears to poſſeſs a clear and manly underſtanding, and conducted himſelf through the whole of this trying ſcene, with a collected fortitude, highly becoming his ſituation.

Tyler, the aſſociate of Mr. Trumbull, has abſconded. Information upon oath has been made of his treaſonable practices. Mr. Bond waited at his lodging till three o'clock yeſterday morning, in expectation of his return; but it is ſuppoſed he had received previous notice of the fate of his colleague.

PROMOTIONS.

HIS Royal Highneſs Prince Frederick, Biſhop of Oſnabruck, to be colonel in the army, by brevet, bearing date the 1ſt of November, 1780.—Lieutenant-General William Auguſtus Pitt, to be colonel of the 10th regiment of dragoons, vice Sir John Mordaunt.—Hon. Major-General John Vaughan to be governor of Berwick, vice Sir John Mordaunt.—The right honourable Charles Wolfran Cornewall, ſpeaker of the Houſe of Commons, ſworn of his majeſty's moſt honourable privy council.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 12. THE Rev. Peploe Ward, prebendary of Ely, to Miſs Hamilton, of Cheſter.—A few days ſince, the Rev. Mr. Woolcombe, to Miſs Fanny Walker, daughto Mr. Alderman Walker, of Exeter.—The Rev. Dr. Luntley, fellow of St. John's college, Oxford, to Miſs Suſannah Walwyn, of Hereford.—25. John Ingilly, Eſq. of Ripley-hall, in Yorkſhire, to Miſs Amcotts, daughter of Wharton Amcotts, Eſq. member of parliament for Eaſt-Retford, Nottinghamſhire.—*Nov.* 27. By a ſpecial licence, Lord Duncannon, ſon of the Right Hon. the Earl of Beſborough, to the ſecond daughter of

Earl Spenſer.—A few days ago, W. Lygon, Eſq. member of parliament for Worceſterſhire, to Miſs Dell.

DEATHS.

Sept. 23. THE Hon. Lady Mary Ramſden, relict of Sir J. Ramſden, Bart. —30. The Moſt Hon. the Marchioneſs of Lothian.—*Oct.* 12. Anthony Chamier, Eſq. under-ſecretary of ſtate for the ſouthern department, member of parliament for Tamworth, and fellow of the Royal Society.—14. Miſs Nelthorpe, ſiſter to Sir John Nelthorpe, Bart. of Barton in Lincolnſhire.—Lately at Lyons in France, the Hon. John Roper, ſecond ſon of the Right Hon. Lord Teynham.—A few days ago, the Hon. Mrs. Clarges, mother of Sir Thomas Clarges, Bart. and ſiſter to Lord Viſcount Barrington.—Sir Thomas Dyer, Bart.—24. Sir John Mordaunt, Knight of the Bath, the ſecond general on the liſt of his majeſty's forces, and colonel of the 14th reg. of dragoons.—29. Abraham Rawlinſon, Eſq. father of Henry Rawlinſon, Eſq. member of parliament for Liverpool.—*Nov.* 2. Sir George Wombwell, Bart. member of parliament for Huntingdon, and a director of the Eaſt-India Company.—5. Dr. Muſgrave, in the rules of the King's Bench. He had been a priſoner ten years, and exempted by the nature of his debt, from every act of inſolvency ſubſequent to his confinement.—11. The Hon. Henry Arlington Finch, youngeſt brother of the Earl of Aylesford.—12. The Right Hon. the Counteſs of Donnegal.—A few days ago, Mrs. Aiſlabie, lady of William Aſlabie, Eſq. one of the auditors of the impreſt for Life.—Thomas Frederick Muſgrave, Eſq. uncle to the lady of Sir James Langham, Bart. and the laſt of the male branch of the Muſgrave family, ſettled in the Weſt of England.—Sir Nathaniel Hankerſon, Knt. formerly governor of Bombay.

BANKRUPTS.

ROBERT HARDING and George Titterton, of Oxford-Street, St. George, Hanover Square, horſe dealers and ſtable keepers.

John Marriott, of New Brentford, and alſo of Uxbridge, both in Middleſex, linen draper, haberdaſher, and hoſier.

Thomas Fry Clarke, of St Mary's Hill, in Minchin-Hampton, in Glouceſterſhire, clothier.

Ebenezer Evans, of Newport-Street, Soho, leather-ſeller.

John Ireland, of Maiden Lane, St. Paul, Covent-Garden, watchmaker.

Robert Euſtace, late of Waterford, in Ireland, but now of King Street, Cheapſide, London, merchant.

William Daniel, of Great Yarmouth, in Norfolk, grocer.

Thomas Payne and Richard Payne, of Cheapſide, London, goldſmiths and partners.

John Peadle, late of Freeman's Court, Cornhill, London dealer, (otherwiſe called John Palmer, otherwiſe called James Palmer).

Samuel Bradbury, late of the Strand, warehouſeman and upholſterer.

Thomas Briddle, of High Wycombe otherwiſe High Wickham, in Bucks. brewer.

William Shaw late of Liverpool, dealer.

Robert Lewis, of Norwich, innholder.

William Woodbine, of Great Yarmouth, in Norfolk, merchant.

Philip Norbury of Brentford, in Middleſex, printer, bookſeller, and ſtationer.

Joſeph Levy, of Union-Street, Portſmouth-Common, in Hants, linen draper.

Samuel Creſſwell, late of Chancery Lane, tailor.

Maynard Torin, of Walworth, in Surrey, wine-merchant.

John Sacklemore, of Brighthelmſtone, in Suſſex, maltſter

Thomas Williams Allen, late of Bow Church-Yard, London, hoſier.

John Laſſells, of the Turk's Head Coffee-Houſe, in the Strand, dealer.

James Watts Romney, late of the pariſh of Dodenham, in Worceſterſhire, money-ſcrivener.

Elliſabeth Abbey, of Nottingham, tea-dealer.

Henry Box, of Frome Selwood, in Somerſetſhire, victualler.

Hugh Combe, of Stanhope Street, Clare Market, druggiſt.

Robert Sanderſon, of Ratcliff Croſs, coal-merchant (carrying on the trade and buſineſs under the name title, and firm of Robert Sanderſon and Co.)

Thomas Medhurſt, of Kippax, in Yorkſhire, and John Medhurſt, of Leeds, in the ſaid county, merchants and copartners, under the firm of Thomas and John Medhurſt.

Iſabella Bray, late of Deighton, in the pariſh of Huddersfield in Yorkſhire, widow and dealer.

Joſeph Speck, of Newgate Street, London, wine-merchant.

Thomas Weaire, of Eaſt Grinſtead, in Suſſex, ſhopkeeper.

John Price and William Burton, of Millbank Street, St. John, Weſtminſter, coal-merchants and copartners.

Thomas Lane, late of Stoney Street, St. Saviour's Southwark, but now of Selſdon, in the pariſh of Croydon, in Surrey, iron-founder.

Thomas Elcutt, of Upper Thames-Street, London, wine-merchant

Samuel Pyke, of Wormwood-Street, in the city of London, tobacconiſt.

Thomas Hailes, of Berkeley Street, Red Lion Street, Clerkenwell, watch caſe-maker.

Thomas Parker, late of Leadenhall-Street, London, vintner

Peter Stokes, late of Bexley, in Kent, mariner.

Robert Searcroft, of Thorpe in the Soken, in Eſſex, merchant.

Robert Willmot, late of Warwick, painter.

Eliſabeth Marſh, of Colton, in Staffordſhire, widow, dealer.

Matthew Smith, of King's Lynn, in Norfolk, victualler and victualler,

Nicholas Downing, of Holt, in Norfolk, grocer, draper, and tallow chandler.

John Hewet, late of Witherly, in Leiceſterſhire, but now of Welford, in Glouceſterſhire, ſtocking-work-knitter.

Thomas Jernegan, of Wincheſter-ſtreet, London, dealer.

William Marſh, of Mount-Street, St. George, Hanover Square upholder.

Francis Henry Shepherd of Shadwell, ſail-maker.

Joſeph Engliſh, of Bocking, in Eſſex, baize-maker.

Robert Powel, now or late of the pariſh of Llandrindod, in Radnorſhire, and Walter Price, now or late of the pariſh of Llanyre, in Radnorſhire, copartners and dealers.

John Cliffe, late of Harp-Alley, near Fleet Market, London, upholder and broker.

Thomas Pickering, of Mancheſter, woollen-draper.

Henry Ellenthorpe, now or late of Bell-Court, Fenchurch Street London, linen draper.

Samuel Dean, of King Street, near Hoxton, St Leonard, Shoreditch, wine merchant.

John Cecil, of Birmingham, money-ſcrivener.

Thomas Clay, of Theobald's Road, near Red Lion Square, white-ſmith and brazier.

William Pollard, of Briſtol, dealer in brandy, ſpiritous liquors

Richard Hewitt, late of Fore Street, Edmonton, Middleſex carpenter.

Richard Brown, of Ceſſe Street, in the pariſh of St Pancras, carver and gilder

William Granlick, of Snow Hill, London,

harles Walſham and Humphry John Payne, of Cheapſide, London, linen-drapers and partners.
eph Bell, of Clerkenwell-Cloſe, watchcaſe-maker.
eorge Martin, of Briſtol, hoſier.
homas Sutton, of Broad Street, Ratcliff-Croſs, ſhopkeller
thaniel Lucas, of New Baſinghall Street, London, merchant.
George Colebrooke, late of London, Bt. banker.
ilip Abbott, of St. James's, Weſtminſter, upholder.
chard Woodhouſe, of Sutton, Coldfield, in Warwickſhire, maltſter.
homas Staton, late of Crooked lane, London, gun-maker.
own Skelton, late of the pariſh of Grimley, in Worceſterſhire, dealer in horſes.
per Clarke, late of Lower Eaſt Smithfield, coal-merchant.
mes Hall, of Hunſlet, in the pariſh of Leeds, in Yorkſhire, butcher.
ward Trelawny, of George-Street, near the Minories London, coal merchant.
homas Sansbury, of Calthrop, in the pariſh of Banbury, in Oxfordſhire, baker.
orge Slack, late of High Ireby, in Cumberland, drover.
mes Buckham, of Wooler, in Northumberland, druggiſt and apothecary.
muel Lutter the younger, of Red Lion Street, Clerkenwell, carcaſe butcher.
homas Attely, of Newcaſtle upon Tyne, ſugar-refiner.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Oxford, October 18.

AST week divers tradeſmen of this city were defrauded of ſums to the amount upwards of 100l. by a female ſharper of y genteel addreſs and appearance, who had de Oxford her reſidence for about three eks paſt, in company with a perſon who ke, or affected to ſpeak, broken Engliſh, whom ſhe called her huſband. This ud was effected by negociating falſe and nterfeit notes on copper-plate cheques. oſe put off here were filled up in an exding good hand, payable to Robert Pearce order, at a banker's in Lombard-ſtreet, ndon; the laſt indorſer, A. Clifford: And ſeems the lady had daily practiſed the art going from ſhop to ſhop in an affable y, purchaſing trifles with ready money, telling the people ſhe ſhould be a better ſtomer hereafter, being come to make a nſiderable ſtay. Having thus made a ſlight quaintance, the day ſhe left Oxford ſhe nt round and took up ſilver and other ods, every where taking change out of her nterfeit notes. The ſeveral articles thus ken up they likewiſe found means to carry laſt Friday night, aſſiſted by a third perſon, ir accomplice, and who went off with them vately after dark in the ſame poſt chaiſe. on breaking open the door of the apartnt where they lodged, in a large leather nk (ſuppoſed to contain their wearing arel, which they alſo left locked) were nd only a couple of walking ſticks.

IRELAND.

Dublin, Nov. 18.

DVICES from various parts of the kngdom, but eſpecially from the county Galway, give particular and very pleaſing accounts of great quantities of tobacco raiſed and ſaved there this ſeaſon, great part of which has been ſent to Dublin and other great towns, where it has borne, within a trifle, as good a price as that imported from America. Moſt of the farmers and gentlemen in the county of Gallway, we hear, raiſe what ſerves their own conſumption, beſides what is raiſed for ſale; and ſo great is the produce, that one gentleman raiſed to perfection 16,000 plants on three acres of land.

A propoſal has, we hear, been offered to the merchants of this city, to form a company to trade to the coaſt of Africa and the Weſt-Indies, on a moſt eligible plan. It is now under conſideration, and if it takes place, will accelerate this kingdom's taking advantage of its late extenſion of trade. The only objection made againſt this ſcheme is, the enormous premium of inſurance demanded on our veſſels in conſequence of the riſks they undergo.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

[*From the* LONDON GAZETTE.]

Whitehall, November 14, 1780.

Copy of a Letter from Sir Henry Clinton, K. B. to Lord George Germain, one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State, received by Captain St. George, one of Sir Henry Clinton's Aides du Camp, who arrived from New-York, in the Fortunée Frigate.

My Lord, *New York, Oct.* 12, 1780.

IN my ſeparate letter of yeſterday's date, I had the honour of informing your lordſhip, that the American Major-General Arnold had quitted the rebel ſervice, and joined the king's ſtandard; and I at the ſame time gave your lordſhip a circumſtantial detail of the reaſons that induced him to take this ſtep, as well as the unfortunate failure of a plan which I had the moſt ſanguine hopes, if carried into execution, would have been productive of the greateſt good conſequences to his majeſty's ſervice, but which terminated moſt fatally for Major André, my adjutant general, who, being taken priſoner, was tried by a board of rebel general officers, and condemned by their ſentence to ſuffer death; which ſentence was ordered by the rebel General Waſhington to be carried into execution upon this unhappy gentleman on the 2d inſtant. I ſincerely lament the melancholy fate of this officer, who was a very valuable aſſiſtant to me, and promiſed to be an honour to his country, as well as an ornament to his profeſſion.

I had the honour to tranſmit to your lordſhip, in my diſpatch, marked 104, a copy of the inſtructions I propoſed giving to Major-General Leſlie, whom I had appointed to command the expedition to Cheſapeak, in order that your lordſhip might be informed as to the principal objects of it.

This expedition will certainly ſail the firſt favourable wind, the troops having been embarked for ſome days, and every neceſſary arrangement made for that purpoſe.

Your lordſhip will receive herewith a ſtate of the troops under my command on the 1ſt inſtant, together with a diſtribution of the ſame as they ſtood on the 6th of that month. I have the honour to be, with the greateſt reſpect, your lordſhip's moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervant,

H. CLINTON.

Admiralty-Office, Nov. 14, 1780. Captain Briſbane, late commander of his majeſty's ſhip Alcide, arrived at this office yeſterday with diſpatches from Admiral Sir George Brydges Rodney and Vice-Admiral Arbuthnot, giving an account of the arrival of the former at New-York on the 14th of September laſt, with eleven ſail of line of battle ſhips and four frigates, and of his having taken upon him the command of his majeſty's ſhips on that ſtation.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Arbuthnot to Mr. Stephens, dated on board the Royal Oak, at Sea, Oct. 17, 1780.

HAVING accidentally fallen in with the Fortunée, under the orders of Adm. Sir George Rodney to proceed to England, I avail myſelf of the opportunity to acquaint you, for their lordſhips' information, that I put to ſea with this ſquadron, from Gardiner's Bay, on the 10th inſtant, intending to cruiſe between the eaſt end of Long Iſland and Nantucket ſhoals; but, on the 14th falling in with the tranſports and victuallers under the eſcort of the Hyæna (from which the Adamant had ſeparated a few days) I judged it expedient, on account of the number of rebel privateers fitted out to intercept it, to ſee them off Sandy Hook, which they entered yeſterday.

I am now proceeding to reſume the cruiſing ſtation before mentioned.

The Chevalier de Ternay and his ſquadron yet remain at Rhode Iſland.

The ſquadron under my command is in the beſt order and ready for any ſervice.

Six privateers, mounting 20 guns, and manned by upwards of 700 ſeamen, have been, ſince my laſt, captured from the rebels by his majeſty's cruiſers, and carried into New-York; and this day, after a chaſe from the ſquadron, by ſignals, for ſix hours, the Culloden came up with and took the privateer ſhip Waſhington, of Boſton, mounting 20 ſix pounders, and 120 men.

On the 30th ult. the Pearl, being off Bermuda, fell in with the French frigate L'Eſperance of 28 twelve-pounders, which after an action of two hours ſtruck to the ſuperior gallantry and good conduct of Captain Montague. The prize arrived at New-York two days ago.

For the particulars of the above-mentioned action ſee the following extract of Captain George Montague's letter to Admiral George Brydges Rodney, dated off New York, Oct. 13, 1780.

Extract of a Letter from Captain George Montague, of his Majeſty's Ship the Pearl, to Sir George Brydges Rodney.

ON the 30th of September we fell in with a French ſhip, who engaged us cl for two hours, and maintained a runni fight for two hours and an half more, wh ſhe ſtruck. She proved to be L'Eſperanc from Cape François, bound to Bourdeaux frigate belouging to the king, but laden the merchants, and having only a letter marque, mounting 26 twelve pounders her main-deck, and 2 ſix pounders on t quarter deck, with 173 men: She had killed, and 24 wounded. I think it a j tice due to the captain to ſay, that he defen ed his ſhip with great bravery. The Pe had 6 men killed and 10 wounded; amo the former was firſt Lieutenant Foulke marines, and the latter Mr. Dunbar, mat

The very cool and determined behavi of the officers and ſhip's company merits moſt ſincere acknowledgements.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE capture of Mr. Laurens and his p vate papers, as mentioned in the Ch nologer of our laſt month's magazine, likely to bring on a very ſerious altercat with the Dutch, to whom Sir Joſeph Yo has lately preſented the following ſpiri memorial:

"High and Mighty Lords,

"The king my maſter has ſhown, dur the whole courſe of his reign, the moſt ſinc deſire to maintain the union that has ſ ſiſted for more than a century paſt between crown and the Republick. This union r on the immutable baſis of a reciprocal in reſt; and as it has greatly contributed to happineſs of both nations, the natural c my of the one and the other ſets every gine of her policy to work in order to de it; for ſome time paſt that enemy has but too ſucceſsful, being ſupported by a fac that ſeeks to govern the republick, an ever ready to ſacrifice the general intere private views.

"The king has ſeen with as much priſe as regret, the little effect produce his repeated claims of the ſuccours ſtipul by treaties, and the repreſentations of ambaſſador, reſpecting the daily infract of the moſt ſolemn engagements.

"The moderation of the king inc him to attribute this conduct of your Mightineſſes to the intrigues of a pred nant cabal, and his majeſty is ſtill willi be perſuaded that your juſtice and wi will determine you to fulfil your engage towards him, and to prove by your conduct your reſolution to put in for ſyſtem formed by the wiſdom of your

…s, and the only one that can ſecure the …lvation and the glory of the republick.

" The anſwer of your High Mightineſſes this declaration, which the underſigned …akes by expreſs order of his court, will be …e touchſtone of your intentions towards …e king.

" For a long time paſt his majeſty had …mberleſs indications of the deſigns of a mad …al; but the papers of Mr. Laurens, who …s himſelf Preſident of the pretended Con…ſs, furniſh the diſcovery of a plot with… precedent in the annals of the republick. …ppears by theſe papers, that ſome gentle…n of Amſterdam have opened a corre…ndence with the American rebels, ſo early …he month of Auguſt 1778; and that in…ſtions and full powers have been given …them relative to the concluſion of a treaty …ndiſſoluble amity with theſe rebels, ſub…s of a ſovereign to whom the republick …ound by the ſtricteſt engagements. The …ors of this plot do not pretend to deny …on the contrary, they avow it, and en…our in vain to juſtify it.

" It is in theſe circumſtances, that his …eſty, relying on the equity of your High …htineſſes, demands a formal diſavowal of ſo …ular a conduct, no leſs contrary to your …ſacred engagements, than to the funda…tal laws of the Batavian conſtitution. …king equally demands a ſpeedy ſatisfac…, proportioned to the offence, and an ex…lary puniſhment of the penſionary Van …el, and his accomplices, as diſturbers of …public peace, and violators of the laws of …ns: His majeſty is perſuaded that the …r of your High Mightineſſes will be …y and ſatisfactory in all reſpects: But …e contrary ſhould happen; if your High …htineſſes ſhould deny ſo juſt a requeſt, …k by ſilence to elude it, which will be …d upon as a refuſal, then the king muſt …liged to look upon the republick, her…as approving attempts that ſhe refuſes to …ow and puniſh; and after a ſimilar con… his majeſty will find himſelf under a …ſity to take ſuch meaſures as the ſup… of his dignity, and the eſſential inte… of his people require. Done at the …e the 10th of November, 1780.

(Signed) Le Chevalier YORKE."

…letter from Cherbourg, dated Oct. 17, …" Sunday night we had one of the …eſt ſtorms ever known in this neigh…hood; ſeveral ſhips were driven out of …ay to ſea, and have not been heard of …; the ſea aroſe in ſo extraordinary a …er, that we expected nothing leſs than …rthquake. At Valogne, twelve miles …hence, the convent of St. Martin was …ed by the lightening in a moſt extra…ary manner; in the foreſt of Tour le … the trees were ſet on fire by the …, which were inceſſant for ſomewhat …than two hours, and ſeemed to threat…en a general conflagration here; our greateſt fears were for our grand magazine, which is full of powder, as is uſual in war time. Wet ſails were laid about it to prevent accidents, and luckily it eſcaped. The height of the tempeſt was about ten o'clock, but the commotion of the element had not ſubſided at two in the morning; ſeveral veſſels are loſt on the coaſt near Barfleur, and more to the weſtward of us, in the bay near Port Bailli."

A letter from Bourdeaux adviſes, that although the affairs of France in the Peninſula of India are in a bad way, yet their commerce in the eaſtern parts of Aſia propoſes to make ample amends for that of which the Engliſh have lately deprived them of there. That with China is daily increaſing; but above all, the proſpect of a new and extenſive trade with the iſles of Japan, which as been lately opened in conſequence of a treaty with the Japaneſe monarch, promiſes great and ample returns, together with the re-eſtabliſhment of the French Eaſt-India company on a footing more ſtable and brilliant than ever. This event has been brought about by the mediation of two Franciſcan monks, whoſe zeal for the promulgation of the Chriſtian faith, induced them at the peril of their lives to viſit Japan, and make their way to the imperial court.

Letters from Paris, dated Oct. 15, ſay, that M. de Sartine, the miniſter of the marine, is diſmiſſed. M. Amelot, miniſter and ſecretary of ſtate, went to him in the name of the king and demanded his ſtate-papers. It is ſaid, that he delivered to him a letter from the king, who thanked him in obliging terms for his ſervices in the marine.

Accounts from the ſame place ſay, that on the 3d ult. the village of Ardeboſt, in the Upper Vivarais, together with ſome neighbouring places, were laid waſte, and the vintage totally deſtroyed, by a very heavy and uncommon ſtorm of hail. Above 900 people, from the proſpect of a plentiful harveſt, are reduced to the utmoſt poverty, which cannot be remedied for ſome time; all the trees having been damaged in the moſt deſtructive manner.

A letter from Florence, dated Oct. 13, ſays, ſome time paſt the iſland of Candia hath been afflicted with continual earthquakes. The caſtle of Eropetra, with 300 Turks in it, and 13 villages, have been entirely ſwallowed up, with all their inhabitants.

Letters from Reggio and Calabria in Italy adviſe, that thoſe countries have ſuffered lately by dreadful inundations, which have ſwept away houſes, farms, plantations and drowned a great number of people and cattle.

We learn from Africa, that an earthquake lately happened at Tangier, which con-

conſiderably damaged 150 houſes in that city.

Letters from Vienna, dated Oct. 4, ſay, "By a courier arrived with diſpatches to the Count de Proli, we learn that the imperial ſhip Le Prince de Kaunitz, Capt. Ange Leep, arrived ſafely in the port of Trieſte on the 30th of September. This ſhip, the firſt which has been ſent to the East-Indies under the Imperial flag, ſailed from L'Orient in Brittany, in March 1779, for Canton in China, from whence ſhe returned, after having put in at the Iſle de France, and afterwards at Malaga, with a cargo valued at about two millions and a half of German florins, conſiſting of tea, rhubarb, and various other commodities."

A ſhip arrived at Liſbon from Janeiro, brings the following particulars of the late inſurrection in the Spaniſh American colonies:

"*Arequipa, Jan.* 26. The menaces which appeared in many paſquinades and other more inſolent papers, fixed up in the publick places, began to be realiſed in the night of the 13th inſtant, by a tumult before the Cuſtom-houſe. On the 14th the rioters began to pillage it: they burnt the papers therein, and ſtole 4000 piaſtres in ſpecie: The governour and his ſubalterns made their eſcape, except the principal officer, whoſe head they pierced through with a javelin. In the night of the 15th the commotion became general and diſorderly among the populace: They entirely ſtripped the houſe of the corregidore of every thing, leaving only the bare walls: an office in which w 30,000 piaſtres in ſpecie, belonging to o of his farmers, named Don Joſeph Ca paros, met with the ſame fate; and t roiters forced open all the jails, and looſe the priſoners. On the 16th the no lity and the principal inhabitants of city put themſelves into a better poſture of fenſe: they formed a company of no commanded by Arraminda, and another grenadiers under the orders of Sola About four in the afternoon I got my re ment together: nine companies ſecured enterances of the city, and patrolled th Two parties were formed, one againſt cuſtom-houſe, the other compoſed of populace againſt the corregidore and ſo other perſons. Notwithſtanding the ſta defenſe in which we were put, the Indi of Pampa came and aſſailed us the ſ night at ten o'clock, to the number above 800. The company of Don R mundo Telan, who guarded that entra made a good reſiſtance, but were at forced by a ſhower of ſtones to re to the ſquare of St. Maria: they w there joined by the company of nobles, that of the grenadiers, and by three co of cavalry, who obliged the Indians to treat, leaving many dead and wounded on road to Pampa. An hour after midn not one Indian remained behind; and on 17th in the morning, I traverſed with companies all the roads, and the bar ſituated on the eminences, and made priſoners.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WE hope our fair correſpondent R. L. will conſider our immediate inſerti the Dialogue on Self-love, as a proof of diſtinguiſhed approbation; t ture communications of the ſame lady will be equally eſteemed.

The remarks of a ſtranger on the new buildings in London are received, an be equally eſteemed.

The ſong by G. R. will appear in our next.

The Swiſs gentleman's letter on Engliſh liberty is come to hand, but will r time to be examined.

The tract on a liberal education is too long, it may be abridged without di ing its merit, if the writer approves it. An anſwer is requeſted.

The petition of a well known old gentleman, and the counter petition, will ſerted in our next, or in th Appendix.

The Egyptian tale ſhall l be long poſtponed.

The Deciſion, a poetic t e, is received, and approved.

The Unhappy Pair, in our next.

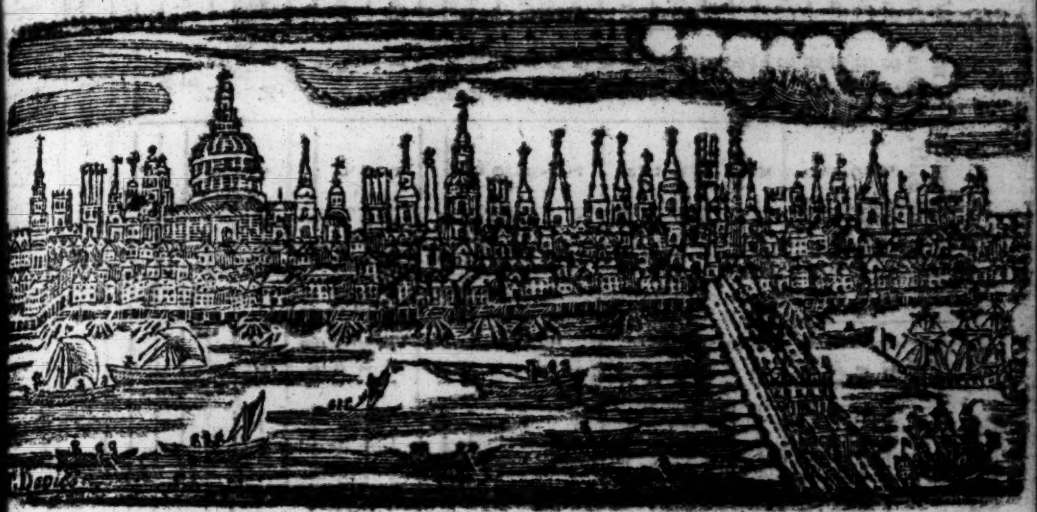
The account of the death of an honeſt Quaker ſhould have been ſent to a news-

True Blue, a ſong, is an elegant compliment to the gentleman, but is too p lar a ſubject for our miſcellany.

The Acroſtic, by Amicus, falls under the ſame deſcription, and cannot be in

Many thanks to Botanicus for his kind hint; but we have already given of an aloe in bloom, with an ample deſcription of all the ſpecies of aloes XXXIII. of our Magazine, for the year 1764, page 418.

THE LONDON MAGAZINE:



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A elegant Engraving of the Right Honourable FREDERICK, EARL OF CARLISLE, LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND;

And a CHART of the DISCOVERIES made by the late CAPTAIN COOKE, &c. *Corrected* from *that* given in the LONDON MAGAZINE for JULY laſt.

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29		59	61 1/4	59 1/8	73	16 1/8	12 5/8			9	58 1/8			11 3/8	18 13 0	5	N E	Fair
30			61 1/4	59	73	16 1/8		153 1/4		9				11 1/2	18 6 0	5	N E	Cloudy
1	111 3/8	59	61 1/4	59 1/8	73	16 1/8	12 5/8	153 1/2		9	58 1/8			11 3/8	18 10 0	5	N E	Fair
2				59 1/8	73 1/8		12 5/8			9		58 1/4		11 3/8	18 14 0	6	N E	
3	Sunday																N E	Frosty
4			62 1/2	59 1/4	73 1/2	16 5/8	12 5/8			10	58 1/4			11 1/2	17 16 0	6	N E	
5	111 1/2	59 1/8		59 1/8	73 1/2	16 5/8	12 5/8			12		59 1/4		11 3/8	17 4 0	6	N E	
6		59 1/4		59 1/8	73 1/2	16 5/8	12 1/2		56 1/2	12	58 3/4			11 1/4	18 5 0	7	N E	
7		59 1/4		59	73 1/2	16 5/8			56 3/4	12		59 1/8	58 1/2	11 1/4	18 10 0	7	N	Rain
8	111 3/8	59		59	73 1/2	16			56 3/4	11				11 1/8	19 10 0	7	N E	
9		59		59	73 1/4	16 1/2				11		59		11	20 15 0	7	N W	Frosty
10	Sunday																S W	
11				59	73 1/4	16					57 3/4			11	24 10 0	7	N W	
12	111 3/8	59		59	73 1/4					12		58 5/8	58	11 1/8	24 0 0	7	N W	Foggy
13		58 7/8		58 3/4	73 1/8					12	57 3/4			11 1/4	25 10 0	6	N W	Frosty
14	111 1/4	58 3/4		58 3/4	73			152 1/4		10		58 3/4	58 1/4	11 1/4	28 0 0	6	N W	
15	111 1/4	58 3/4		58 1/4	73				56 1/2	12	57 1/2			11 1/4	30 10 0	6	N W	
16		58 3/4		58 1/4	73					11		58 1/2		11 1/4	37 10 0		N W	
17	Sunday																S E	
18			61 1/2	58 3/4	72 3/4					12	57 1/2			11 1/8	41 0 0	7	N E	Fair
19	109 1/2	58 1/2	61 1/8	58 1/8	72 5/8					12		58 3/8		11 1/8	40 0 0	6	N E	
20		58 3/8	60 1/2	58 1/8	72					12				11 1/4	38 0 0	6	S E	Snow
21				58	71 5/8					11				11 3/8	39 0 0		S W	
22				58	71 5/8					11							W	
23														11 3/8		5	N W	
24	Sunday																E	Fair
25																6	N E	
26				71 5/8						11							E	Frosty
27										12							W	
28																		
29																		

By JAMES WIDMORE, STOCK-BROKER, No. 15, Clifford's-Inn, and Stock-Exchange.

AVERAGE PRICES of GRAIN, by the Standard WINCHESTER Bushel.

Wheat. s. d.	Rye. s. d.	Barley. s. d.	Oats. s. d.	Beans. s. d.	Wheat. s. d.	Rye. s. d.	Barley. s. d.	Oats. s. d.	Beans. s. d.	Wheat. s. d.	Rye. s. d.	Barley. s. d.	Oats. s. d.	Beans. s. d.

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FEB

Lond. Mag. De

The Right Hon.ble

FRED.K EARL OF CARLISL

Lord Lieut.t of the Kingdom of Irel

THE LONDON MAGAZINE, FOR DECEMBER, 1780.

MEMOIRS OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF CARLISLE.

(With an engraved Portrait, from a Drawing after the Life.)

FREDERICK HOWARD, Earl of Carliſle, Viſcount Howard of Morpeth, and Baron Dacres of Gilliſland, Cumberland, was born on the 28th of May, 1748, and ſucceeded his father Henry, the late earl, on the 4th of September, 1758. His lordſhip was educated at Eton ſchool, where he became acquainted with William Eden, Eſq. and formed an intimacy and cloſe friendſhip with that gentleman, which has continued ever ſince, and has united them in a ſingular manner in public, as well as in private life.

Soon after leaving Eton ſchool, Lord Carliſle made the tour of Europe, and returned home about the year 1769, when he came of age, and took his ſeat in the Houſe of Lords; at this period of his life, thoſe political abilities, which have ſince been diſcovered, lay dormant, and his lordſhip rather diſtinguiſhed himſelf as the accompliſhed, fine gentleman. His dreſs, his equipage, and his manners, being conſidered as models of elegance, and the ſtandards of taſte, by all young men of faſhion. Nor was the voice of cenſure ſilent upon this occaſion; common report held him forth to the public, as a gay, diſſipated youth, whoſe fortune, accumulated during his minority, would ſoon be waſted by gaming, luxury, and other modiſh vices; he was even ridiculed for ſome inſtances of uncommon foppery, ſuch as wearing red Morocco heels to his ſhoes; but theſe detractions from his merit were ſoon forgotten, and his lordſhip's literary talents made the world amends for the follies of youth. Many elegant poetical compoſitions were handed about in the circles of the gay and polite, which did honour to his lordſhip's genius. And amongſt the reſt, A Rhapſody on Taſte, addreſſed to the Ducheſs of Devonſhire; and Verſes ſent to a young Lady, with a new Edition of Shakeſpeare, were peculiarly admired.

If his lordſhip's fortune was by this time conſiderably diminiſhed, it is certain he took a very prudent meaſure to repair it, by throwing himſelf into the direct line of promotion. Many noble families courted a domeſtic alliance with him, but beauty, refined manners, and mental endowments, all combined to attach him to Lady Caroline Gower, the ſecond daughter of Earl Gower, the young lady to whom his lordſhip ſent the above-mentioned verſes. The nuptials of this noble pair were celebrated with a degree of ſplendour and elegance ſuitable to their diſtinguiſhed taſte, March 22d, 1770; but though Earl Gower was then Preſident of the Privy-Council, and at the head of the Bedford intereſt, we do not find that Lord Carliſle obtained any preferment till the year 1777, when he was appointed Treaſurer of his Majeſty's Houſehold, after having given ſpecimens of his political abilities in the two preceding ſeſſions of parliament, by ſupporting the meaſures of adminiſtration upon the rupture with America.

In the debate upon the Duke of Richmond's motion in the Houſe of Lords, on the 5th of March 1776, for preſenting an humble addreſs to his majeſty, praying that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to countermand the march of the troops of Heſſe, Hanover, and Brunſwick, and likewiſe to give directions for an immediate ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities in America; Lord Carliſle made an able ſpeech to point out

the advantages of the treaties for employing foreigners in preference to our own countrymen in the war againſt the Americans; his lordſhip argued very juſtly, that our people might be much better employed in agriculture, manufactures, and trade, at home; and aſſuredly it would have been a bleſſing to this country, if all parts of Europe had been ranſacked for foreign mercenaries, inſtead of making America the grave for thouſands of Britiſh ſoldiers, many of them our veteran troops.

Upon the opening of the following ſeſſion of parliament, on the 31ſt day of October, in the ſame year, his lordſhip moved the addreſs of thanks for his majeſty's ſpeech, and very warmly cenſured thoſe who had hitherto impeded the meaſures of adminiſtration in ſupport of the ſupreme right and controlling power of the Britiſh legiſlature over all the dominions and ſubjects of the empire. Theſe ſervices were rewarded the enſuing ſpring, by the promotion already noticed; and from this time, his lordſhip is to be viewed as a nobleman riſing at court, and ſtudying the duties of a perfect ſenator and ſtateſman.

Upon the death of Lord Catchcart, which happened in the courſe of the year 1776, his vacant ribbon of the moſt ancient order of the Thiſtle was given by the ſovereign to the Earl of Carliſle; and on the 13th of April 1778, his lordſhip was appointed his majeſty's firſt commiſſioner, to treat, conſult, and agree (with the American Congreſs) upon the means of quieting the diſorders ſubſiſting in certain of his majeſty's colonies, plantations, and provinces in North America. In this commiſſion his boſom friend, Mr. Eden, was joined through his lordſhip's intereſt, and at his particular requeſt. The miſcarriage of that commiſſion is too well known to be repeated, no abilities could inſure ſucceſs, where an inſurmountable obſtacle, which ought to have been foreſeen, rendered all the proceedings nugatory. The congreſs would not treat without a previous acknowledgement of the independence of the Thirteen United States of North America; and it ſoon afterwards appeared, that congreſs was bound by the alliance with France not to treat for a ſeparate peace. Thus, for want of due political information at home, the nation was put to a needleſs expence, and the commiſſioners returned home diſgraced in the eyes of the public; but the merchants of London trading to New York, and other parts of America reſtored to their allegiance to his majeſty, found themſelves benefited by the commercial abilities of Lord Carliſle and Mr. Eden, and we may ſuppoſe it was in conſequence of the meaſures they took, while in America, to facilitate the commerce between the two countries, that his majeſty was pleaſed to place Lord Carliſle at the head of the Board of Trade, and to put Mr. Eden into the ſame commiſſion in the month of November 1779. And upon the recent appointment of his lordſhip to be Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, a committee of merchants trading to North America waited on him and Mr. Eden with an addreſs ſetting forth their due ſenſe of the great benefits which have been derived to the commercial intereſts of this kingdom from their public-ſpirited efforts; particularly by the patronage which they gave to the late act of parliament for reviving the trade of this country with certain parts of America. And congratulating our ſiſter kingdom, Ireland, on their appointment to their preſent high ſtation (Mr. Eden being appointed ſecretary to his lordſhip) at a time which requires not only judgement to diſcern, but diſpoſition to adapt ſuch meaſures as may happily tend to rivet the bonds of friendſhip between the two kingdoms. It is a ſingular advantage to Lord Carliſle and Mr. Eden that this grateful tribute of eſteem from the merchants of London, trading to North America, announces to the people of Ireland, the attention they have ſhewn to commercial concerns in the public ſtations in which they have been before employed by government; and it is equally fortunate, that his lordſhip's diſpoſition in private life coincides with their ideas and manners. Being remarkably hoſpitable, and fond of good cheer, they will prefer a governor whoſe liberality may border on exceſs, to one whoſe prudent frugality verges on meanneſs; and in his preſent princely office, a revival of his lordſhip's taſte for magnificence, pomp and ſplendour, will be highly acceptable, eſpecially as it will be accompanied with that affability and con-

ſcen-

ſcenſion for whieh the merchants of London have expreſſed their gratitude. We hope, and we doubt not, that the new Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland will diſtinguiſh himſelf at Dublin by the ſame facility of acceſs, and the ſame unwearied application to the progreſs and diſpatch of the important concerns of the mercantile people of Ireland, which endeared him ſo much to our merchants, while he preſided at the Board of Trade.

Lord Carliſle in his perſon is rather tall, well-made, and genteel, eaſy in his addreſs, chearful, and entertaining in his converſation; and as a public ſpeaker, more convincing than pleaſing.

THE HYPOCHONDRIACK. No. XXXIX.

"In the multitude of my thoughts within me, thy comforts delight my ſoul."
PSALMS.

THE Hypochondriack is himſelf at this moment in a ſtate of very diſmal depreſſion, ſo that he cannot be ſuppoſed capable of inſtructing or entertaining his readers. But after keeping them company as a periodical eſſayiſt for three years, he conſiders them as his friends, and truſts that they will treat him with a kindly indulgence. He is encouraged by the compliments which an unknown reader at the London Coffee-houſe has been pleaſed to pay him in this Magazine for laſt month. He may hope that there are many ſuch readers.

Inſtead of giving this month an eſſay publiſhed formerly, of which I have few, that after a proper reviſion I intend to adopt into this ſeries, I have a mind to try what I can write in ſo wretched a frame of mind; as there may perhaps be ſome of my unhappy brethren juſt as ill as myſelf, to whom it may be ſoothing to know that I now write at all.

While endeavouring to think of a ſubject, that paſſage in the Pſalms, which I have prefixed as a motto to this paper, preſented itſelf to my mind. "In the multitude of my thoughts within me, thy comforts delight my ſoul."

Language cannot better expreſs unity perturbation of ſpirits than the Pſalmiſt has here done. There is in the idea of multitude, diſorder, fluctuation, and tumult; and whoever has experienced what I now ſuffer, muſt feel his ſituation juſtly and ſtrongly deſcribed. Let us ſelect ſome of thoſe thoughts, the multitude of which confounds and overwhelms the mind of a Hypochondriack.

His opinion of himſelf is low and deſponding. His temporary dejection makes his faculties ſeem quite feeble. He imagines that every body thinks meanly of him. His fancy roves over the variety of characters whom he knows in the world, and except ſome very bad ones indeed, they ſeem all better than his own. He envies the condition of numbers, whom, when in a ſound ſtate of mind, he ſees to be far inferior to him. He regrets his having ever attempted diſtinction and excellence in any way, becauſe the effect of his former exertions now ſerves only to make his inſignificance more vexing to him. Nor has he any proſpect of more agreeable days when he looks forward. There is a cloud as far as he can perceive, and he ſuppoſes it will be charged with thicker vapour, the longer it continues.

He is diſtracted between indolence and ſhame. Every kind of labour is irkſome to him. Yet he has not reſolution to ceaſe from his accuſtomed taſks. Though he reaſons within himſelf that contempt is nothing, the habitual current of his feelings obliges him to ſhun being deſpiſed. He acts therefore like a ſlave, not animated by inclination but goaded by fear.

Every thing appears to him quite different. He repeats from Hamlet,

"How weary, ſtale, flat, and unprofitable,
To me ſeem all the uſes of this world."

He begins actually to believe the ſtrange theory, that nothing exiſts without the mind, becauſe he is ſenſible, as he imagines, of a total change in all the objects of his contemplation. What formerly had engaging qualities has them no more. The world is one undiſtinguiſhed wild.

His

His diſtempered fancy darts ſudden livid glaring views athwart time and ſpace. He cannot fix his attention upon any one thing, but has tranſient ideas of a thouſand things; as one ſees objects in the ſhort intervals when the wind blows aſide flame and ſmoke.

An extreme degree of irritability makes him liable to be hurt by every thing that approaches him in any reſpect. He is perpetually upon the fret; and though he is ſenſible that this renders him unmanly and pitiful he cannot help ſhewing it; and his conſciouſneſs that it is obſerved, exaſperates him ſo, that there is great danger of his being harſh in his behaviour to all around him.

He is either ſo weakly timid as to be afraid of every thing in which there is a poſſibility of danger, or he ſtarts into the extremes of raſhneſs and deſperation. He ruminates upon all the evils that can happen to man, and wonders that he has ever had a moment's tranquillity, as he never was nor ever can be ſecure. The more he thinks the more miſerable he grows, and he may adopt the troubled exclamation in one of Dr. Young's tragedies:

"Auletes, ſeiſe me, force me to my chamber,
There chain me down, and guard me from myſelf."

Though his reaſon be entire enough, and he knows that his mind is ſick, his gloomy imagination is ſo powerful that he cannot diſentangle himſelf from its influence, and he is in effect perſuaded that its hideous repreſentations of life are true. In all other diſtreſſes there is the relief of hope. But it is the peculiar woe of melancholy, that hope hides itſelf in the dark cloud,

Could the Hypochondriack ſee any thing great or good or agreeable in the ſituation of others, he might by ſympathy partake of their enjoyment. But his corroſive imagination deſtroys to his own view all that he contemplates. All that is illuſtrious in publick life, all that is amiable and endearing in ſociety, all that is elegant in ſcience and in arts, affect him juſt with the ſame indifference, and even contempt, as the purſuits of children affect rational men. His fancied elevation and extent of thought prove his bane; for he is deprived of the aid which his mind might have from ſound and firm underſtandings, as he admits of none ſuch. Even his humanity towards the diſtreſſed is apt to be made of no avail. For as he cannot even have the idea of happineſs, it appears to him immaterial whether they be relieved or not. Finding that his reaſon is not able to cope with his gloomy imagination, he doubts that he may have been under a deluſion when it was cheerful; ſo that he does not even wiſh to be happy as formerly, ſince he cannot wiſh for what he apprehends is fallacious.

In the multitude of ſuch thoughts as theſe, when the Hypochondriack is ſunk in helpleſs and hopeleſs wretchedneſs, if he has recourſe only to his fellow creatures and to objects upon earth —How bleſſed is the relief which he may have from the divine comforts of religion! from the comforts of God the Father of Spirits, the Creator and Governour of the Univerſe, whoſe mercy is over all his other works, and who graciouſly hears the prayers of the afflicted.

In order to have theſe comforts which not only relieve but "delight the ſoul," the Hypochondriack muſt take care to have the principles of our holy religion firmly eſtabliſhed in his mind, when it is ſound and clear, and by the habitual exerciſe of piety to ſtengthen it, ſo as that the flame may live even in the damp and foul vapour of melancholy. Dreadful beyond deſcription is the ſtate of the Hypochondriack who is bewildered in univerſal ſcepticiſm. But when the mind is ſick and diſtreſſed, and has need of religion that is not the time to acquire it. The underſtanding is then wavering, and the temper capricious; and the beſt arguments may be ineffectual againſt prejudice.

By religion the Hypochondriack will have his mind fixed upon one invariable object of veneration, will have his troubled thoughts calmed by the conſideration that he is here in a ſtate of trial, that to contribute his part in carrying on the plan of providence in this ſtate of being is his duty, and that his ſufferings however ſevere will be found beneficial to him in the other world, having prepared him for the felicity of the ſaints above, which by ſome myſterious conſtitution, to be afterwards explained, requires in human beings a courſe of tribulation. And in the mean time he will have celeſtial emanations imparted to him.

While writing this paper, I have by ome gracious influence been inſenſibly elieved from the diſtreſs under which laboured when I began it. May the ſame happy change be experienced by any of my readers, in the like affliction, is my ſincere prayer.

RRATA.—In the Hypochondriack, No. XXXVIII. p. 493. col. 1. l. 5. for *compliment*, read *complement*. Ibid. col. 2. l. 14. for *by*, read *in*. P. 494. col. 1. l. 46 and 47. for *very true of that conſequence*, read *of great conſequence to them*.

STATE PAPERS.

py of the Memorial preſented by Sir Joſeph Yorke to the States-general, concerning the five papers found amongſt others belonging to Henry Laurens, late preſident of the American Congreſs.

" High and Mighty Lords,

THE king, my maſter, has, during the whole courſe of his gn, manifeſted the ſtrongeſt deſire of intaining the union that has ſubſiſted above a century between him and is republic. This union reſts on the m baſis of reciprocal intereſt; and, it ever was known to contribute eatly to the advantage of both na-ns, their natural enemy has ſet to rk all the engines of politics to de-y it. For ſome time ſuch attempts ve met with but too great a ſucceſs, ing countenanced by a faction that hes to rule over the whole republic, d is ever ready to ſacrifice the public od to its own private views. His jeſty ſees, with no leſs ſurpriſe than ncern, the little regard that has been herto paid to his reiterated claim of aſſiſtance ſtipulated by treaties, and the remonſtrances made by his am-ſador on the daily infractions of the ſt ſolemn engagements.

" The king's moderation has induced majeſty to look upon the conduct of ur High Mightineſſes, as the working a predominant cabal, and is ſtill ſuaded that your wiſdom and juſtice l direct you to fulfil your engage-nts towards him, and to ſhew by all tenour of your future conduct, that are determined to purſue with vi-r the plan ſet on foot by the wiſdom your anceſtors; the only one that ſecure the ſafety and glory of the ublic.

" The anſwer your High Mighti-ſes will be pleaſed to return to the owing declaration, which the under-tten now preſents by expreſs com-nd of his court, will prove the touchſtone of your intentions and ſen-timents towards his majeſty.

" For a long time paſt his majeſty has had numberleſs ſurmiſes of the dangerous deſigns hatched by an unbridled faction: but the papers of the Sieur Laurens, calling himſelf preſident of the pretended Congreſs, have led to the diſcovery of a plot unprecedented in the annals of the republic. It appears by the papers alluded to, that the States of Amſterdam have entered into a clandeſtine correſpondence with the American rebels: ſo early as the month of Auguſt 1778; that inſtructions and powers have been given by them, for the purpoſe of entering into a treaty of indiſſoluble friendſhip with the ſaid rebels, natural ſubjects of a ſovereign to whom the republic is joined by the ſtricteſt ties of friendſhip. The authors of this plot do not pretend to deny it. They, on the contrary, avow and labour, though in vain, to juſtify it. In theſe circumſtances, the king, relying on the equity of your High Mightineſſes, requires that ſo irregular a conduct may be formally diſavowed, as it is no leſs contrary to your moſt ſacred engagements, than repugnant to the Dutch conſtitution. The king further inſiſts on ſpeedy ſatisfaction, adequate to the offence, and the exemplary puniſhment of the penſionary *Van Berkel* and his accomplices, as diſturbers of the public peace, and violators of the rights of nations. His majeſty flatters himſelf that the anſwer of your High Mightineſſes will be ſpeedy, and to the purpoſe in every reſpect: but if the contrary ſhould be the caſe, and your High Mightineſſes ſhould refuſe to comply with ſo juſt a requeſt, or endeavour to paſs it over in ſilence, which will be deemed as a denial: the king cannot but look on the whole republic as approving of miſdeeds, which they would refuſe to diſavow or puniſh: and in ſuch a caſe his majeſty will think himſelf

ſelf obliged to take ſuch ſteps as become his dignity and the intereſts of his ſubjects.

Written at the Hague, Nov. 10, 1780.

LE CHEVALIER YORKE."

Copy of the ſecond Memorial, the extraordinary Anſwer to which occaſioned his Majeſty's Manifeſto and Proclamation, hereunto ſubjoined.

"High and Mighty Lords!

"THE uniform conduct of the king towards the republic: the friendſhip which hath ſo long ſubſiſted between the two nations; the right of ſovereigns, and the faith of the moſt ſolemn engagements, will decide, without doubt, the anſwer of your High Mightineſſes to the memorial which the under-ſigned preſented, ſome time ago, by expreſs order of his court. It would be to miſtruſt the wiſdom and the juſtice of your High Mightineſſes, to ſuppoſe that you could poiſe a moment in giving the ſatisfaction demanded by his majeſty.

"As the reſolutions of your High Mightineſſes of the 27th of November, were the reſult of a deliberation which regarded only the interior of your government, and did not enter upon an anſwer to the ſaid memorial, the only remark to be made on thoſe reſolutions is, that the principles which have dictated them, evidently prove the juſtice of the demand made by the king.

"In deliberating upon that memorial, to which the under-ſigned here requires, in the name of his court, immediate and ſatisfactory anſwer every reſpect, your High Mightineſ will doubtleſs conſider that the affair of the laſt importance; that it relates the complaint of an offended ſovereig that the offence, for which he deman an exemplary puniſhment, and a co plete ſatisfaction, is a violation of t Batavian conſtitution, of which king is a guarantee; an infraction the publick faith; an attempt agai the dignity of his crown! The ki has never imagined that your H Mightineſſes had approved of a tre with his rebellious ſubjects. That h been raiſing the buckler on your pa a declaration of war. But the offen has been committed by the magiſtra of a city which make a conſidera part of the ſtate; and it belongs to ſovereign power to puniſh and give tisfaction for it.

"His majeſty, by the complai made by his ambaſſador, has placed puniſhment and the reparation in hands of your High Mightineſſes; it will not be till the laſt extremity, t is to ſay, in the caſe of a denial of j tice, or of ſilence, which muſt be terpreted as a refuſal, that the king take them upon himſelf.

Done at the Hague the 12th of D cember, 1780. (Signed)

LE CHEVALIER YORK

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

AN ADMONITORY MEMORANDUM.

"Time waſted is *exiſtence*, us'd is *life*." DR. YOUNG.

HOW few among the ſons and daughters of Adam, are concerned to improve thoſe various talents entruſted to their care by the great Lord of all!

"Time is a talent to be improv'd by all."

It would be well for thouſands, if they were as ſollicitous to improve their time, as they are to increaſe their fortunes; but, alas! that which ought to be thought of, and attended to, in the *firſt* place, is the laſt in our minds, and the leaſt regarded: the great Creator has given us many bleſſings to enjoy; among the reſt, health, friends, food, and raiment; and the continuance of our time, and opportunities for repentance, and preparation for a better world, are not the leaſt: but are we ſuitably affected with a grateful ſenſe of them, and an earneſt deſire of *living* well as *ſpeaking* his praiſe? No, few indeed think on the grand and portant end for which they were cre and ſent into the world, much le they endeavour to live mindful of i

Cards, balls, plays, and faſhion diverſions, are eagerly purſued by giddy multitude, to the utter ruin families, fortune, reputation, and rious reflexion; the killing of t the loſs of the ſoul, and diſregard eternity. Was the queſtion to aſked, How is time to be improv'd would reply, By preparing for eter Was the queſtion to be aſked, How I to prepare for eternity? I would ſwer in the words of ſacred inſpirat By *living ſoberly, righteouſly, and g in the world.*

THE RURAL CHRIST

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

THE FEMALE VOLUNTEER.

A PATHETIC HISTORY.

IN one of the cities of Germany, which the French army, under the ommand of the Marſhal de Turenne, ad taken by ſtorm (in the year 1678) ſmall body of the ſoldiers of the gar-iſon were ſtill making a reſolute de-ence, and ſeemed all determined to ſell heir lives dearly, when that general imſelf arrived at the place, where theſe aliant men were thus ſignalizing them-ſelves. The Marſhal's preſence, how-ver, inſpiring the French with freſh ourage, they quickly laid at their feet e greateſt number of thoſe who con-nued to reſiſt them. In a very ſhort me, but few of them remained alive; nongſt whom were three young vo-nteers, whoſe excellent mien, and no-e air, ſufficiently ſhewed them to be rſons of diſtinction, and who ſoon quired the admiration of Marſhal de urenne, by their prodigious bravery. ing greatly moved, therefore, with eir youth and good appearance, he mediately put an end to ſo unequal a mbat, and advanced towards them, rrounded by his principal officers, to ve them ſome marks of his eſteem, d enquire who they were; but before could get at them, one of the three, o had fought as long as he had any ength left, dropped down motionleſs, d inſtantly expired.

Upon this, one of the two, who ſur-ved, threw himſelf headlong upon the dy of the deceaſed, with all the ſigns a deſpair, ſo violent, as to give reaſon fear he would attempt the ſhortening his own days; whilſt the other, hav-g received ſeveral wounds, and being ite covered with his blood, which eamed from all parts, not able any nger to bear up againſt the ſorrow t overpowered him, fell into a ſwoon, ich ſeemed the fore-runner of ap-oaching death.

The Marſhal being greatly affected this melancholy and affecting ſcene, ok care himſelf to have him carried o a neighbouring houſe, and had wounds dreſſed in his preſence; ilſt he was thus employed, ſome of-ers, who, by his order, had perform-ed the ſame charitable office to the other, came into the room, and, by what they told him, not only increaſed his pity and compaſſion, but added to his ſurpriſe and admiration. This young volunteer had ſcarce got to the houſe to which they removed him, but, being overcome with the fatigues he had gone through, and quite ſpent with the violent emotion cauſed by his deſpair, his ſenſes at once forſook him, and he fainted away. Hereupon, they undreſſed him with all ſpeed, in order to get him into bed; but judge how great was their amazement, when, on pulling off his clothes, they found that this warrior, who had acquired their eſteem a little before, ſword in hand, by his bravery, was a woman in diſ-guiſe. Upon hearing this account, the generous Marſhal de Turenne, being affected more and more, and ſuſpecting, not without reaſon, that ſome important ſecret was concealed under this meta-morphoſis, gave ſtrict orders that double care ſhould be taken of her, and alſo that ſhe ſhould be attended by per-ſons of her own ſex.

Towards evening, he that was wounded began to mend, and there were great hopes of his recovery; but, whatever they who were about him could do, it was impoſſible to prevent his giving himſelf up to the moſt im-moderate grief; continually, with his eyes drowned in tears, he would call with vehemence upon the names of his two companions; and his ſighs, ſobs, and lamentations were ſo moving, that they forced the pearly drops from all who ſtood by; which being related to the Marſhal, made him ſo much the more impatient, to hear the ſtory of theſe brave volunteers.

Accordingly, next day, being fol-lowed by ſome of his principal officers, whom curioſity induced to accompany him, he went to viſit the wounded un-known, ſtayed to ſee the firſt dreſſing taken off, and heard, with pleaſure, that his wounds were but ſlight, and could not be attended with any dan-gerous conſequence, it being evident

that his illneſs proceeded chiefly from his weakneſs, through the great quantity of blood he had loſt.

The Marſhal being alſo informed, and that he might engage him in diſcourſe, without any prejudice to his health, was juſt about to deſire he would ſatisfy his curioſity, when the young unknown prevented him, by giving him thanks for all the teſtimonies he had received of his goodneſs. The noble and graceful manner in which he delivered his acknowledgements on this occaſion, heightened Monſieur de Turenne's opinion of his merit; and induced him to compliment him in the moſt obliging manner imaginable; after which, he begged he would favour him with a recital, both of his own adventures, and thoſe of the young Amazon, his fellow-priſoner; at leaſt, with ſuch of them as might be related without any detriment to the fair captive, ſince her diſguiſe was no longer any ſecret.

This requeſt drew the tears afreſh into the eyes of the wounded unknown; which having wiped from his cheeks, and fetching a deep ſigh, "My lord (anſwered he) I return the ſincereſt thanks to heaven, and you, for your great generoſity in preſerving my life; ſince you have thereby enabled me to diſcharge whatever I am indebted, either to love or friendſhip; and yet, alas! after the loſs I have juſt ſuſtained, of the moſt ſincere friend, I know not whether the life I owe to your goodneſs ought any longer to be deemed a benefit; and ſhould I be able to ſurvive for any time, that dear companion, who was my ſecond ſelf, I muſt expect to paſs the remainder of my wretched days in bitterneſs and ſorrow. "What a ſhame is it for me, my well-beloved friend, that I ſeconded your courage no better! However, ſince fortune would not ſuffer me to follow you to the grave, but has ſaved me from a death, which redounds altogether to your honour, I will devote my life wholly to the ſervice of her, who was the idol of your ſoul. I will make it my ſole buſineſs to aſſuage her grief, and eaſe her of all her cares: I will entertain her continually with an encomium on your virtues; and though I cannot help adoring her likewiſe to my laſt gaſp, I ſhall at leaſt be able to reſpect your memory, and will ſacrifice even my love to you: the fair one, who was the object of both our vows, ſhall never hear from me one ſyllable of a paſſion that may offend her!

"Excuſe, my lord (continued the young ſtranger, addreſſing himſelf to Monſieur de Turenne) the agitation of a ſoul, which feels, at this moment, all the anguiſh and concern, that the moſt tender love, and the moſt unfeigned friendſhip can occaſion; excuſe theſe overflowings of my heart, which now ſeem myſterious and obſcure to you; they will be no longer ſo preſently, when you are informed, that theſe two paſſions have cauſed all the happineſs and all the trouble of my life.

"I was born at Ingolſtadt, a conſiderable town in the electorate of Bavaria; my name is Salbourg, and my extraction noble. Being once at the court of Munich, I there got acquainted with Baron Straalem, a young nobleman, about my own age, who had been page to the elector, and was born at Emberg, the capital of that part of the Palatinate which belongs to Bavaria. Our mutual converſation ſoon produced ſo great a liking to each other that we were ſcarce ever aſunder; and this grew in a ſhort time to ſo ſtrict and ſincere a friendſhip, that we were commonly called by the names of thoſe famous Greeks, Pylades and Oreſtes, who owe their immortality to their reciprocal and inviolable affection; you will judge, my lord, whether we deſerved thoſe glorious names wherewith they honoured us.

"Be that as it will, our intimacy was founded upon our mutual love of virtue, the reſemblance of our tempers and the conformity of our inclinations; which was ſo great, that we never we ſeparated from each other, though this happened very ſeldom, that ſame ſympathy, which united our hearts, created in us as violent a longing, and impatience, again to rejoin each other, as is felt by two of the moſt tender lovers, when they have been abſent for ſome time, and ardently wiſh to meet once more. On the contrary, when we were together, no melancholy, no buſineſs, could ever find place in our ſouls; a mutual ſatisfaction and content was always viſible in our faces, for a lively and chearful mirth, continually enlivening our converſation, left no room for ſatiety or dulneſs; in ſhort

we had always a thouſand things to ſay to each other.

" If we ever happened to be of different opinions, we diſputed without bitterneſs; being only affected with the love of truth, we either maintained our ſentiments with mildneſs and moderation, or gave them up, without being aſhamed of ſo doing. How-ever we ſpent our time, whether at our ſerious, or our more leiſure hours, we were always employed alike, and both our ſtudies and diverſions were continually the ſame; for we both equally abhorred debauchery, and applied ourſelves wholly to the perfecting ourſelves in thoſe exerciſes and ſciences which were proper for perſons of our birth. Thus every day paſſed away ſo agreeably, that it ſeemed but as a moment; nor were we aſunder even at night; for we lay in one and the ſame chamber, as we had but one purſe, one table, and one lodging; nay, our very equipage, footmen, and liveries, were all the ſame, held in common.

" Whenever the deſire of viſiting our friends, or any other motive, called us to our reſpective countries, Emberg always ſaw me enter her walls in company with my dear Straalem; and I never ſet my foot within Ingolſtadt, without being attended by my inſeparable friend: he would inſiſt on my being maſter at his houſe, and I did the ſame when we were at mine: nay, even our very ſervants valued themſelves, on their concurring with us (as far as lay in their power) in our views, and in our friendſhip; inſomuch, that if any one happened to aſk them their maſter's name, they would immediately anſwer, they belonged to the two houſeholds. To ſum up all in a few words, my lord, ſo extraordinary and perfect an union became the common ſubject of diſcourſe, both at court, in the city of Munich, and the places of our nativity: in ſhort, it gained us the admiration of the whole world!

" Even love itſelf ſeemed, for a long time, to reſpect a friendſhip that was ſo peculiar; for, during the four firſt months that we lived together in this ſtate of intimacy, it never offered to diſturb our ſweet tranquillity, by thoſe tumultuous emotions which it uſually excites in the minds of its vaſſals; we ſtill then beheld the charms of the moſt beauties, without being affected by them; being fully ſatisfied with enjoying each other's company, we formed no other deſires, nor had no other ambition than to love, and be beloved mutually by each other. But, ſoon after, the fatal moment, marked out by the deſtinies, for the loſs of my friend's liberty, did not fail to arrive; and it was within the walls of Ingolſtadt, that love lay in ambuſh for him, and prepared for us ſuch a train of misfortunes, as we were not able to foreſee.

" One day, as we were walking together at an aſſembly, a young lady came in, who did not uſe to appear frequently in public; ſhe was a perſon of quality, and her name was Matilda. The charms of this blooming beauty made ſo violent and ſudden an impreſſion upon the heart of Baron Srtaalem, that his ſeeing her, and conceiving the utmoſt affection for her, was the work of one and the ſame inſtant, as I immediately perceived. On our return home to my houſe, he made her the ſole ſubject of our converſation: I thought he would never have been weary of talking of her, and launching out into extravagant encomiums on her charms; and as I ſcarce joined at all in his exaggerated praiſes, but affected a great coldneſs in all my anſwers to him upon that head, it nettled him to that degree, that he could not forbear crying out, in a little kind of pet, 'He who does not allow that Matilda is the moſt abſolute beauty in the univerſe, muſt be either very ill-natured, or have a wretched taſte.'

" This amorous rant made me burſt into ſuch a fit of laughter, as was very near provoking my friend to anger in good earneſt; but I knew the way to appeaſe him immediately. Accordingly, my dear Straalem, ſaid I, taking him in my arms, who pretends to diſpute your Matilda's being a perfect nonpareille? I will readily agree with you, that her charms are matchleſs, provided you will own to me, what I know, as well as you do yourſelf, namely, that you are deſperately in love with her; but it will not be enough for you to confeſs this truth, unleſs you will likewiſe promiſe, that this new paſſion ſhall no ways undermine our friendſhip, nor cauſe any alteration in our way of living till this time. I place all my happineſs ſo en-

tirely in our reciprocal affection, that I ſhould never forgive either Matilda, or any one elſe, who ſhould be the occaſion of interrupting, or putting an end to the harmony which has hitherto ſubſiſted between us.

"My dear Salbourg, anſwered the young baron, returning my embrace with equal heartineſs, it was never my intent to conceal from you the preſent ſituation of my ſoul; you are too tenderly beloved by me, and I repoſe too great a confidence in you to diſguiſe any thing from you. I confeſs then I do love Matilda: love her, did I ſay! I more than love her, I adore her! and Cupid himſelf, undoubtedly, lay perdue within her bright eyes, when firſt I beheld her. The dart wherewith he has wounded me has penetrated to the utmoſt receſſes of my heart; I have known her but a few hours, and yet my paſſion is already grown to ſuch a height, that it ſeems impoſſible it ſhould admit of any increaſe; in ſhort, I dare be confident, it will never end but with my life.

"My dear baron, replied I, laughing, I ſee plainly in your diſcourſe that kind of witchcraft which is the uſual effect of a new paſſion; thus do all talk when their hearts are firſt ſmitten; every thing ſeems incomparable in the perſon whoſe chains they wear; but very frequently a ſmall matter will make them ſpeak in a quite different tone; and a mere trifle will remove the veil that was at firſt before their eyes. A fire which is kindled with ſuch ſuddenneſs, and whoſe flame burſts out with ſuch violence in an inſtant, is ſeldom long before it abates conſiderably, and even goes quite out, like the ſnuff of a candle. However, be that as it may, my dear baron, I have reaſon to complain of you; the charms of your new engagement tranſport you to ſuch a degree, you forget to diſpel the fears it cauſes in your friend. What! my dear Straaſem, would you then renounce an old inſeparable aſſociate for a miſtreſs, of whoſe humour and character you are as yet altogether ignorant? For my part, I am ſomething verſed in women, and know they cannot ſuffer any partnerſhip, let it be of what nature it will; and a friend ſometimes is thought as dangerous by them as a rival. They expect to reign abſolutely in a heart, and are bent upon baniſhing from thence every one but themſelves; conſider therefore well beforehand, if Matilda ſhould require ſuch a ſacrifice from you, ſhould you be able to refuſe it her?

"How injurious are theſe your ſuſpicions of me, cried the baron; and how cruelly do you wrong the fair Matilda? Do you ſeriouſly imagine that divine charmer would ſuffer the little caprices and mean jealouſy of her ſex to tranſport her ſo far as to oppoſe a correſpondence ſo innocent as ours? Wherefore ſhould you think me capable of changing my ſentiments of you? Cannot love and friendſhip ſubſiſt at once, in one and the ſame heart? Have not each of them their ſeparate rights, which may be eaſily reconciled together? The having a miſtreſs, let her be beloved never ſo tenderly, can be no obſtacle to our retaining a ſincere friend: on the contrary, a virtuous and true friend can never ceaſe to be infinitely valuable; for what relief may not two lovers hope for, from one in whom ſuch confidence may be repoſed? Inſtead, therefore, of your having any room to be alarmed at this new paſſion, my dear Salbourg, I ought myſelf to be apprehenſive on that account; in ſhort, I ought to conjure you not to let Matilda become any obſtacle on your ſide, to the continuance of our mutual friendſhip; and ſhould beg you to bear with this engagement, which ſhall never diminiſh the affection that unites our hearts. But, about what are we amuſing ourſelves! With what romantic fancies am I deceiving myſelf! I talk to you as if Matilda had already admitted of my addreſſes; and perhaps alas! the cruel fair one will only deceive me with rigour, and take pleaſure in my ſufferings! Ah! for pity's ſake, dear friend, aſſiſt me with your good advice, and tell me, what courſe I muſt reſolve on, to induce her to accept of my ſincere and tender paſſion.

"I am not ſorry, my dear Straaſem, anſwered I, if it is decreed you muſt be in love, that your heart has declared itſelf in favour of a perſon with whom I may be able to do you ſome good offices. Matilda and myſelf were not only born in the ſame town, but I am one of her relations; it is true, we are not very near a kin, but yet this alone gives me free admittance at her father's, and I can eaſily introduce you

fter which, you muſt do the reſt: you muſt yourſelf find out the inlets to her heart, which undoubtedly will not reject the offer of a man of your extraction and merit.

" On my thus ſaying, the young baron was not able to contain himſelf for joy, but embracing me ſeveral times, he conjured me to ſet about it earneſtly the very next morning, and to forward his happineſs as much as poſſible. In effect, ſo entirely was he captivated, that he talked all night of nothing but the charms of Matilda, and aſſured me, the good offices I promiſed to render him with my fair kinſwoman would be the greateſt proof I could give him of the ſincerity of my friendſhip; for his love was already become as dear to him as life itſelf.

" Nevertheleſs, I was far from being certain that the effects would be anſwerable to my hopes; wherefore, I endeavoured to make him ſenſible, before it was too late, what powerful obſtacles there were to the attainment of his deſires; but my friend was not daunted at any thing: when I found, therefore, that whatever difficulties I ſtarted only increaſed the ardour of his paſſion, I aſſured him, I would overlook all conſiderations in order to ſerve him, having nothing more at heart than to haſten his ſatisfaction.

Accordingly, the very next day I ſet about the performance of my promiſe; in going to ſee my beauteous couſin, I prevailed on her, inſenſibly, to admit of a viſit from my friend. In effect, he went ſeveral times with me to pay his reſpects to her, till at laſt he found a favourable opportunity to declare his paſſion, which was neither received ſo ill as to give him any great hopes, nor ſo ill as entirely to diſcourage him; he did not deſpair, therefore, of one day touching her heart. Nor was he deceived, for in a little time ſhe began to liſten to him with pleaſure; and though ſhe did not let one word ſlip whereon he might ground any reliance, he might reaſonably flatter himſelf with the thought that ſhe would not hold out long.

" In the mean while, I did not fail to go often by myſelf to Matilda, whom I continually entertained with encomiums on the baron's fine accompliſhments; and as my friendſhip for him rendered me eloquent in his behalf, it was no difficult matter for me to perſuade her what I really believed myſelf. In fact, that fair maiden ſuffered herſelf at laſt to be ſtaggered by my diſcourſe; after which, the baron's good mein, and the charms of his converſation, ſoon got the better of her indifference; and ſhe confeſſed, ſhe found herſelf diſpoſed to favour him: this acknowledgement filled my friend with the moſt lively tranſports, wherein my friendſhip made me alſo ſympathize with him.

" Having ſucceeded thus far in our deſign, we next concerted meaſures how to overcome the obſtacles that were likely to prevent his happineſs; one of which, above all, ſeemed to us unſurmountable. But is there any thing impoſſible to love; eſpecially, when it is ſeconded and aſſiſted by friendſhip?

" Guy, the father of Matilda, when a widower, had taken for his ſecond wife a very rich widow, and ſhe had a ſon by her firſt marriage, who, as had been agreed between the two parents, was deſigned to be huſband to this fair maiden. The two children had never been conſulted upon this head, being both of them at that time too young to give a valid conſent to this agreement of the old folks. It was intereſt alone had induced Guy both to marry the widow, and to make this ſtipulation: as this was his predominant paſſion, and the time was now come for the accompliſhment of this hopeful engagement, it was no wonder he bent all his thoughts on ſeeing it performed. But Albert, the widow's ſon, was diſagreeable in his perſon, without one good quality to recommend him, or leſſen that averſion which the ſight of him naturally created. It was not at all ſurpriſing, therefore, that Matilda, whoſe reaſon increaſed as ſhe grew in years, and who conſequently was not ignorant of her own charms, could not behold the unworthy object to whom ſhe was deſigned to be ſacrificed, without horror: accordingly, ſhe lamented every day, the unnatural tyranny of her father, who, in ſpite of all her remonſtrances againſt ſuch barbarity, was obſtinately reſolved upon concluding a match, which could not fail of rendering her miſerable.

" Things were in this ſituation when my friend made her the offer of his

his heart and fortune: nor could we have choſen a better opportunity; for the averſion ſhe had conceived againſt Albert contributed not a little to give her a liking to the baron. In effect, ſhe uſed continually to compare the merit and agreeableneſs of the one with the homelineſs and ill qualities of the other, which turned out ſo much in favour of my friend, and to the diſadvantage of his rival, that ſhe could not help thinking the former as worthy of her love and eſteem, as the latter was of her contempt and hatred.

"Whilſt the young baron was thus gaining ground more and more by his aſſiduous addreſſes, in the heart of this fair maiden, Albert began to take notice of the preference ſhe gave to his rival; and as he was curſed with ſo many defects, to all of which it was impoſſible he ſhould be quite blind, he could not fail of becoming jealous. Accordingly he complained, threatened, and made a great noiſe; but his complaints, threatenings, and clamour, ſerved only to render the baron yet more dear to Matilda. At laſt, being exaſperated to ſee he was only the object of her contempt, he informed Guy of what he had diſcovered; and this unjuſt father, who was wholly intent upon providing a rich huſband for his daughter, promiſed Albert he would ſoon remove the lover who gave him umbrage.

"Accordingly, on that very day he enjoined Matilda not to admit of Baron Straalem's viſits; and in vain did ſhe uſe her utmoſt efforts to prevail on him to revoke that injunction. She had even recourſe to a flood of tears and repeated ſighs, together with the moſt moving intreaties and ſupplications, but all to no purpoſe. To as little effect did ſhe extol his noble birth, and inſiſt upon the honour done her family by his addreſſes; Guy ſtill continued inflexible, ſtopping her mouth always by dwelling upon Albert's great riches, and the promiſe he had made his mother when he married her. Thus did ſordid intereſt cauſe him to ſacrifice the peace and content of his only child, to the mean view of filling his own coffers, by continuing ſtill to manage Albert's eſtate, and to the empty honour of keeping a raſh and unjuſt promiſe.

"Nor was he ſatisfied with having forbid his daughter's admitting the baron's viſits, but happening to meet him two or three hours after, he accoſted him bluntly, and deſired him to refrain his houſe. My friend was not a little provoked at this rudeneſs and incivility; but he prudently diſſembled his reſentment, rightly judging that he ought to keep fair with the father of a lady he adored: and being afraid of ruining his own deſigns, by exaſperating the mind of a man naturally obſtinate and haughty, he anſwered him with great moderation; but without engaging to renounce the ſight of Matilda, for whom, on the contrary, he expreſſed even then, the greateſt value and eſteem.

"After this, however, it became neceſſary to reſolve no longer to viſit her at home, but to find out ſome other places where they might meet each other without offence. Accordingly, they had their interviews at divers houſes of their reſpective friends or acquaintance, as often as prudence would permit, and renewed their aſſurances of remaining inviolably conſtant to each other, let what would happen. But, whatever precautions theſe two lovers took to ſee one another, without running any riſque, Albert ſoon diſcovered that their mutual correſpondence ſtill continued, and not only redoubled his complaints and menaces, but engaged his mother to prevail on Matilda's father to treat her with ſeverity. Hereupon that wicked woman, who was a downright domeſtic fury, would not ſuffer her huſband to enjoy any quiet till ſhe had ſatiated upon that helpleſs and innocent victim the hatred ſhe bore her. How many mothers-in-law may ſee their own picture in this deſcription! In ſhort, Guy carried the ill uſage of his daughter to excels, and even threatened to confine her in a nunnery, if ſhe did not quickly break off all intercourſe with my friend.

"The young baron received the news of this inhuman behaviour with all the ſorrow a lover can poſſibly feel, and I ſtood in need of all the influence I had over his temper in order to reſtrain his fury: had I not abated the violence, its effects would have been fatal both to Guy and Albert; but I made a ſhift, though with abundance of difficulty, to perſuade him to take all with moderation, and prevailed on him, not only to give way to this ſudden ſtorm, but even to leave Ingol-

for a time; promiſing to ſtay behind myſelf, both to take care of his intereſt with Matilda, and to prevent their exerciſing any violence over her. I undertook alſo to give him notice of all that paſſed in his abſence; which aſſurance, with his firm reliance on my friendſhip and vigilance, pacifying him in ſome meaſure, he ſet out for Munich, without being able to get an interview with his miſtreſs, being forced then to content himſelf with unboſoming himſelf to her by letter, he vented his grief in the moſt moving and pathetic terms that ſorrow could find, or language afford.

"As ſoon as he was arrived at the place of his exile (for that was the title he gave to his ſeparation from his miſtreſs on this occaſion) he ſent me word that the moſt charming objects the court had been able to produce, were eclipſed by the idea of Matilda, which always kept as firm poſſeſſion of his thoughts as ſhe herſelf did of his heart. In the mean while, I ſupplied his place near the fair maiden, who, knowing the ſtrict friendſhip that was between us, diſcloſed to me the inmoſt ſentiments of her ſoul, with as much frankneſs and ſincerity as ſhe would have done to the baron himſelf had he been preſent. Accordingly, I appriſed my friend of the unſhaken fidelity of his miſtreſs; upon whom neither his abſence, nor the continual contradiction ſhe underwent from her father and Albert, could make any impreſſion to his diſadvantage.

"But, alas! how great reaſon had I to fear that my complaiſance to my friend would become fatal to myſelf? For it was decreed by fate that the conformity of our ſentiments and inclinations, ſhould produce the ſame effect in my heart as it had upon that of the baron. By my frequent viſiting Matilda, and the opportunities I had thereby of knowing her thoroughly, I conceived an affection for her, to the violence of which I was at firſt a ſtranger. Ah, alas! it was love, and I was not capable of it. I could not be a moment without ſeeing her, and when I was with her, I knew not how to tear myſelf away again from her. In the mean while, I ſhut my eyes againſt the deſcription of a paſſion, which ſeemed to be no more than an innocent eſteem and kindneſs for the miſtreſs of my friend; inſomuch, that it had gathered ſtrength conſiderably before I diſcovered my miſtake: I then became ſenſible how dangerous the office of a confident is for a man of honour; how difficult it is to be always upon one's guard; and how hard a trial for virtue to ſtand firm on ſuch ſlippery ground!

"Being, though too late, convinced of the great impreſſion Matilda's charms had made upon my heart, I was at firſt prodigiouſly confounded at it; and abhorred myſelf for my unfaithfulneſs to my friend. Accordingly, what reproaches did I not make myſelf on that account! And yet, no ſooner had I again ſeen her, than I thought myſelf not ſo highly blameable. Shall I be the firſt, ſaid I to myſelf, whom the undertaking ſo tickliſh a commiſſion with a fair lady has cauſed to fall? Beſides, what injury do I to my friend? Do not I know he can never enjoy Matilda? Can he obtain her againſt the will of a father, and a father who is inflexible? Why ſhould it be forbidden me to try whether I may be more ſucceſsful? My birth is equal; I have a better fortune; and Matilda is already my relation: how many reaſons are here, to flatter myſelf with the hopes of being preferred, not only to the baron, but even to Albert by her parents.

"However, a moment after, a thouſand ſtunning reflections came to the aſſiſtance of my wavering virtue. O heavens! cried I, what would Matilda think of me after ſo ſhameful a treachery? What other fruit could I expect from it than her ſcorn and indignation? What will my friend ſay of it? Is not the bare attempt to make myſelf maſter of what is dearer to him than any thing elſe in the world, the ſame as if I were to plunge a dagger into his boſom? Baſe wretch! is this the return you make for the confidence he repoſes in you? Is it thus you diſcharge the duties of ſacred friendſhip? Do not you hear it complain of this violation of all its ties within your own breaſt? Ah! rather recollect yourſelf as ſoon as poſſible, and whilſt it is yet time; bluſh at having conceived the thought of ſo monſtrous a perfidy.

"This laſt reflection finiſhed at once the dreadful conflict that was maintained for ſome time within my ſoul; rea-

ſon, honour, and friendſhip triumphed over my revolted ſenſes; after this generous effort to maſter my inclinations, I continued faithful to my friend; and in a little while, all thoſe pleaſing fancies which had deluded me vaniſhed away. Nevertheleſs, I did not get this victory over myſelf without undergoing great trouble; and I had continual ſtruggles with myſelf whenever I was with Matilda; however, I gained every day freſh triumphs over myſelf, by interceding with her in behalf of my friend; the affection I bore to the one rendering me but the more capable effectually to aſſiſt the love of the other. At laſt I gained ſo much power over myſelf that I looked on Matilda only as my ſiſter, and wife to one whom I loved as my brother.

(To be concluded in our Appendix.)

ESSAYS ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS. No. XXIII.

ON THE ABUSE OF LANGUAGE.

IT is obvious our felicity would be very much cramped if we were ſtripped of the valuable privileges of SOCIETY and CONVERSATION: *reaſon*, and the ability to convey it to one another by *Language*, is that bleſſing which conſtitutes our ſuperiority over the beaſts, and in which divine gift of Providence it was intended we ſhould lay the foundation of our own happineſs, which we are certain to acquire, if we apply both to the wiſe purpoſes for which they were deſigned.

Without the advantage of *Language*, we ſhould labour under the greateſt confuſion and diſorder, nothing but ignorance and irregularity would reign amongſt us; we ſhould deviate from all rule, and be troubleſome to one another; therefore, conſidering how noble an advantage we poſſeſs, in being able, by a comprehenſive ſet of ſounds, to civilize and inſtruct our fellow creatures, it is a duty we owe both to God and to them to employ and uſe it to his honour, and to their advantage.

Language is that happy property by which we diſplay the noble faculties of reaſon and knowledge, and by which we get at the means of happineſs, both here and hereafter. We have had numbers of treatiſes upon this ſubject by ſeveral very ingenious authors, who have propoſed abundance of rules to beautify and bring it to perfection, upon which topic I ſhall, amongſt the reſt, take the liberty to intrude a few thoughts.

The multitude of recreations and amuſements which are contrived to gratify the mind of man, ſeem very inſignificant and temporary, compared with that of converſation; it is that divine privilege which rivets and attaches to each other, when it is both poſſible and probable the worſt of conſequence would follow from the want of it.

But this talent, excellent as it ſeems to be open to a million of errors, improprieties, and corruptions which thoſe who have had the beſt talents for it have been wholly unable to prevent or rectify; and it is certain, that many who attempt to refine it, have, by labour and formality, frequently rendered it ridiculous and diſguſting; purity of ſtile, and a choice of eaſy graceful phraſes, united to an exact propriety of thinking, ſeem to be acquiſitions of which few are poſſeſſed.

Moſt of thoſe who have gone upon this ſubject contend mightily for an eaſy, cool, and peaceable diſpoſition as the only qualification for converſation, and utterly exclude the ſpirited and paſſionate, with which prohibition I cannot entirely comply. An eaſy phlegmatic turn may be of ſervice when it happens to meet and receive the edge of wit and ſarcaſm. But this inſipid temper of the paſſions is very uſeleſs, not to ſay troubleſome, and inſtead of contributing to keep up the converſation, is rather calculated to extinguiſh, and let it die away. Envy, paſſion, and anger are frightful enough when carried to an extremity; but as ſome poiſons are uſeful when properly adminiſtered, to carry off humours from the body, ſo the ſparklings of anger, paſſion, and oppoſition are uſeful in the ſame degree, as they create and extract from thoſe we converſe with, more ſpirited replies, and compel them to make better exertions to acquit themſelves with wit and ingenuity, than when the diſcourſe

carried on in a ſtrain which is cool, ſmooth, and indifferent.

But there are a certain ſpecies of animals extremely hurtful and troubleſome in converſation, and theſe are ſuch who have a narrow underſtanding, abundance of affectation, and a ſmall ſhare of wit; the two former are always conſpicuous, when the latter is exerciſed; this wit mingled with their impertinence, is very hard to be beat out of its road: theſe weak pretenders to ſcience are in perpetual ſearch for objects of ridicule, on which to ſpend their falſe talent, and they are uſually the moſt impenetrable to the attacks of men of real ſenſe, for they cannot think deep enough to be ſtruck with a conſciouſneſs of any impropriety, or the reproofs of thoſe who confute them, but have a certain vein of talk, which, after all, they will obtrude upon the company indiſcriminately, without reflection, or without method.

Perhaps it is a misfortune to mankind, that the wiſeſt men are ſometimes laden with too much diffidence and forbearance in ſociety, which, however to be wiſhed amongſt the enfeebled, and weak, and noiſy, is ſtrangely reverſed, for they know no reſtraint whatever. The many excellent talents and ſentiments which diffidence and modeſty prompt the ſcholar and the gentleman to conceal, is a robbery committed on the world, for which the chattering noiſe of a coxcomb is but a poor ſubſtitute.

There is another ſpecies of talkers amongſt various others, who are very troubleſome and tedious, and give equal diſguſt, and theſe are ſuch, who, upon meeting you, will employ a conſiderable time in telling you about the diſpoſition of the weather, how far it affects their diſeaſes, and in what manner a burſt of ſun-ſhine relieves their ſpleen and dulneſs. The weather, we know, is either good or bad; yet, although ſuch a fact be obvious to both, it is ſeldom one friend can meet another without bringing in his mouth, a froſty morning, a ſtorm, or a fine day. The leaſt excuſe we hear given for theſe trivial prefaces to diſcourſe, is, that it is pleaſant as an introduction to more important converſation, and to furniſh the thoughts with ſome more uſeful and material ſubject, which could not be fixed on immediately; this, however, being done, I ſee no neceſſity to continue this ſhell of converſation any longer, which being only uſed for the purpoſe of covering the treaſure within, ſhould be thrown away; but this is ſo far from being the caſe, that you will find ſome, when their heavy thoughts are exhauſted upon the topic of the weather, as the next gradation plague you with a liſt of their diſeaſes—the immenſe ſums their ſhattered conſtitutions have coſt them—and what phyſicians they are reſolved to employ in future upon the ſame occaſion, when they are ſtruck with the ſame complaint. Thus, after tiring you with an hundred repetitions of theſe trivial feelings of their own for an hour or two.—You part—and are left to wonder how you could have the patience to bear with ſuch a compound of bare ſounds. This is a failing peculiar to old men; they will tell you with much preciſion, "That they have abundance of ſleepleſs nights in ſuch a part of the year, and tolerably good in others; or they are miſerably worried with a cough, which they cannot get rid of; but why it ſhould increaſe, they cannot imagine, for the lozenges they now take are the ſame they had laſt! They likewiſe avoid damp ſheets, wear warm night-caps, and get themſelves cloſely tucked up of nights, and how it is they cannot tell" Theſe are what I call the inſipids, who, before they leave you, commonly ſicken you, and give you the vapours. In ſhort, however great and valuable the acquiſition of converſation may be to us, we are perpetually diſcovering defects in its ſyſtem, as well as the moſt inſufferable abuſes in its practice.

I was yeſterday ſitting very quietly at the London Coffee-houſe, enjoying my reflections, and my pint of wine, when my attention was preſently engaged by the entrance of a noiſy gang of rakiſh young bucks, who came in with much buſtle, and having ſung, and ſwore, and whiſtled, previous to their ſetting down, called for their liquor, and entered into their way of talk. I obſerved there ſeemed to be one amongſt them who was farther gone in wickedneſs than the reſt, and by whom the others ſeemed to be guided and entertained; and having more fluency in his tongue, as well as corruption of heart,

heart, they ſeemed to make him their pattern, and pay him the moſt attention. "D—n it, Tom (ſaid he) I'll tell you a queer thing — my father took it in his head yeſterday to conduct me to church, where, by G—, I was obliged to ſhew my face, although entirely againſt our rules and orders; however, thought I, if I muſt be confined to my book, d—n me, if it ſhall be a prayer-book! ſo I crammed my pocket with a volume of comedies; but as the devil would have it, entering a little into the ſpirit of what I was reading, I began to laugh aloud, and ſtamp about the pew juſt as if we were all together at our club: this drew upon me ſo many eyes, and created me ſuch confuſion, that, curſe me, if I ſhall eaſily forget it: but above all (although I know I ſhall incur your ridicule) I was ſo ſtruck with a few ſentences of the ſermon, which accidentally reached my ear, that I was low-ſpirited the whole afternoon, and I never was ſo ſick of the company of *Will Moubray* and *Dick Adams*, as when they wanted to drag me to Mother ———'s, which they did, by G—, with much difficulty; where, in Clara's company, and by the help of wine, I ſhook off my ſpleen; but in order to avoid ſuch another fit, I'll warrant you, you will not ſee me at church again in haſte."

He then began to reckon up the number of debauches he had gone through in the courſe of the month, with the kind of exploits he had performed to deſerve the watch-houſe, or Newgate, "but which he was always lucky enough to eſcape," and whatever this gentleman ſaid was always attended with ſome uncommon oath, and a laugh from his companions. The next topic he entered upon was a ſmutty, immodeſt kind of diſcourſe, which ſeldom fails to tickle and attract a ſlimſey, corrupt, and ſuperficial mind; but this was continued in ſuch a ſlovenly and indecent manner, conſiſting only of bare inſipid facts, that none but thoſe of a low and groveling taſte, who are contented to encourage licentiouſneſs, be its ſhape never ſo hideous and diſguſting, could reliſh it.

After this vein of converſation was ended, they began toaſts of the ſame nature, which were frequently garniſhed with hearty peals of laughter, at which, however, I was ſomewhat aſtoniſhed, for reflecting upon the nature of *love*, I muſt think it a ſubject wherein merriment is totally miſapplied, becauſe, for my own part, I have conſidered it very nicely, and with much care, and cannot readily conceive in what manner love, even the groſſeſt ſpecies of it, can excite laughter. To ſay it has no effect on the mind, would be likewiſe as abſurb; it does, indeed, inflame and agitate the paſſions, and its effects may appear in the eyes or countenance, but I think it is perfectly remote from what commonly produces mirth and laughter, which can be never uſed in this caſe, unleſs by thoſe who have no comprehenſion of the ſubject.

My preſent intention is only to take notice of two parts of their diſcourſe, that which I have now mentioned, and the collection of oaths with which I was introduced, becauſe the reſt was ſo idle and ſhallow, that I ſhould be ſick to repeat it. However, as I was reſolved to examine the threads and complexion of their motly chat, and which had the predominance in their weak heads, I bethought me of a method to get at this knowledge by arithmetic, which I am tolerably ſkilful. I therefore took out my watch, and laid it on the table, after which I got pen and ink, and figured down upon a piece of paper the number of curſes thrown out by each party. I likewiſe in another part of my paper obſerved the time they took in diſcourſing upon ſubjects that paſſed between, and were independent of their ſwearing; but that I may be pretty exact in my computation, and give a right idea, I will, like a true tradeſman, draw out a fair ſtate of the account, wherein I promiſe to make *Time* and *Common-ſenſe* their chief auditors.—I have it as follows, reckoning the time to run juſt an hour.

primis,

Seven Coxcombs of Faſhion in Account current with TIME *and* COMMON-SENSE.

DEBTOR	Minutes.	*Contra* CR.	Minutes.
To 86 oaths, excluſive of ſundry ſmall curſes, which took them to repeat by my calculation,	12	By the reaſonableneſs of agreeing to pay for the demolition of 6 glaſſes, which agreement took them	5
To the ſubject of profaneneſs and obſcenity,	22	By an agreement not to offer the ſpurious coin they had in their pockets,	3
To 10 peals of laughter, in approbation,	4		8
To 5 loud roars which they could not account for, nor any one elſe,	5½	By a medley of noiſe, irreligion, and laughter, for which they are accountable to *Time*, &c. being the balance due as by the account on t'other ſide.	52
To picking flaws in one another's dreſs and perſons, with a few laughs on that occaſion,	10		
To 12 angry oaths beſtowed on the waiter, diſtinct from the abovementioned,	3		
To brangles about the reckoning,	3½		
	60		60

Now, according to this computation of mine, which I take to be methodical d regular, what ſhameful waſte was made of their time, and how idle and unbeming a man ſuch ſubjects appear on which to empty his intellects. One would nk they were topics which none would adopt, but ſuch who are entirely ſtripd of reaſon and virtue, and whoſe reſolution was to ſpread and promote the ſe of vice: theſe gentlemen, inſtead of converſing rationally, or conſiſtent with dignity they pretend to, diſcover and betray more of the nature and weakneſs beaſts; and why there ſhould be a preference given to ſuch men, I know not; does the circumſtance of their walking erect, and uttering a few articulate nds, which we call *Language*, give them this diſtinction and ſuperiority over r animals? No, I cannot believe it, when that gift is ſo much abuſed; for, a fair arbitration, I ſhould conclude, that a coxcomb with two legs is far more leſs, troubleſome, and pernicious, than any other animal with four.

will allow that every man, through his nature or education, has numberleſs ies, paſſions, extravagancies, and vices to combat, which might deſtroy , if it were not for *reaſon*; but by this divine faculty the power is given us, ecide upon the propriety or impropriety of our thoughts, our actions, or diſrſe, by which we are enabled to deſtroy, or, at leaſt, check and ſuppreſs what- thoughts and inclinations are hurtful to ourſelves, or degrading to our *ies*.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

ESCRIPTION OF THE LAND OF PROMISE.

ADDRESSED TO ALL DANGLERS ON GREAT MEN.

was on the firſt day of April laſt, oing upon a fool's venture, I emed on board the good ſhip *Expec-*, Captain *Courtley* commander, which ſet ſail directly for the *Land of Promiſe*. After we had paſſed the *Cape of Good Hope*, we ſteered towards the *Fortunate Iſlands*, and with a fair wind

ſoon arrived at the end of our voyage, and put into port.

We were all along very much deceived with reſpect to the diſtance: for when we thought ourſelves cloſe upon the coaſt, we found by our ſoundings that we were yet a great way off land; and the utmoſt ſpeed we could make ſcarce brought us nearer.—Nothing indeed could be more enchanting than the proſpects we ſtill had before our eyes of this country afar off; the mountains ſeemed to be covered with gold, the vales to gliſten with precious ſtones, the trees to be laden with the richeſt fruit, and the rivers to flow with milk and honey. The breezes which blew towards us wafted the moſt refreſhing ſweets; nor could we perceive the leaſt cloud in the ſerene ſky, but the ſun ſhone continually with a moſt dazzling luſtre. In ſhort, every thin tempted us to advance with an appearance of uninterrupted joy and happineſs.

As ſoon as we had landed, I found the inhabitants in a perpetual hurry of buſineſs, running to and fro, regardleſs of every body but themſelves, and wearing the face of care and importance. There was a prodigious crowd ſtill puſhing on towards the principal city, called *Favour*, the entrance to which was guarded by the ſtrong gate of *Intereſt*, and no body was allowed to go in by any other way. We ſaw many conſtantly preſſing forwards for admittance, and as conſtantly repulſed; yet ſome of them betook themſelves to the fortreſs of *Hope*, where they waited for a more favourable opportunity.

There are innumerable air-caſtles ſcattered all over this diſtrict, which the people are continually amuſing themſelves in building up and pulling down: but the greateſt of all is the caſtle of *Vanity*, from the ramparts of which are diſplayed enſigns of blue, red, and green ribbons. Some few conducted by *Pride*, bent their ſteps thither; but the moſt part had their eyes fixed on the *Grand Treaſury*, the acceſs to which is ſtrongly barricaded by *Authority*. Some ſmall portions of the wealth lodged in this repoſitory are dealt out in the form of bribes, penſions, and ſecret ſervices; and the reſt is divided among the chief keepers.

In the heart of this country there is a very high promontory, called *Ambition*, on the top of which is ſeated the grand palace of *Preferment*. Numbers were ſeen daily labouring to climb up to it but came tumbling down again, and were daſhed upon the rocks of *Diſappointment*. Some, indeed, who took the high-road of *Dependency*, got place therein, and others ſtole into it through the bye-paths of *Patriotiſm*. Thoſe who aſpired to the lofty pinnacle of *Power*, endeavoured to turn others out and put themſelves into their room; but this is a very tottering ſituation for during my ſhort ſtay among them I ſaw ſeveral thrown down, and the very perſons advanced whom they had before ſerved in the ſame manner.

I can ſay very little as to the religion profeſſed in the *Land of Promiſe*: diſſimulation and hypocriſy being openly practiſed among them. The ſect of *Independents* is entirely unknown to them, nor have they any *Freethinkers*. Indeed there is ſcarce any one has an opinion of his own, but (according to the ſtrict ſubordination obſerved among them) the inferior borrows his ſentiments from the ſuperior. This is very remarkable in two *Houſes*, as they are called, where almoſt every one ſpeaks as he is ordered.

As to their manners, they are exceeding polite and complaiſant. You are ſure to receive a ſmile, a ſqueeze of the hand, a nod, or a bow, from every body you addreſs yourſelf to. They are always mighty glad to ſee you, are your very humble ſervants, profeſs the higheſt eſteem for you, are ready to do you any ſervice, and you may command them: but their memory is, happily, very ſhort, and ſometimes they forget they ever knew their moſt intimate acquaintance. They are particularly fond of procraſtination, and to-morrow is a word continually in their mouths, but they are unwilling to do any thing to day. Their hearts and their tongues are at a very great diſtance, and you muſt generally interpret what they ſay by the rule of contrary.

Through the middle of this country runs along the ſmooth river of *Attendance*, whoſe tide is very even and gentle. The people are conſtantly rowing down the ſtream; but ſometimes it happens, that being quite ſpent, and unable to ſteer their barks properly, they are overwhelmed in the gulf of *Deſpondency*, or ſwallowed up in the quickſands of *Deſpair*.

THE BRITISH THEATRE.

COVENT-GARDEN.

ON Saturday evening, November 25th, a new opera, of three acts, called THE ISLANDERS, was performed, for the first time, at this theatre.

The characters of the drama were thus represented:

Governor,	—	*Mr. Clarke.*
Garcia,	—	*Mr. Mattocks.*
Fabio,	—	*Mr. Wilson.*
Gil Perez,	—	*Mr. Edwin.*
Domingo,	—	*Mr. Quick.*
Felix,	—	*Mr. Leoni.*
Yanko,	—	*Mr. Reinhold.*
Secretary,	—	*Mr. J. Wilson.*
Slaves, Islanders,		Indians, *&c.*
Camilla,	—	*Mrs. Martyr.*
Elvina,	—	*Mrs. Webb.*
Julina,	—	*Miss Morris.*
Flametta,	—	*Miss Satchell.*
Orra,	—	*Mrs Kennedy.*
Slaves, Islanders, *&c.*		

The fable of the ISLANDERS is romantically fanciful and pleasing. The Governor, accompanied by his own family, a wife, son, daughter, and a niece, his domestics, and a train of adventurers, is supposed to have sailed some fifteen years before the commencement of the action) from Spain, to people a new-conquered colony; but, instead of reaching it, by a violent tempest, they were all cast ashore on a small island in America, inhabited by savages. In the wreck he lost his whole family, except his son. After driving off part of the natives, and enslaving the remainder, the Governor begins to settle his people as well as he can; in order thereto, he enacts the following laws: namely, that the females shall not enjoy any property in their own right, but that all the maidens shall be ranged in the garden of the castle, there to be bid for by the young men, each of whom is to give more or less for his chosen wife, in proportion to her beauty or homeliness; and the purchase-money given for the handsome shall be distributed among the ugly, in order that all may get husbands. With these laws the action commences. They are no sooner instituted, than the Governor sees the only relict of his family, his son, who, fishing in a canoe, is driven by the force of the current on an adjacent island, to which the expelled savages of his place of settlement had retreated. This information is brought by a faithful slave, who had attended the son, and swam back. The Governor, however, after deploring this misfortune, declares that his private loss shall not affect the community, but the business of the island shall go forward. In consequence of the fore-mentioned edicts, Camilla, a beautiful virgin, must be produced among the maidens, and publicly bid for. She is enamoured of and beloved by a young man, among the Governor's train (Garcia) who is distracted at the fear of losing her; the price set upon her being so great, as to require all the money he can raise, and leave him destitute. He is, nevertheless, resolved to endure poverty, rather than the loss of Camilla; when a Jesuitical priest proposes that Domingo, who is zealously attached to the young couple, shall disguise himself in female attire; and (on the presumption of his making a very ugly woman) sollicit for the purchase-money laid down for Camilla, and reimburse Garcia therewith. This scheme succeeds accordingly, when the maidens are drawn forth to be bid for by the Governor's steward, Gil Perez.—Among the slaves under the Governor is an American female, called Orra, who in simply-affecting songs, laments the loss of her husband Yanko, chief of the savages who were driven from their own settlement.

Before the first act ends, there is a view of the adjacent island, where the Governor's wife, daughter, and niece, Elvira, Flametta, and Julina, are discovered to be escaped from the waves, and under the protection of the chief Yanko, who conceals them on a side of the isle, whither his companions seldom come; on this spot, Felix (the Governor's son) is also seen to be safe landed, and met by the two girls. They both are pleased with his company; Flametta alone conceives a violent affection for him. Yanko discloses to Elvira his apprehensions of this new-arrived European, together with the probability and consequences of a pas-

sion,

ſion growing between him and one of the girls; enforcing them with a neceſſity for Felix being deſtroyed, leſt a new race of foes to his countrymen ſhould ſpring up. Elvira frequently warns the young folks of his and their danger, which gives birth to a ſimply-pleaſing and natural dialogue between the girls and their new viſitor.

From the firſt project formed by the Jeſuit Fabio, ſpring many whimſical adventures, one whereof is a love-ſcene between Gil Perez and Domingo, between whom the Governor recommends a marriage. Fabio too is ſmitten with the forlorn Orra, and repeatedly makes his addreſſes to her, but without ſucceſs.

At length, after various events among the people in both iſlands, and repeated artifices of Elvira to wean the girls from their increaſing fondneſs for Felix, a veſſel arrives from the Governor, on the iſland where Yanko is; who, after conſulting with his countrymen, and diſcovering his beloved charge, embarks with them to the Governor, and demands the liberty of all his countrymen. It is granted, and in return, Yanko ſurpriſes the Governo with the unexpected poſſeſſion of hi whole family. A tender meeting alſ enſues, between Yanko and Orra, an the loves between Felix and Flamett are ratified by the conſent of his pa rents. The piece concludes with th Governor's declaration that the name of maſter and ſlave ſhould be thence forth forgotten, and a general unani mity and peace ſubſiſt between them.

The opera altogether was conduc with the utmoſt correctneſs, and ad mirably performed; the muſick an ſcenes univerſally admired, and th piece obtained throughout the repeate applauſe of a polite and numerous au dience.

*** *For the moſt favourite Airs, ſ our Poetical Eſſays.*

PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

A Conciſe Hiſtory of the Proceedings of the Firſt Seſſion of the FIFTEENTH *Pa liament of* Great Britain. *Begun and holden at* Weſtminſter, *on* Thurſday th *31ſt of* October, 1780.

THIS being the day on which the writs for the election of repreſentatives of the Commons to ſerve in the new parliament were returnable, upwards of three hundred of the Commons attended early in their Houſe, and were ſworn in by the clerks of parliament.

At three o'clock his Majeſty came to the Houſe of Peers, in the uſual ſtate, and being ſeated on the throne, ſent the uſher of the black rod to require the attendance of the Commons; when a great many appearing at the bar, the Lord Chancellor thus addreſſed them by his Majeſty's order:

"Gentlemen,

"I am commanded by his Majeſty to inform you, that he delays declaring his reaſons for calling the preſent parliament till the Commons ſhall have a ſpeaker: it is therefore his Majeſty's pleaſure that you do immediately repair to the place where the Commons uſually meet, and there proceed to the choice of a ſpeaker; and that you will preſent the perſon, whom you ſhall have ſo choſen, to-morrow at two o'clock to his Majeſty, at the bar of this Houſe, for his royal approbation."

His Majeſty then retired, and the return of the ſixteen Scotch peers being given in, their lordſhips, with the other peers, took the oaths and their ſeats, after which th Houſe adjourned to the next day.

As ſoon as the members of the Houſe Commons had taken their places in th Houſe, *Lord George Germain* informed the their firſt buſineſs muſt be to proceed to t election of a ſpeaker, and then, in an ele rate ſpeech, ſuited to the occaſion, he enu rated the qualifications requiſite for that i portant office; theſe he acknowledged w fully poſſeſſed by their late Speaker when was firſt elected, and during the two pa ments in which he had preſided, till the laſt ſion, when to his own misfortune, and tha the Houſe, his health was found to be ſo m impaired, that he could not ſupport the tigues of the chair; the public buſineſs thereby been impeded; and the right nourable gentleman had himſelf menti his intention to reſign. For theſe reaſon it was the undoubted right of the Comm to elect their own Speaker, he would poſe a gentleman in every reſpect qual for the arduous taſk; and he truſted, w he named Charles Wolfran Cornewall, t thoſe gentlemen who had ſat in former p ments would concur in bearing teſtimo the propriety of the nomination; but fo information of the new members, he larged upon the qualifications of Mr. C wall for the high office of Speaker.

notion being reduced to writing, was given
n at the table to the clerk, and being read by
him in these words, "That Mr. Cornewall
e called to the chair," it was seconded by
Mr. Wilbore Ellis, who went over the same
round as Lord George Germaine, and added,
y way of compliment to the late Speaker,
is great concern that his being worn out in
e service prevented his re-election.

Mr. Dunning rose to oppose the motion,
d made use of all the encomiums so laviſh-
bestowed on the late Speaker, as reasons
r calling him again to the chair; he asserted,
at Sir Fletcher Norton had recovered from
s illness during the recess, and was then
able to serve the office as ever: he desired
e House to consider the pretence for re-
oving him, as a mere artifice of the mi-
stry to introduce one of their own body,
d accused Lord North of duplicity, who to-
rds the close of the last session, had re-
ted the cause which then seemed to
ke it necessary for Sir Fletcher Norton to
ign, and had expressed a wish that it might
removed, yet now it was removed, over-
ked his abilities, and by his colleagues in
ice, proposed the election of a successor;
did not deny the great merit of Mr. Corne-
ll, on the contrary, he declared, if the
ir, in his opinion, had been properly va-
t, he would have voted for him; but not
ing any just cause for removing the late
aker, he moved, that Sir Fletcher Norton
gain called to the chair.

Mr. T. Townshend seconded this motion,
offered new arguments in its favour;
*ich alone we shall state, as it is our deter-
ation in order to bring the parliamentary
chment of our miscellany within proper
nds, without trespassing on the patiecee of
readers, nst to repeat the tautology necessarily
ined in long and warm debates*; he said, it
been customary in former parliaments to
gentlemen to the chair, who were to-
independent of the court, and the re-
entatives of some large county, or a
hbouring borough. Mr. Onslow, for
nce, was no placeman. Mr. Cornewall
s an office under the crown, dispossable at
leasure of the crown, and is member for
of the Cinque Ports. The electors of
Cinque Ports, he seemed to think, are
enced in their elections by the crown.
Speaker of the House of Commons
t to be a man free from all influence of
rown. Was Mr. Cornewall a place-
a pensioner, and a member for one of
Cinque Ports, under these circumstances,
per person to be elected? He thought
and therefore, after paying all due de-
ce to his abilities in other respects, he
d vote for the late Speaker.

Fletcher Norton next rose to speak for
lf; he returned his hearty thanks to
riends for their good opinion of him,
their kind intention, but he declared,
that he hod resolved before he came down to the House, not to accept the chair again upon any consideration. His health, he said, was so much impaired by the fatiguing duties of his office last session, that he had determined, if the last parliament had sat another session, to have asked leave of the House to resign, on account of his infirmities. He then thanked the noble lord and his friends, who had moved the election of Mr. Cornewall, for the handsome things they had said of him, but he could not be such an ideot as to think them sincere, after the ill usage he had received from them and their friends. For though he had been in town three days before the meeting of the new parliament, the question had never been asked him, by any one of the administration, whether his health would admit of his resuming the chair, in case the House should approve of his continuing in it. A regard for his health was not therefore the true motive for his dismission, and he called upon them to declare the real cause, and to punish him if he had misbehaved in his high office.

Mr. Fox finding no reply was made, attacked the gentlemen on the Treasury bench with his usual fire, and charged the ministry with disgracing every great and dignified character in the kingdom. The true cause of the late Speaker's removal he would declare, since the noble lord in the blue ribbon thought proper to be silent. It was because Sir Fletcher Norton had dared to deliver his opinion in his place, as a private member in the Committee of the whole House, in support of Mr. Dunning's motion, "That the influence of the crown had increased, was increasing, and ought to be diminished," which motion passed into a resolution by a majority of the committee. In order to shew the inconsistency of the ministry, he desired the order of the House of the 9th of May 1777, might be read; which was, "That the thanks of this House be given to the Speaker, for his speech to the king from the bar of the House of Lords, on his majesty's giving the royal assent to the bill for the better support of his household." These the ministry had voted, yet now they insulted and disgraced the very man whom the House had so highly honoured.

Mr. Byng censured the ministry for the sudden dissolution of parliament, two days after Sir Fletcher Norton set out for Yorkshire, and the rudeness of mentioning to all their friends at the Cockpit, before the meeting of the new parliament, that they intended to propose Mr. Cornewall, and yet not giving the slightest intimation of such a design to Sir Fletcher Norton.

Sir Fletcher Norton warmly resented the silence of the ministry, and looked upon it as an insult, which justified his aspiring to the chair again, and he threw himself upon the judgement of the House.

Mr. Ellis replied, by defending the right of every member to vote for a new Speaker, if he thought proper, declared he meant no inſult to Sir Fletcher Norton, but was urged *ſolely* by regard to the public good, to propoſe a gentleman in freſher health, of more vigour, and at a time of life better able to bear the fatigues of the chair.

Lord Mahon declared his reſolution to oppoſe the election of Mr. Cornewall, becauſe he was propoſed by a member of that adminiſtration which had diſmembered the Britiſh empire, robbed the king of part of his dominions, the Prince of Wales of his ſucceſſion, and the Houſe of Hanover of its inheritance.

N. B. Theſe were the expreſſions of the late Earl of Chatham, Lord Mahon's father-in-law, in his laſt ſpeech in the Houſe of Lords, on the idea of allowing independence to the Americans, Lord Mahon concluded with telling the miniſtry, he would oppoſe every propoſition whatever that came from them or their friends.

Mr. Rigby delivered his ſentiments with that dignity and freedom which ought to characteriſe every repreſentative of a free people, of whatever party. He called in queſtion the right of any gentleman to demand reaſons from another, for exerciſing his undoubted right to vote for any candidate propoſed to him for the chair. Throwing aſide all foreign matter, he ſaid the queſtion before them was the choice of a Speaker, and he had always underſtood, when a new parliament was choſen, every member had a right to give his vote as he pleaſed for a new Speaker, without being thought to mean any inſult or diſgrace to any former Speaker. He had ſat in the Houſe a great many years, and at the election of many Speakers, but he had never heard ſuch doctrines broached as on that day. With regard to Sir Fletcher Norton, he ſpoke his mind freely, he diſapproved of his conduct upon many occaſions, and particularly with reſpect to his ſpeech to the king, for which he had received the thanks of the Houſe, and he had expreſſed his diſapprobation at the time. He was free to own that he did not think Sir Fletcher Norton preſerved order in the Houſe. Mr. Onſlow was too rigid, Sir Fletcher too relax, whereby the Houſe ſuffered in its dignity both within and out of their doors; and he recommended to Mr. Cornewall if he was choſen, to obſerve a medium between both. He deſired an honourable gentleman (Mr. Townſhend) to recollect that Mr. Onſlow was many years Treaſurer of the Navy, a more lucrative office than Mr. Cornewall's. As to the other objection, that Mr. Cornewall repreſents a Cinque Port, he always underſtood that there was no local repreſentation within thoſe walls; for inſtance, though he was choſen for Taviſtock, yet he conſidered himſelf as a repreſentative of the people of England, and that was the true parliamentary idea.

Mr. Fox made an ingenious reply, but advanced nothing new, except inſiſting that the king's name was indecently uſed to influence the freedom of debate; which Mr. Rigby denied, and ſaid he had only mentioned it in relating a fact.

Sir Edward Aſtley, and *General Smith* ſpoke a few words to ſupport the motion for reinſtating the late Speaker.

Mr. Cornewall, in the courſe of the debate, modeſtly conteſted the judgement of his friends, thought they over-rated his abilities, but felt himſelf in ſo awkward a ſituation that he was afraid to ſpeak his mind, leſt he ſhould ſay too much. He only wiſhed the Houſe had determined to make choice of another gentleman who had been mentioned at the end of the laſt ſeſſion (Mr. Frederick Montague) but as the caſe now ſtood, he could only leave it to the deciſion of the Houſe.

The queſtion being then put upon Lord George Germain's motion, the Houſe divided, when Mr. Cornewall was duely elected by 203 Ayes againſt 134 Noes. After which the new *Speaker* thanked the Houſe for the honour they had conferred upon him, but ſaid, he ſhould ſtate his objections the next day to his majeſty, hereupon ſeveral members cried out, *No objections! No objections!* and the Houſe immediately adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Wedneſday, November 1.

His majeſty being ſeated on the throne the Commons were ſent for, and preſented their new Speaker at the bar, who addreſſed the king in the following words:

"May it pleaſe your majeſty,

"Your faithful Commons in parliament aſſembled, having, purſuant to your majeſty's directions, and their ancient right, proceeded to the election of a Speaker, I am ſent to inform your majeſty, that their choice has fallen upon me. Conſcious of my own inability to diſcharge ſo weighty and important a truſt, I moſt humbly intreat your majeſty to give them an opportunity of reconſidering their choice, and to ſend them back to a new election."

The Lord Chancellor, after a ſhort conference with his majeſty, replied,

"*Mr. Cornewall*,

"However diffident you may be of your own qualifications, his majeſty is himſelf convinced of your talents, diligence, and proficiency for the high ſituation to which you have been elected, that his majeſty cannot decline giving the fulleſt approbation to the choice his Commons have made. I am commanded, therefore, by his majeſty to declare, that it is with great pleaſure he approves and confirms you as their Speaker."

To this ſpeech, *Mr. Cornewall* made the following anſwer:

"As your majeſty, by approving the choice of your Commons, has confirmed me their Speaker, I humbly intreat your majeſty to accept my acknowledgements for your favourable opinion of my abilities, and that your majeſty will vouchſafe to pardon my failings, ſo that no unguarded word or act of mine may ever be imputed to your faithful Commons; and that your Commons of Great Britain may be the better enabled to diſcharge their duty to your majeſty, and to their country, I do, in their name, and on their behalf, by humble petition to your majeſty, lay claim to all their ancient rights and privileges; particularly that their perſons, and thoſe of their ſervants, may be free from arreſts, and all other moleſtation; that they may enjoy freedom of ſpeech in their debates; that they may have free acceſs to your royal perſon; and that all their proceedings may receive from your majeſty the moſt favourable interpretation."

To this *The Lord Chancellor*, by his majeſty's order, replied,

"Sir,

"The king has commanded me to ſay, that he has the higheſt confidence in the duty, loyalty, and affection of his Commons to his perſon and government, as well as in their wiſdom and prudence in all proceedings; his majeſty, therefore, does moſt readily allow them all their privileges, in as full and ample a manner as they have at any time been allowed to any former parliament, by his majeſty, or any of his royal predeceſſors.——With reſpect to that part of your addreſs wich concerns yourſelf, though his majeſty is perſuaded that no man can ſtand in leſs need of it, yet, that you may enter upon with the fulleſt confidence on the office to which you have been choſen, his majeſty has directed me to aſſure you, that he ſhall never put the moſt favourable conſtruction on your words and actions."

This ceremony being over, his majeſty made the following ſpeech to both Houſes of parliament:

"*My lords and gentlemen,*

"IT is with more than ordinary ſatisfaction that I meet you in parliament, at a time when the late elections may afford me an opportunity of receiving the moſt certain information of the diſpoſition and the wiſhes of my people, to which I am always inclined to give the utmoſt attention and regard.

"The preſent arduous ſituation of public affairs is well known; the whole force and reſources of the monarchies of France and Spain are drawn forth, and exerted to the moſt, to ſupport the rebellion of my colonies in North America, and, without the leaſt provocation or cauſe of complaint, to attack my dominions; and the undiſguiſed object of this confederacy manifeſtly is to gratify boundleſs ambition, by deſtroying the commerce, and giving a fatal blow to the power of Great Britain.

"By the force which the late parliament put into my hands, and by the bleſſing of Divine Providence on the bravery of my fleets and armies, I have been enabled to withſtand the formidable attempts of my enemies, and to fruſtrate the great expectations they had formed; and the ſignal ſucceſſes which have attended the progreſs of my arms in the provinces of Georgia and Carolina, gained with ſo much honour to the conduct and courage of my officers, and to the valour and intrepidity of my troops, which have equalled their higheſt character in any age, will, I truſt, have important conſequences in bringing the war to a happy concluſion. It is my moſt earneſt deſire to ſee this great end accompliſhed; but I am confident you will agree with me in opinion, that we can only ſecure ſafe and honourable terms of peace by ſuch powerful and reſpectable preparations, as ſhall convince our enemies that we will not ſubmit to receive the law from any powers whatſoever, and that we are united in a firm reſolution to decline no difficulty, or hazard, in the defence of our country, and for the preſervation of our eſſential intereſts.

"*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,*

"I have ordered the eſtimates for the enſuing year to be laid before you. I ſee and feel, with great anxiety and concern, that the various ſervices of the war muſt, unavoidably, be attended with great and heavy expences; but I deſire you to grant me ſuch ſupplies only, as your own ſecurity, and laſting welfare, and the exigency of affairs ſhall be found to require.

"*My lords and gentlemen,*

"I repoſe an entire confidence in the zeal and affection of this parliament, conſcious that during the whole courſe of my reign, it has been the conſtant object of my care, and the wiſh of my heart, to promote the true intereſts and happineſs of all my ſubjects, and to preſerve, inviolate, our excellent conſtitution in church and ſtate."

His majeſty then withdrew, and the Commons having returned to their own Houſe, his majeſty's ſpeech was again read, firſt by the Lord Chancellor, and then by the clerk, after which,

The Earl of Weſtmoreland moved an addreſs, which he prefaced with many expreſſions of ſatisfaction for the happy increaſe of his majeſty's royal family, in the birth of another prince, and the ſafe recovery of the royal conſort. He expreſſed his thanks for his majeſty's gracious attention to the intereſts, ſafety, and liberties of his people, which had been juſt declared in the ſpeech from the throne; the truth of which, he ſaid, could not more fully appear than by a review of his majeſty's paternal conduct on the melancholy

lancholy occaſion of the late unhappy riots; for at the perilous moment, when not only freedom, but the very exiſtence of both Houſes of Parliament were threatened with annihilation, and the neceſſity of the emergency gave occcaſion for the executive authority to ſtretch beyond its uſual limits—Had his majeſty then, after the example of a certain northern monarch, who at one ſtroke overturned the liberties of his people, conceived any wiſh to reduce the privileges of the conſtitution, that epoch had furniſhed the moſt ample opportunity to put it into execution. We ought, therefore, to give the moſt unbounded credit to the propoſitions contained in the ſpeech, and to return our moſt dutiful thanks for his majeſty's conſtant attention to the good of his people.

His majeſty had recommended to their lordſhip unanimity and perſeverance in making vigorous preparations for continuing the war, as the beſt means for obtaining an honourable peace; and his lordſhip hoped that every one of their lordſhips would readily embrace the ſame opinion, not only from motives of honour, but alſo of prudence, ſafety, and advantage; for however arduous and difficult the ſituation of this country now was, it would appear from the ſlighteſt conſideration, that to receive peace on terms of conceſſion, as muſt be the caſe if we made any peace in our preſent circumſtances, would be not only ignominious, but ruinous; for, were we to relinquiſh America, the loſs would not be confined to that ſole reduction of our empire; it muſt inevitably be followed by the loſs of our poſſeſſions in the Weſt Indies; ſo that we could expect little elſe than to ſee the empire of Great Britain limited to this ſingle iſland; and we ſhould, perhaps, owe even the enjoyment of that, ſmall as it might be, to the jealouſies of our ambitious conquerors.

His lordſhip then moved, "That an humble addreſs be preſented to his majeſty, to aſſure his majeſty, that this Houſe feels the moſt dutiful ſatisfaction at the increaſe of the royal iſſue, in the birth of another prince, and the happy recovery of her majeſty. To declare their indignation at the unprovoked combination of the confederated powers, and to aſſure his majeſty, that this Houſe think it their indiſpenſible duty to unite firmly in adopting ſuch vigorous meaſures, as ſhall be found neceſſary to maintain inviolate their moſt eſſential rights, &c."

Lord Brownlow ſeconded the motion, and aſſerted that there was not a perſon in that Houſe, but muſt feel a heart-felt ſatisfaction in every addition to his majeſty's domeſtic happineſs.

It was impoſſible, he ſaid, to offer ſtronger reaſons than thoſe ſuggeſted by the noble earl, to evince the neceſſity of continuing the war; but he ſhould juſt obſerve, that as no peace could be now made upon terms honourable to this country, therefore no peace ſhould be made, till ſome fortunate events in our favour might bring our enemies to a more reaſonable way of thinking. Much was to be expected from the late ſucceſs in South Carolina; and, if the report proved true, that the French fleet was returning home in a bad condition, and that the late diſgrace of the marine miniſter of France was owing to great defects found in his equipment of that fleet, there was yet reaſon to hope that ſuch fortunate events are not far off.

The Marquis of Caermarthen roſe to make ſome remarks on the propoſed addreſs, but was interrupted by a demand made by ſome peers who had not been ſworn, to have the oaths adminiſtered to them, that they might take their ſeats.—It was ſuggeſted that it was not only irregular, but abſolutely contrary to a poſitive act that any lord ſhould be ſworn, unleſs between the hours of nine and four, which period was then elapſed. The ſtatute was referred to, when it appeared not only, that the act required they ſhould be ſworn between thoſe hours, but actually ſubjected the peer who ſhould refuſe to conform to the terms of the act, to all the penalties and diſabilities of a Popiſh recuſant. It being obſerved that many of the members ſworn on the preceding day, had taken the oaths after the hour preſcribed by the act, the caſe, in the opinion of ſome of the lords ſeemed to require an adjournment.

Lord Sandwich objected to ſuch a meaſure, as it might appear diſreſpectful to his majeſty. The addreſs alſo being an object in which he was convinced every member of that Houſe would moſt heartily concur, and there being a ſufficient number of members already ſworn to debate upon it, he ſaw no reaſon for delay or adjournment in the caſe.

The Duke of Richmond replied, that as the circumſtance was ſudden and peculiar, the delay which it would occaſion could not be conſtrued into any diſreſpect to his majeſty. Beſides, it was not conſidered as any want of reſpect in the other Houſe, to delay, as they had done, the conſideration of the addreſs from the Commons. It had been alledged by the noble earl, that there was a ſufficient number already ſworn, to debate upon the preſent queſtion; but as a number of those ſworn the day before had taken the oaths after the preſcribed hour, their lordſhips were left in an uncertainty of determining who, even amongſt thoſe already ſworn, had had not a right to vote; therefore, to obviate every difficulty of this nature, he recommended to their lordſhips to adopt the motion of adjournment, and that thoſe peers who the day before had been ſworn after the proper hour, ſhould be ſworn over again.

Lord Mansfield declared, that till it had been ſuggeſted to him, he did not know that ſuch an act exiſted. He had taken the oaths, he ſaid, the preceding day, before the

of four o'clock; but it was more by accident than care. It was true that great inconvenience might arise to the public business, were it left open to any member of that House, to stay away purposely till a late hour, when the House had entered into an important discussion of public affairs, and then interrupt their deliberations by a demand to be sworn. But on the other hand, no less evil might arise from the exclusion of a member of that House from the exercise of his determination upon the most important affairs of state, merely because he had accidentally outstayed, by a few minutes, the hour prescribed by the statute.

Upon these considerations, he had minutely read over the act, and was pleased to find that it carried with itself a cure for the inconvenience complained of; for it gave to both Houses of Parliament a right to administer the oaths to any of their members "whenever they should think fitting." And in consequence of this clause, the House of Commons had hitherto exercised that power, and made an order accordingly. His lordship moved, therefore, "That the members present, who had not been sworn, in the present parliament, be now sworn." This motion passing, and the members being sworn,

The Marquis of Caermarthen rose again—No man, he said, had a greater respect for his majesty and the royal family, or at the humble distance in which he was placed, felt a more sincere satisfaction than he did in every addition to his majesty's domestic happiness. In that part, therefore, of the address which alluded to the birth of a prince, it was impossible for him not to participate; but in the present tremenduous state of public affairs, it would ill become a man who professed, and felt so much personal regard for his majesty, to be silent, and not express a wish that this address might be accompanied with a word of honest and serious advice at so alarming a crisis—for when he looked round him the numerous and powerful enemies that were combined against us; when he reflected upon the very suspicious appearance of the other European powers who were leagued together, under the new title of an armed neutrality; and when he saw all the surrounding dangers of this devoted country, without one single ally to look up to for assistance, he could not but shudder for the event, and wish that his majesty might be instructed to guard against those amongst his servants, who had led the nation into so sadful a situation! When he considered the complexion of those who were entrusted with the conduct of public affairs, he was still more clear in the necessity of such a measure; for though he saw amongst them some great and worthy characters, yet they were blended and intermixed with such a strange groupe, that the appearance really startled him, and, if the reports in every body's mouth were true, the measures of those men were not less incoherent than their characters. On this account, he moved, that the whole of the address which followed the part of it already quoted, might be omitted, insisting, that the first paragraph or two was sufficient to shew the pleasure the House took in his majesty's welfare, their detestation of his enemies, and the unanimous determination of their lordships to protect the most essential rights of this country.

Lord Abingdon closed the debate, by saying, that he was one exception to the assertion, that all their lordships concurred in rejoicing at the birth of a prince; when his majesty had thirteen children, he had thirteen colonies for their inheritance, but all these were since lost, and he could not now rejoice at an increase of the royal family, when their patrimony was so considerably decreased.

The question upon the amendment being then put, it was rejected.

By	—	68
To	—	23
Majority		45

The question upon the original address was next put, and carried without a division.

A motion for a congratulatory address to her majesty was afterwards moved by *Lord Aylesbury*, seconded by *Lord Southampton*, and carried, *nem. dis.*

The House then adjourned.

The House of Commons did no business till Monday the 6th, the intermediate days being taken up with swearing in their members.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, November 6.

THIS being the day appointed for taking into consideration his majesty's most gracious speech from the throne, which had been postponed to allow time for swearing such members who had not taken their seats on the three first days of the session: the speech was read by the Speaker, and afterwards by one of the clerks, in the usual form.

Mr. De Grey then moved a suitable address of thanks to his majesty, including a congratulation on the queen's happy recovery, and the birth of another prince. Taking it for granted, that there would be no dissenting voice on the congratulatory part of the address, he proceeded to an enquiry into the grounds for that part of it which was to convey a full and entire approbation of the measures hitherto taken for carrying on the war, and an assurance of firm support from that House to enable his majesty to continue it with vigour. In the discussion of these points, he pursued the line of argument that had been chalked out by the Earl of Westmoreland upon the same occasion in the other House; the chief topic being the necessity of

profecuting the war with vigour, as the only means of obtaining an honourable and permanent peace.

Sir Richard Sutton ſeconded the motion, declaring himſelf diſpoſed to peace, but fully convinced that it was not to be obtained at the preſent criſis, on any other than the moſt ignominious and ruinous terms.

Mr. Thomas Grenville propoſed an amendment to the addreſs, which, as drawn up by Mr. De Grey, was a kind of reverberation of the king's ſpeech, ſo far as it regarded public affairs. The amendment was the inſertion of a general clauſe, after the congratulation on the birth of a prince, "aſſuring his majeſty of their firm ſupport, and their moſt ſtrenuous exertions for the defence of their country, and the preſervation of its eſſential intereſts." The evident meaning of this alteration, was to omit all aſſurances of ſupport in carrying on the war againſt the American colonies in rebellion. In explaining his intention, he pointed out one inſtance of the ruinous conſequences of the war with America; he ſaid, that the extraordinaries of the army ſerving there, amounted to more than would have built forty ſhips of the line of 74 guns each, and it was impoſſible to ſupport ſuch immenſe expences.

Mr. Fitz-patrick ſeconded the motion for the amendment, and gave it as his opinion, that this is the laſt parliament in which any effectual exertions can be made for the preſervation of the liberties of this country; and as his majeſty had declared in his ſpeech, that the late general election had given him an opportunity of knowing the ſenſe of his people, he hoped their repreſentatives would ſpeak the truth, and carry to the foot of the throne, the real ſenſe of the people, which was againſt the carrying on of the American war.

Mr. Pulteney againſt the amendment, obſerved, that the legiſlature having determined the war againſt America to be a juſt war, he could not think its equity ought now to be called in queſtion. He denied that we carried it on with a view to conquer America, we only purſued meaſures to ſupport the loyal friends of this country in America, againſt the uſurped, tyrannical government of the rebel congreſs, and therefore the original addreſs ſhould have his hearty concurrence.

Sir Horace Mann conſidered the object of the war in the right point of view. It is now, ſaid he, a league between France, Spain, and America, to cruſh the power of Great Britain, we cannot therefore conſider the American war independently; for this reaſon, he recommended the addreſs firſt propoſed, and he gave the Houſe the moſt pleaſing hopes of ſucceſs againſt our combined enemies, and againſt the confederacies of other European powers. He relied much upon the different diſpoſitions of the French and the Americans, and was fully convinced they could not long continue in alliance.

Mr. Thomas Townſhend ſaid, he apprehended great danger, and the moſt fatal conſequences from the formidable confederacies againſt this country, if we did not change the preſent wretched ſyſtem of policy; he then launched out into a detail of the miſmanagement of the American war hitherto, and concluded with giving a preference to the amendment, becauſe it did not tie the Houſe down to any particular mode of carrying on the war, but only engaged generally to ſupport all meaſures that had for their object the eſſential intereſts of the empire, and left them at liberty to reprobate the American war, becauſe it would be found to be deſtructive of thoſe intereſts, to carry it on any longer.

Mr. Welbore Ellis roſe to prove, that the Houſe did not, by the original addreſs, bind itſelf to ſupport any ſpecific meaſure whatſoever. It aſcribed the interference of France to boundleſs ambition: did any gentleman entertain a doubt of the truth of this propoſition? It congratulated the king on the ſucceſs of his arms: could any loyal ſubject withhold his congratulations on the occaſion? His majeſty had graciouſly paid the tribute which was due to the bravery and conduct of his officers, and the intrepidity of his troops: could any gentleman be ſo leſs to the enthuſiaſtic ſpirit of an Engliſhman as to be ſilent, when he ſhould exult at ſeeing his countrymen ſtill as famed for brave as thoſe who conquered at Creſſy and Agincourt? The ſilence of parliament on ſuch occaſion, would damp the ardour of our troops; at leaſt, they would derive but little encouragement from it, to purſue the paths of victory with zeal and ſteadineſs. The addreſs aſſured his majeſty, that ſpirited exertions were the only means to obtain an honourable peace: could any gentleman put a negative on ſuch an aſſertion? In conſequence of this aſſurance, the addreſs declared that the Commons will concur with his majeſty in ſupporting ſpirited meaſures: what was then America? The propoſition was general; nothing ſpecific was promiſed: how then could gentlemen find occaſion for making any amendments: for his part, he ſaw none; and would conſequently oppoſe that which had been made by the honourable member.

General Smith ſupported the amendment. He ſaid, that millions had been expended and thouſands of men ſent to America without effect; that England had made incredible efforts, but all to no purpoſe. He therefore wiſhed to ſee that war given up, and to ſee the troops employed in it ordered to turn their arms againſt the French, where they would be more naturally employed, and where their ſervices to their country might be effectual, and their victories attended with no leſs fatal conſequences to Fra

rance, than ſolid advantages to Great ritain.

Mr. Fox made an able ſpeech in favour f the amendment. It contained a general ply to almoſt every thing that dropped from ery man who ſpoke in favour of the origi- l addreſs. In the courſe of his ſpeech, he nſured thoſe who governed his majeſty's uncils for the appointment of Sir Hugh lliſer to the maſterſhip of Greenwich Hoſ- al. He could not ſay who they were, but plying an expreſſion formerly uſed by Mr. nning, he ſaid, *he*, *ſhe*, or *they* were high- culpable, and it was ſo extraordinary an pointment in *him*, *her*, or *them*, that *his*, r, or *their* appointment was not to be im- ed to the 27th of July laſt, but to the ac- ſation brought in conſequence of it; he not wonder at it, in a reign when a per- was made a Secretary of State, who at head of every regiment in the kingdom been declared incapable of holding any ce, civil or military, under the crown. is called up

Lord George Germaine, who ſaid he felt the uſion made to him, but he deſpiſed the al- ion, and he deſpiſed him who made it; then defended the addreſs in all its parts, contended that if we gave up the Ame- n war, we ſhould give a fatal ſtab to the ls of this country.

Admiral Keppel complained that the ſpirit the navy was broken by diviſion, and that appointment of Sir Hugh Palliſer would riſe to freſh diſſatisfaction. If things t wrong with us, it was not ſo much a t of force that it was owing to, but the t of knowing how to employ it. It was peculiar misfortune of our miniſtry to do y thing too late. Many opportunities e miſſed to enable Admiral Rodney to roy Monſieur de Guichen's ſquadron. It not our force, nor the application of that e, that prevented any great effects from ſuperiority of the enemy in the Weſt- es; it was the ſickneſs that prevailed ngſt their people; and it was a fact ch miniſters could not deny, that Sir rge Rodney dared not ſtir out of port till ſingham arrived with a re-inforcement ſhould have been ſent long before. He arraigned government for ſuffering De nay to ſail with an army to America, pledged himſelf to prove at the bar of Houſe, whenever he ſhould be called , *That at the time De Ternay ſailed from , we had a force lying in* Cauſand Bay, was able to have intercepted him.

r. Alderman Newenham cenſured the ſter of the Admiralty department for the rotected ſtate of our commerce, imputing is bad conduct, and that of the offi- he appointed, the loſs of our outward d trade. He then blamed the miniſter e head of our finances, for laying a par- ax upon the middling claſs of tradeſmen in the city of London, who paid a greater proportion of taxes for their houſes which were uſed for the purpoſe of trade, than were laid on the palaces of noblemen. For theſe reaſons he was againſt any addreſs that ſeem- ed to give the ſmalleſt countenance to thoſe miniſters; and his notions in this reſpect were ſolely directed by public motives, as he was equally unknown to thoſe gentlemen who were in office, and thoſe gentlemen who wanted to get into their places.

Mr. Penton defended the Board of Admi- ralty upon the ſufficiency of the convoy which went out with the trade that unfor- tunately fell into the hands of the enemy, it having been equal in force to any convoy ſent out with the ſame trade at any former time; and as to the officer alluded to, a court- martial had been ordered on him, and he was to be tried of courſe before his proper judges, it was therefore improper to anticipate the affair in parliament.

Lord Mahon went through every ſtage of our diſputes with America, and refuſed to vote an addreſs which promiſed the ſupport of that Houſe to a miniſtry which had taken ſo much pains to ruin this country; aſſerting, that at Mr. Penn's coming over with the petition from America, a reſolu- tion had paſſed the committee of congreſs, by which they offered to engage to pay off the whole national debt of this country in one hundred years, if we would give up the coercive plans of miniſtry; but the treat- ment their petition met here deſtroyed this and every other fair fair hope of recovering that country; he muſt therefore condemn the men who cauſed that deſtruction, and vote for the amendment.

The queſtion was then put, That the words ſpecified in the amendment be inſerted as part of the addreſs; and the Houſe di- vided, when there were 212 votes againſt the amendment to 130 for it; after which the main queſtion for the original addreſs was put, and carried without a diviſion.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, November 6.

IN conſequence of an order of the Houſe, *The Duke of Grafton* and *The Earl of Pom- fret* attended in their places, and the Duke of Grafton was deſired to lay before their lordſhips, a ſtate of the difference between his grace and the noble earl, which had called for the interference of the Houſe; upon which, the duke produced three letters from the earl, and delivered them to the clerk, who was ordered to read them; by theſe let- ters it appeared, that Lord Pomfret imagined the Duke of Grafton had taken into his ſer- vice, and afterwards procured a place in the Exciſe, for a ſervant whom the earl had diſ- charged for bad behaviour; this conduct he conſidered as an inſult offered to him, and there-

therefore he demanded ſatisfaction, and waited for an anſwer to the firſt letter at the duke's park gate, armed with a brace of piſtols; but the duke having ſent a cool and polite anſwer to this letter, declaring he knew nothing of the ſervant in queſtion, Lord Pomfret went away ſatisfied, and wrote a ſecond letter to apologize for the firſt. But ſome time after, upon freſh information, that Langſtaffe the ſervant had been provided for by Mr. Smith, ſteward to the Duke of Grafton, who had recommended him to Mr. Stonehewer, one of the commiſſioners of the Exciſe; and Mr. Stonehewer having been formerly ſecretary to the Duke of Grafton, his lordſhip concluded the duke muſt have been at the bottom of the tranſaction. Upon this, notwithſtanding Mr. Smith wrote to Lord Pomfret, to aſſure him the duke knew nothing of the matter, his lordſhip wrote a third letter to the duke, inſiſting upon his fighting him, declaring that he would watch for him at the door of his own houſe in London, and that if he refuſed him ſatisfaction, he would treat him with indignity unbecoming his high rank. The duke concluded his narrative with aſſuring the Houſe, upon his honour, that he was totally innocent of the noble earl's charge, and did not ſo much as know the man in queſtion.

Lord Pomfret made a long, incoherent ſpeech, by way of defence, which only ſerved to ſhew his impetuoſity and implacability, and the neceſſity of the interference of the Houſe, to prevent a violent aſſault on the perſon of an innocent peer.

The parties being ordered to withdraw, the journals were ſearched for precedents, at the requeſt of *Lord Camden*, and two caſes were found nearly ſimilar, of peers being committed to the Tower for challenges ſent to other peers, till they made proper acknowledgements to the Houſe for this breach of privilege; a motion was then made by *The Marquis of Caermarthen* for the commitment of Lord Pomfret to the Tower, for a high contempt of the Houſe, in ſending a challenge, and for uſing language to another peer unfit to be uſed by one peer to another. The motion being unanimouſly agreed to, his lordſhip was brought to the bar, and committed accordingly. Another motion likewiſe paſſed unanimouſly, expreſſing the approbation of the Houſe with reſpect to the conduct of the Duke of Grafton. In the courſe of the following week, a petition was preſented from Lord Pomfret to the Houſe, expreſſing his great concern for having incurred the diſpleaſure of the Houſe, offering to ſubmit to make any acknowledgement they thought proper, and praying to be diſcharged. The anſwer to this petition, the Houſe reſolved upon a form of acknowledgement, which his lordſhip ſhould ſign, and repeat in the Houſe upon which he ſhould be enlarged and reſtored to his ſeat, and the privileges of a peer. Accordingly, he was brought to the bar on Friday the 17th, and after ſome objections, at laſt ſubmitted to the form of acknowledgement; upon which his ſword was delivered to him, and he was allowed to take it in his place; his lordſhip withdrew as ſoon as he had finiſhed it, and it was entered upon the journals; thus ended a ſcene of private buſineſs in the Houſe of Lords which engroſſed the attention of all ranks of people out of doors, and filled all the news-papers for the time; it was therefore unneceſſary to enlarge upon it, yet impoſſible totally to omit it, in our Parliamentary Hiſtory.

(To be continued in the Appendix.)

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,

A Friend of mine, who reſided ſome years ſince in France, was favoured by a literary acquaintance there, with copies of ſeveral letters from the famous *Ninon de l'Enclos* to the young *Marquis de Sevigné*, which are not in the printed collection of her letters to him.—As every line which proceeded from ſo celebrated a pen muſt be ineſtimable to every perſon of taſte and ſentiment, I prevailed on my friend to permit me to attempt a tranſlation of one of the letters, which I now ſend you, and am in hopes of being able to communicate ſome others.

I am, Sir,

Your moſt obedient ſervant,

A. S.

NINON DE L'ENCLOS *to the* MARQUIS DE SEVIGNE.

LETTER I.

WHAT a taſk you have impoſed on me, my dear *Marquis!*—to deſcribe the paſſion of LOVE to you; that inexplicable enigma, which, like the firſt principle, though univerſally felt, is leaſt underſtood. Do you mean by introducing me into this taſk, to involve me in ſo much perplexity as may leave me neither time nor inclination to tell you of your faults as uſual? Or do you mean to have the pleaſure of ſeeing me ſo mortified at failing in my attempt to inveſtigate the ſubject, that I may not dare to reſume the taſk of preaching

, leſt you ſhould reproach me with vanity?—If I thought ſo, Marquis, would increaſe my rage of moraliz- to the higheſt degree; like all true ormers, the idea of oppoſition would ke my zeal flame the more violently, I would, in imitation of our friend ther D—, perſiſt in exhorting you, ugh you ſhould fall aſleep under inſtructions.

But to my taſk. I believe I ſhall it eaſy to adopt the language of taphyſicians, and tell you what LOVE *ot*, rather than what it *is*.—It is not *em*, for we often, in vain, wiſh to more tender ſentiments for thoſe to om we cannot refuſe our eſteem. It ot *deſire*, for we may deſire the poſ- ion of an object, to which we have other attachment than the tranſient h of the moment, and which may next hour excite our diſguſt. LOVE ears to me to be an emblem of our- es, a mixture of ſoul and body. It not on the one hand ſo refined as matic *Platoniſts* would make us be- e it to be; nor, on the other, can I rade it ſo far as to apply its name to at the brutes have in common with

That paſſion which really deſerves name of LOVE, is, perhaps, the leſt which we can poſſibly feel, as ontributes more than any other to ify the mind from the droſs of *ſelf!* ſupreme delights ariſe from the con- uſneſs of pleaſing the beloved ob- ; and what ſentiment can be more lted than the preference of another's pineſs to our own?

But it is not every one has a mind able of *loving*. Vulgar minds have organs for it. It is true they are mpted from the vexations which ſt attend *this*, in common with all r violent paſſions; but they have le reaſon to pride themſelves in that mption.—The daſtard, who by his fire-ſide laughs at the foolhardy rage of the ſoldier, has not facul- to taſte the pleaſures of a triumph! Excluſive declarations of this ſort, know, always imply a compliment he parties who are made privy to m. You, I think, have given a of of your capability of *loving*, by r attachment to the amiable Coun- —and for me, you know, I have much vanity to except myſelf from attering a deſcription.

Be aſſured, Marquis, there are thouſands of both ſexes who live and die, without ever having felt the effects of this charming paſſion; and ſtill they are what the world call *good ſort of people*; that is to ſay, they marry for convenience; they do not quarrel, becauſe they chance to be good-humoured; and they have children becauſe—*they happen to be men and women!* They miſtake want of paſſion for *prudence*, and inſtinct for *love*. This would be unintelligible language to many people; but I flatter myſelf it will not be ſo to you, who are a lover. If you were a blind man, I would not take the trouble of endeavouring to explain to you the nature of colours.

I fear, after you have read thus far, you will be apt to exclaim, "Well! what information am I to derive from this? It is no more than my own feelings teach me."—True, Marquis—and I hope I pay you no ill compliment, when I ſay, I think you are much more capable of *feeling* Love than defining it,—Aſk the *Counteſs* if ſhe does not agree with me? Adieu.

Your's ſincerely,
NINON.

LETTER II.

HOW provoking it is, Marquis, that you will ſtill perſiſt in affecting to ſupport an opinion, which I am ſure it is impoſſible for you to entertain! You ſay you cannot agree with me, in thinking there are perſons who paſs their lives, without ever feeling the influence of LOVE. How can you ſeriouſly contradict me? Look round among your acquaintance; look no farther than your mother's friend *Madame la Preſidente* and her ſtupid huſband, whoſe ſole felicity conſiſts in eating and drinking. What think you of a *tête-à-tête* between that curious couple? How refined muſt be their pleaſures! How poignant their ſenſations! How capable of enjoying thoſe delicious moments, when the almoſt ſilent eloquence of LOVE excludes wit as impertinent, and pleaſantry as diſguſting!

Do, Marquis, let me give you the picture of a LOVER. In the abſence of the beloved fair one, he is reſtleſs, unquiet, and abſent to every one about him. Each hour that is not paſt with her, is an hour loſt in the calendar of

his exiſtence! Her idea pervades his ſoul in every ſituation. The pleaſures which he formerly entered into ſo warmly, no longer have any reliſh for him. In vain he ſeeks relief in the company of his favourite acquaintances; the wit of one grows troubleſome, and the good ſenſe of another, dull and inſipid. He wonders why they are not ſo agreeable as formerly; he pleads an engagement, retires to his room, and takes a book; he reads, without underſtanding what he is about, and throws the volume aſide, without knowing what it treats of; for juſt then he recollects an expreſſion of kindneſs which fell from the dear *ſhe* when he laſt ſaw her! He recalls to mind the languor of her eyes, the ſeducing tone of her voice, when ſhe ſpoke to him; he gives a looſe to imagination, and reſigns himſelf up to the ſole idea which can pleaſe him, till the hour arrives when he is permitted to viſit her.

In her preſence, the moſt minute trifle turns the ſcale of his happineſs. His eyes inſenſibly wander in ſearch of her—he there reads his fate. If he has a rival in company, with what anxiety he watches her glances! The leaſt attention to another, ſeems to him the higheſt treaſon againſt LOVE, He unconſcionably expects every look to be directed to himſelf. He weighs every word ſhe utters in converſation with that rival. If gaiety ſhould lead her into an expreſſion that may be conſtrued to convey the leaſt degree of liking, his countenance cannot conceal his anguiſh—his tongue faulters, his ſpirits fail, and his heart ſinks within him. In vain does he endeavour by the forced loud laugh to cover the chagrin that devours him—his attempts at pleaſantry are cold and ſpiritleſs, the faculties of his mind have loſt their play, their edge is blunted, and he becomes as true an object of pity as wretchedneſs can make him. He, who an hour ago chid the lazy minutes that kept him from her, now counts them with impatience, till her abſence ſhall allow him, unobſerved, to vent the ſorrows of his ſoul.

If *coquetry* ſhould lead her to continue the deluſion, or if ignorance of his feelings prevent her removing the cauſe of his uneaſineſs, reſentment ſucceeds to grief; and when he leave her, it is with a firm reſolution never more to be the dupe of her artifice. He dwells on her failings with a degree of malicious ſatisfaction; and though he had the inſtant before ſworn never to ſee her more, he recollects that ſhe deſerves to be upbraided with her falſehood, and he will not loſe any time in doing it. He even flatters himſelf that he hates her—I ſay, *flatters himſelf*; for, follow him into the preſence of his miſtreſs, before he enters the room, how often has he ſworn that her profeſſions on her part ſhall dupe his credulity! She looks at him with all the faſcination of LOVE; the half-finiſhed reproach dies on his tongue, and he is ſurpriſed to find himſelf at her feet imploring pardon. Or, if perchance, by aggravating his ſuppoſed wrongs, he has worked himſelf up to that pitch, that all her complacence cannot diſſipate his doubts, behold him after he has left her: for the firſt few moments he applauds himſelf for his firmneſs; but whilſt he rejoices in his triumph, a pang ſhoots acroſs his heart, he finds the fruits of his conqueſt misery, he finds himſelf the captive inſtead of the victor of his miſtreſs; a captive whoſe chains are more fully rivetted by an ineffectual rebellion againſt a ſovereign, whoſe rights to his obedience are ſupported by LOVE and Nature.

Are every one capable of theſe ſenſations, Marquis?—You cannot have the ſhameleſs obſtinacy to ſay they are ſo. Perhaps you will ſay, it is fortunate for thoſe who are not thus ſuſceptible. I deny it. The man or woman who is unſuſceptible of LOVE, though they have enjoyed every other bleſſing of fortune, cannot place the aggregate happineſs of their life in competition with the tranſporting, the ſupreme felicity of a reconciliation, after all the painful circumſtances I have deſcribed to you.

May your life, and the life of your amiable Counteſs, be compoſed of moments as happy; I think I need not entertain a better wiſh for you!

NIS

(To be continued.)

An Impartial Review of New Publications.

*** *The Commiſſioners of the Stamp Duties having given notice to the Publiſher, that they ſhall conſider our annexing the names of the publiſhers, and the prices of books and pamphlets, to the titles, as ſo many advertiſements, liable to the ſame ſtamp duties to which other advertiſements are ſubject; we find ourſelves under the diſagreeable neceſſity to omit the names of the publiſhers and the prices of the articles reviewed in future. In other reſpects, our Review will be continued on the ſame liberal plan which has hitherto given univerſal ſatisfaction. Strict impartiality will be obſerved; books of the greateſt utility will be ſelected for ample inveſtigation; and ſuch publications as do not appear to be worthy of particular attention, will be paſſed over unnoticed, ſo that no writer may have reaſon to complain of ill-natured cenſure.*

ARTICLE LVII.

THE Theatre of Education. Tranſlated from the French of the Counteſs de Genlis. Vol. Firſt. 8vo.

A New and elegant method of conveying ſtruction to young minds is exhibited in is animated production of a female pen. e plan of the original is completed in four umes, the firſt of which is all that has appeared from the Engliſh preſs, and we not aſſured that the reſt will follow. It ns rather to depend upon the ſucceſs of publication of this part of the work; and n this ſuppoſition it is, that we take the rty to recommend it to the favour of all ons of true taſte, who are attached to the e of virtue, and wiſh to ſee a reforma- take place in the ſentiments and man- of our young people. Neither ſermons, diſſertations, nor lectures, will effect valuable purpoſe of touching the heart he manner which this ingenious device lculated to accompliſh. The Counteſs invented a ſpecies of moral comedies, to erformed by young perſons, as a rational ement, and thus the moſt important s of ſocial and private life are brought action, and the precepts of virtue en- d by example. In playing theſe pieces, l advantages may be found; ſuch as ſſing excellent principles upon their , exerciſing their memories, forming pronunciation, and giving them a grace- pleaſing manner. It is evident, that f theſe benefits are not to be obtained rning a part, detached pieces in proſe rſe, in the latter caſe, the memory is exerciſed; in the former, graceful- f geſture, propriety of expreſſion, lau- emotions, and generous emulation are ted.

y great and juſt objections have been to permitting the repreſentation of plays written for, and performed on, the ſtage, by youth in academies; but theſe are all obviated in the chaſte and elegant plan here chalked out. All love intrigues, low humour, and looſe converſation, is ſecluded, yet to avoid the inſipidity and ſameneſs into which dialogues are apt to degenerate, the mind is relieved by the introduction of a ſimple, natural plot (the ground work of the moral comedy) and enlivened by a change of ſcenes and perſons, which prevents the diſguſting continuation of a dialogue between the ſame parties. The volume before us contains comedies in which none but female characters compoſe the perſonages of the drama, and the pieces are conſequently calculated for the inſtruction and amuſement of young ladies; but we are informed that the *entire* original work is adapted to the inſtruction of both ſexes, "who will find engaging deſcriptions of characters worth their imitation, and meet with inſtructive examples to deter them from thoſe vices and follies which are moſt incident to an early period of life. But they are not confined to the improvement of the young; perſons of all ages, of all ranks and profeſſions, may diſcover uſeful hints for the regulation of their conduct in the moſt important ſituations of life." From the ſpecimen given in the firſt volume, we have every reaſon to believe that the editor has given a true character of the work. If exquiſite ſenſibility, refined taſte, a knowledge of the world, and a deſire to inculcate this unerring maxim—"That virtue only makes our happineſs below;" if theſe charms can have any influence on the minds of the parents and friends of youth, they will certainly be induced to follow the French example, and to make the theatre of education a domeſtic monitor in their families.

There are ſix comedies, and one affecting piece, called, A ſerious Dialogue, in the vo-

lume; the perſons of the drama ſeldom extend beyond *three*, and the pieces in general conſiſt of only *two* acts, ſo that they may be eaſily performed in private families; and it is to be wiſhed they may frequently ſupply the place of cards, the common and pernicious amuſement in which young ladies are often made proficients at an early age. Hagar in the Deſart being the ſhorteſt, and likewiſe one of the moſt intereſting ſubjects, we ſhall take the liberty to preſent it to our readers in our Appendix, as a ſample of this elegant work.

LVIII. *Account of the Priſons and Hoſpitals in Ruſſia, Sweden, and Denmark, with occaſional Remarks on the different Modes of Puniſhments in thoſe Countries. By W. Coxe, A. M. &c.*

THIS curious pamphlet is written by the ſame learned author who favoured the public with an account of the Ruſſian diſcoveries between Aſia and America. [See our Review for June, p. 281.] It was a converſation between Mr. Coxe and the celebrated Mr. Howard at Vienna, which induced the former, then on his travels into the northern kingdoms of Europe, to turn his attention to the ſtate and management of their reſpective priſons and hoſpitals. The uſe intended to be made of any information Mr. Cox could collect, is to forward a reformation in the management of our county and town jails, the grand object of Mr. Howard's patriotic zeal. After a careful peruſal of the information communicated, we do not find many things worthy to be adopted, or which are really improvements on the management of our own priſons and hoſpitals; the ſtate and management of the Foundling Hoſpital at Moſcow is the only article which furniſhes a valuable hint to our government for extending that moſt uſeful and political inſtitution. As the deſcription may prove ſerviceable to the public, by turning the thoughts of the affluent and well-diſpoſed to the improvement of this branch of charity, we have borrowed the ſubſtance of it.

"The Foundling Hoſpital at Moſcow was inſtituted by the preſent Empreſs of Ruſſia, and is ſupported by voluntary contributions, legacies, and other charitable endowments. In order to encourage donations in favour of this inſtitution, the empreſs grants to the donors certain privileges and rank in proportion to their contributions." This is an admirable idea, and might eaſily be adopted by our moſt gracious ſovereign, the fountain of honour in this kingdom. There was a rumour ſome time ſince that a new order of knighthood would be inſtituted by his majeſty to be called *The Order of Merit*: the ample contributions to the ſupport of ſuch political charities as the Foundling Hoſpital and the Marine Society, might be proper companions of ſuch an order, and the ſucceſs attending this reward for public good be equal to that which is derived from the ſame means in Ruſſia, where "a private merchant of Moſcow, named *Dimidoff*, has been encouraged to expend 140,000l. *ſterling* on the building, and for the ſupport of the Foundling Hoſpital of that city. It is an immenſe pile of building of a quadrangular ſhape, and only part of it is finiſhed, but it contains at preſent 3000 foundlings; when the whole is completed, it will contain 8000. The children are brought to the Porter's Lodge, and taken in without any queſtion: no recommendation is required. There are likewiſe apartments for the reception of lying-in women, who are, if they chuſe it, admitted in maſks, and delivered without being queſtioned. Every child is viſited by a ſurgeon before it is carried into the houſe; it is new-clothed, and given to a wet-nurſe, there being always a certain number attending for that purpoſe. A wet-nurſe never ſuckles more than one child. The foundlings are divided into ſeparate claſſes, according to their reſpective ages. The children remain in the nurſery no longer than two years; then they are admitted into the lower claſs; the boys and girls continue together till they are ſeven years of age, when they are ſeparated. They all in general learn to read, write, and caſt accounts. The boys are taught knitting; they occaſionally card hemp, flax, and wool, and are ſooner or later employed in the different manufactures. The girls learn to knit, net, and all kinds of needle work. They ſpin, and weave lace; they are taught cookery, baking, &c. are employed in houſe-work of all ſorts."

So far the management does not differ much from that of the Engliſh Foundling Hoſpital. We are next to ſtate the particulars which conſtitute the ſuperiority of the Ruſſian inſtitution.

"At the age of fourteen the foundlings enter into the firſt claſs; when they have the liberty of chuſing any particular branch of trade, and for this purpoſe there are different ſpecies of manufactures eſtabliſhed in the hoſpital, of which the principal are embroidery, ſilk ſtockings, ribbands, lace, gloves, buttons, cabinet work, different kinds of furniture, and muſical inſtruments. A ſeparate room is appropriated to each. Some of the foundlings are taught French and German, and a few boys Latin; they are inſtructed in muſic, drawing, and dancing. When they have gone through a certain apprenticeſhip, or about the age of twenty, they are allowed to ſet up for themſelves; a ſum of money is beſtowed on each foundling for that purpoſe, and they are permitted to carry on trade in any part of the Ruſſian empire: a very conſiderable privilege in Ruſſia, where the peaſants are ſlaves, and cannot leave their villages without the permiſſion of their maſters. If a ſervant marries a foundling girl, they have the

given them for three or four years in the hoſpital, and are permitted to carry on trade in the houſe.

"The rooms of this hoſpital are very lofty and large; the dormitories are ſeparate from the work-rooms; the bed-rooms are kept very airy, and the beds are not crowded, each foundling has a ſeparate bed; the bed-ſteads are of iron; the ſheets are changed every week, and their linen three times a week. The neceſſaries were uncommonly clean, and without any offenſive ſmells. No cradles are allowed, rocking is forbidden, and each infant has a ſmall bed to itſelf. They are not ſwaddled, according to the cuſtom of the country, but looſely dreſſed. I went through all the rooms, and ſaw the foundlings at their reſpective works; the children came running up to the director (who was with me) in crowds; ſome took hold of his arms, and ſome held by his coat; others kiſſed his hand; and they all expreſſed the greateſt ſatisfaction. Theſe natural and unfeigned marks of regard were the moſt convincing proofs of his mildneſs and good nature, for children when ill-uſed naturally crouch before thoſe who have the management of them. In the evening I ſaw a play acted by the foundlings—*L'honnête Criminel*, "The honeſt Criminal;" and the comic opera—*Le Devin du Village*, "The Village Conjuror," both tranſlated into Ruſſian; and what is very remarkable, the ſtage was built, and the ſcenes painted by them: the band was alſo compoſed of foundlings, the firſt violin excepted, who was their muſic-maſter. This band conſiſted of ſeveral violins, two violincellos, and kettle-drums; theſe inſtruments were played upon by the elder boys; there were beſides, two French-horns, an hautboy, and flute, by boys about ten years of age. Upon the whole, I never ſaw a finer or more complete inſtitution." And, alas! how much more extenſive than any reſtricted charity of the ſame kind, ſo miſerably limited both with reſpect to the numbers admitted, and the benefits beſtowed upon them. After exhibiting this pleaſing picture of Ruſſian benevolence and ſound policy, the reader will be aſtoniſhed to find that the boaſted mildneſs of the Ruſſian police is a mere fiction, and that inſtances of their ſavage original ignorance and barbarity ſtill remain. The puniſhment of death, except for treaſon, is aboliſhed, but the excruciating tortures of the knout often occaſion a lingering painful death, by far leſs merciful than hanging; they likewiſe tear the noſtrils of criminals with pincers, brand them in the face, and condemn them to labour for life in the mines. But the greateſt cruelty and injuſtice is their conduct to inſolvent debtors; for large debts a man may be ſentenced with others to labour at the public works for life, but for very ſmall ones indeed he may be thrown into a priſon; or being conſidered by the law as a ſlave, for moderate debts, he may be ſold by public or private ſale to a merchant, who diſtributes the purchaſe-money amongſt the creditors. In the debtors priſons, there are neither beds nor ſtraw; the priſoners all lie upon benches projecting from the walls round the room, and there is a ſtove in each to warm them: they have no allowance from government, nor from their creditors, and therefore ſuch as have no friends ſubſiſt on charity, and are allowed to beg in the ſtreets, under a guard, in the day time. In the debtors priſon at Peterſburgh, Mr. Coxe ſaw a ſtriking inſtance of a barbarous police, and which ſhews that the empreſs has not that very comprehenſive political genius which her panegyriſts aſcribe to her. There were two boys confined, one fourteen, and the other fifteen years of age: they were impriſoned as hoſtages for their parents; children in Ruſſia being conſidered as the abſolute property of their parents; the father of one was lately dead; he owed 500 roubles, about 100l. and as his widow was anſwerable for the debt, ſhe put her ſon in priſon inſtead of herſelf; the other boy was in priſon for his father. To conclude, the Engliſh reader of this pamphlet will be enabled to judge of the pre-eminent privileges he enjoys in his own country, under the circumſtances of misfortune or miſconduct; for in no part of Europe are the laws ſo favourable as in England to inſolvent debtors. Mr. Coxe's account of the priſons and hoſpitals, and of puniſhments for crimes, compriſes Ruſſia, Sweden, and Denmark.

LIX. *A View of Society and Manners in Italy, with anecdotes relating to ſome eminent Characters. By John Moore, M. D. 2 vols.* 8vo.

THESE volumes are the ſequel to the ſame ingenious author's view of ſociety and manners in France, Switzerland, and Germany, publiſhed in two volumes about the month of June 1779, and ſtrongly recommended to our readers in the review of new publications in our Magazine for Auguſt, vol. XLVIII. page 371. It affords us a ſenſible pleaſure to find, that the public has ratified the opinion we entertained of the former work, a new edition of which makes its appearance with the preſent publication, and completes the tour. To thoſe who were not before acquainted with the circumſtance, it is neceſſary to obſerve, that Dr. Moore accompanied his Grace the Duke of Hamilton, on his travels through the ſeveral countries, whoſe ſociety and manners he deſcribes in familiar letters to a friend.

The ſame eaſy ſtile, the ſame ſimple, and elegant manner of deſcribing every thing worthy of notice, prevails in theſe as in the former volumes, with the addition of ſome occaſional ſtrokes of genuine humour. The narrative is not obſtructed by tedious digreſſions and old ſubjects, which have been al-

moſt worn out by former viſitors of Italy, and are happily placed in a new point of view, which enables us to re-examine them with pleaſure.

The firſt volume opens with an account of the journey from Vienna to Venice, through the Duchies of Stiria, Carinthia, and Carniola, which afforded no ſubject to furniſh material information or entertainment to the reader; yet the Doctor has contrived to enliven his account of their rapid progreſs through theſe mountainous countries, by a conciſe account of the difficulties himſelf and his noble traveller met with for want of inns, and a ready ſupply of poſt-horſes on the road. But it is in his lively deſcription of Venice, that we are to look for the proof of our aſſertion, that he has clothed old ſubjects in a new dreſs, and rendered them ſo agreeable, that we do not regret the repetition. How many travellers have deſcribed in the moſt ample manner, the celebrated ſquare or place of St. Mark at Venice, but where ſhall we find ſuch a picturesque review as the following: "The only place where you can walk with eaſe and ſafety, is in the *Piazza di St. Marco*. This is a kind of irregular quadrangle, formed by a number of buildings, all ſingular in their kind, and very different from each other. The Ducal palace, the church of St. Mark, that of St. Giminiano: a noble range of buildings, called the procuratie, the new and old, in which are contained the muſeum, the public library, and nine large apartments belonging to the procurators of St. Mark. All theſe buildings are of marble. There is an opening from St. Mark's place to the ſea, on which ſtand two lofty pillars of granite. Criminals condemned to ſuffer death publicly, are executed between theſe pillars; on the top of one of them is a lion with wings; and on the other a ſaint without wings; there is however, a large crocodile at his feet, which, I preſume belongs to him. At one corner of St. Mark's church, contiguous to the palace, are two ſtatues of Adam and Eve; they have neither wings nor crocodile, nor any kind of attendant, not even their old acquaintance the ſerpent.

"At the corner of the new procuratie, a little diſtant from the church, ſtands the ſteeple of St. Mark. This is a quadrangular tower, about three hundred feet in height. I am told it is not uncommon in Italy for the church and the ſteeple to be in this ſtate of diſunion. This ſhocked a clergyman of my acquaintance very much, he mentioned it to me amongſt the errors and abſurdities of the church of Rome. The gentleman was clearly of opinion, that church and ſteeple ought to be inſeparable as man and wife, and that every church ought to conſider its ſteeple as mortar of its mortar, and ſtone of its ſtone. An old captain of a ſhip, who was preſent, declared himſelf of the ſame way of thinking, and ſwore that a church divorced from its ſteeple, appeared to him as ridiculous as a ſhip without a maſt.

"A few paces from the church are three tall poles, on which enſigns and flags are hung on days of public rejoicing. Theſe ſtandards are in memory of the three kingdoms, Cypreſs, Candia, and Negropont, which once belonged to this republic; the three crowns are ſtill kept in the ducal palace. Since the kingdoms are gone, I ſhould think the crowns and the poles hardly worth preſerving: they are however, of the ſame value to Venice, that the title of king of France is to his Britannic Majeſty. At the bottom of the tower of St. Mark, is a ſmall neat building of marble, called the *Loggieta*, where ſome of the procurators of St. Mark conſtantly attend to do buſineſs. Some people are of opinion that, particularly when the grand council, or the ſenate are aſſembled, theſe procurators are placed there, as ſtate centinels to give warning in caſe of any appearance of diſcontent or commotion among the populace, which muſt neceſſarily ſhew itſelf at this place, as there is no other in Venice, where a mob could aſſemble.

"The patriarchal church of St. Mark, though one of the richeſt and moſt expenſive in the world, does not ſtrike the eye very much at firſt ſight; the architecture is a mixed kind, moſtly gothick, yet many of the pillars are of the Grecian orders: the outſide is encruſted with marble; the inſide cieling and floor, are all of the fineſt marble; the numerous pillars which ſupport the roof are of the ſame ſubſtance; the whole is crowned by five domes; but all this labour and expence have been directed by a moderate ſhare of taſte. The front which looks to the palace, has five braſs gates, with hiſtorical bas-relievos; over the principal gate are placed the four famous brazen horſes, ſaid to be the workmanſhip of Lyſippus; they were given to the emperor Nero by Seridates, king of Armenia; the free ſpirit of their countenances, and their animated attitudes are perfectly agreeable to their original deſtination of being harneſſed to the chariot of the ſun. Nero placed them on the triumphal arch conſecrated to him, and they are to be ſeen on the reverſe of ſome of his medals: they were removed from Rome to Conſtantinople, placed in the hippodrome by Conſtantine, and remained there till the taking of Conſtantinople by the French and the Venetians, in the beginning of the 13th century, when they were carried to Venice, and placed upon the portal of St. Mark's church.

"The treaſury of St. Mark is very rich in jewels and relicks; and it was neceſſary to apply to one of the procurators of St. Mark for leave to ſee it. I ſhall only mention a few of the moſt valuable effects kept there. Eight pillars from Solomon's temple at

ruſalem; a piece of the virgin Mary's veil, ſome of her hair, and a ſmall portion of her milk; the knife uſed by our Saviour at his laſt ſupper; one of the nails of the croſs, and a few drops of his blood. After theſe it would be impertinent to enumerate the bones, and other relics of ſaints and martyrs, of which there is a plentiful ſhow in this church, and ſtill leſs need I take up your time with an inventory of the temporal jewels kept here; it would be unpardonable however, to omit mentioning the picture of the virgin by St. Luke! from this, compared with the other works, it is plain that St. Luke was a much better evangeliſt than painter: ſome profeſſions ſeem to be almoſt incompatible with each other. I have known many very good painters who would have made bad ſaints, and here is an inſtance of an excellent ſaint who was but an indifferent painter."

It is impoſſible to bring a review of this entertaining performance within any moderate compaſs, we ſhall therefore cloſe the article with mentioning the route, and the principal novelties in the two volumes; reſerving the liberty to ſelect hereafter, and to make ſeparate articles in our miſcellany, of ſuch anecdotes as we think the moſt curious and intereſting.

From Venice our travellers proceeded to *Padua*, from thence to *Ferrara*, *Bologna*, *Ancona*, and *Loretto*. The deſcription of the ſacred chapel, its treaſury, the pilgrimages to it, &c. is more ample and curious than thoſe of former writers. From Loretta they continued their journey to *Torentina* and *Foletta*, paſſed the Appenines, and arrived at *Terni*, and met with nothing very remarkable till they reached Rome. In that famous city our author had a wide range for his extenſive genius and taſte, and his obſervations on ancient and modern Rome deſerve the particular attention of the claſſic reader, where he differs in opinion from many of his predeceſſors upon ſome important points reſpecting the vaunted grandeur, extent, and population of ancient Rome. Every thing curious, hiſtorical, and entertaining in the preſent city is accurately deſcribed, and the manners and manners of the Romans pleaſantly delineated.

In the ſecond volume, the reader is conducted to Naples; and entertained with an account of that city, the characters of the king and queen, the manners of the Italian nobility, and common people. Herculaneum, Portici, Pompeia, and Mount Veſuvius are likewiſe deſcribed. Florence furniſhes ſubjects for ſeveral letters. Bologna, Modena, Parma, are noticed in their journey to Milan; from thence they proceed to Turin, and paſſing the Alps entered France. The duke of Hamilton going on a viſit to a friend in one of the provinces, Dr. Moore took that opportunity to viſit Geneva, and with an account of that city and the meeting of our travellers at Paris, the tour ends, but not the volume, for it concludes with an excellent letter on foreign travelling, which Dr. Moore recommends for young men of fortune, after they have employed their time to advantage at a public ſchool, and at about the age of twenty.

LX. *A Parody on the Roſciad of Churchill, with Eſſays addreſſed to Mr. Lee Lewis, on his Exhibition of Alexander Stephens's Lecture upon Heads.*

THE ſatire of Churchill, and the harmony of his verſe are revived in this little poem, which certainly merits ſucceſs; if any thing prevents it, it muſt be the very great difference between the characters of the actors criticiſed by Churchill, and thoſe of the preſent performers on our theatres, the ſubjects of our young poet's cenſure or applauſe. The publick took part in every ſtricture on ſuch actors as Garrick, Barry, Quin, Moſſop, Mrs. Cibber, and others of great reputation, but their ſucceſſors are ſo little regarded, that they are forgotten almoſt as ſoon as the curtain drops, and ſeldom afford a topic for converſation out of doors; we would therefore recommend a more general ſubject to the poet's choice in future.

LXI. *Philanthropy, a Poem.*

A Well turned compliment to the Duke of Northumberland, whoſe extenſive charity and univerſal beneficence, are thought deſerving of this tribute of praiſe, by a grateful bard.

LXII. *The Temptation, or Satan in the Country.*

THE title of this poetical eſſay, exhibits a ſtrong temptation to purchaſe it, for moſt good people are very anxious to know what the devil is about in all quarters of the world. It may be proper, however, to acquaint our reader, that Satan is circumſcribed in his retreat from the metropolis, and only exhibits his pranks within the confines of Twickenham; there at a card aſſembly he ſeduces a gentleman to purloin fiſh from the pool, and a conſcientious lady to put off a copper ſhilling at quadrille. Theſe are the trivial incidents which have given birth to a poem, in no other reſpect contemptible.

LXIII. *The Gladiators, an Heroic Epiſtle, addreſſed to the Bravoes in Adminiſtration.*

A Party production, replete with the keeneſt cenſure of adminiſtration and their friends in parliament; and ſurcharged with fulſome panegyric on Mr. Fox, who is ſuppoſed to be in danger of falling a ſacrifice to bravoes, who are hired to ſend him challenges. This piece, like the preceding article, is only noticed to prevent any miſconception, that might ariſe from their extraordinary titles.

TO

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

STRICTURES ON THE CHARACTER AND WRITINGS OF THE LATE SIR JOHN HILL.

SIR,

IN the close of a late address in one of the London papers, I had occasion to hold up the respectable names of Linnæus and Sir John Hill, in honourable contrast to those fatal instruments of death and devastation which have for several years infested this devoted country. It does not come within the scope of my present design, to wage war with the irascible race of drug-doctors, who, having neither character to keep, nor credit to lose, might find means to trace out my apartments, and poison me, by way of common cause, for the good of the fraternity. Having warned mankind of the mischief, I must leave it to their own prudence and policy to improve upon the hint. For my part, Mr. Editor, I shall hasten to a more pleasing, as well as more generous task—that of contributing my mite of gratitude to a gentleman, who (to adopt the language of a foreign prince) hath not only made large additions to human knowledge in general, but who was, of all Europeans, either ancient or modern, the most skilled in those sciences, in particular, on which depend restoration of health, elegant information, and, as it hath frequently proved, protraction of existence. You easily see, that I allude to that great and diligent botanist and physician Sir John Hill. The dead are not susceptible of encomium, and the most animated voice of human praise cannot either gratify or soothe them. I shall not, therefore, be suspected of flattery. What I have to say, indeed, emanates from a purer source; it emanates from gratitude. I am on the list of those who have been rescued from the jaws of death, by those restoratives, which it was the labour of an ever active life, and vigorous understanding, to discover in, and extract from, those various vegetable productions which the God of kindness provided as anodynes against our human infirmity.

Since the decease of Sir John Hill, I have had the mortification to see several facts misrepresented, and several fables represented as facts. And although this is a tax which Merit must ever be contented to pay to Malice; though Envy will always dip her dart in poison; and Detraction prey upon names that Fame had destined to posterity; yet I own myself hurt in the nerve of acutest sensibility, on turning over a file of old newspapers, to find my friend aspersed by those petty, paltry sarcasms, which are for ever hovering over dignity, virtue, and eminence deceased. The character of the author of the Vegetable System, and of those multifarious medicines, which resulted from a long, patient, painful, and reiterated attention to that system, is, indeed, too well established, and too tenderly impressed on the feelings of those who had personally the honour of his acquaintance. With such, a witticism is without the power to wound, and the memory of their learned associate, chearful companion, and affectionate friend, is indelibly engraven in the securest register—even in the tablet of the heart. But the most popular character can be known, intrinsically, but to few, in comparison of the numbers who know him only by printed description, or auricular intelligence. Such intelligence, however, and such description, is often unfaithful; and I have reason to believe, that Sir John Hill hath not descended to the grave without some of those consequent misapprehensions that are entailed upon men of genius, and persons situated in that painful pre-eminence which essentially separates the brilliant from the dull, and the worthy from the wicked. At any rate, I have not yet seen those ardent honours consecrated to his memory which it seems his command. He hath erected, you will say, a lasting monument for himself. Immortality shall wreathe her laurel of unfading verdure upon the invaluable volumes he has left behind him. This is admitted; but Sir John Hill's character is not built solely on the indefatigable powers of his understanding—in his fortitude, which set the most stupendous obstacles at defiance, and which explored the very recesses of nature, nor in his versatile capacity of shifting the attention without distraction or disarrangement, from one object to another, and perhaps, its direct contrary—No, Mr. Editor, his literary labours do not furnish his *brightest*, though many bright flowers, if he was disposed to weave a garland in honour of his character. To do this, we should seek from the lustre of his intellectual talents, and collect from his private virtues. Let us look at him in that walk of life, where the light of science is, alas! but too frequently found wanting. The view is too captivating to be hastily dismissed. I knew the object of my present panegyric; if that may be called such, which comes not up to the description original. I have seen him at all moments, at all periods of health and decline, and in all the situations they naturally produce. Nothing can exceed the diligent chearfulness with which he applied to that toilsome and almost incomprehensibly-difficult task

of efforts, which was neceſſary to ſuch an undertaking as that of the Vegetable Syſtem—after he had finiſhed which, his aſſiduity was ſo far from relaxing (as is uſual with thoſe who have long bent the mind and all its powers to one object) that he ſeemed to gather new fortitude to begin a ſecond, the moment he had completed the firſt. As a botanical writer, we only ſee Sir John Hill in theory. As a philoſopher and phyſician (for he united the characters) we obſerve him putting that admirable theory in practice. He did not ſtart up as a viſionary and audacious empiric, broaching new-fangled doctrines, and leap with ſelf-aſſumed ſaucineſs into a carriage, that he might have, like the gentlemen of the pill and potion, a *prerogative* right, to kill or cure; he did not *hazard* the life of a fellow-creature, by way of experiment; nor did he *tamper* and *drug* conſtitution as a trial of ſkill. His fame, his ſucceſſes, and his fortunes, which were the conſequences of them, were gradual. I may, with your permiſſion, Mr. Editor, in a future paper, purſue him in his progreſs, and conſider him under the different lights of philoſopher, a phyſician, a man of various knowledge, and a botaniſt.—In the mean-time, let Experience pay her tear of tribute to his memory, as a man, a moraliſt, and a chriſtian. The great feature of his character was philanthropy, or a tender and perfect love of that love which bound him to the ſpecies in general: we mark him in the next place by an affectionate aſſiduouſneſs to ſerve and cheriſh his friends in particular. Syſtem did not make him callous to the calls of charity; nor did ſcience prevent him from indulging his ſympathy. Involved as he was, in labours infinitely diverſified, he had not only a barren tear, but a bountiful, healing hand for diſtreſs in every form. He was never ſo immerſed, either in buſineſs or books, as not to *make* leiſure for either the cure or conſolation of indigence or misfortune. In a word, whatever Sir John Hill may have added to vegetable or to medicinal knowledge, his head did not poſſeſs talents more amiable than thoſe virtues which aroſe from his heart; and although he hath, perhaps, by the aſtoniſhing and conſtant ſale of his medicines (which were all formed on many years experience, ſo that his practice was a ſplendid illuſtration of his precepts) circulated the knowledge of his abilities to all parts of cultivated Europe, yet he was one of thoſe rare characters who would bear approximation. He did not merely glitter at a diſtance, and die as a vapour, at the approach; but ſome of the firſt men in this, and in foreign countries, can witneſs, that the more thoroughly he was known, and the cloſer your connection with him, the more would he entertain, and endear himſelf the more, to your underſtanding, and your heart.

I am, Sir,

Your moſt humble ſervant,

THEOPHRASTUS.

POETICAL ESSAYS.

ribed to the Right Hon. Sir Watkin Lewes, Knt. Lord-Mayor of the City of London.

E *for the* LORD MAYOR'S DAY, *Nov.* 9th, 1780, *as performed at Guildhall.*

RECITATIVE.

WHILST Peace and Plenty hand in hand
up *Auguſta*'s hoſpitable band;
the glad face of every gueſt
greet her annual chief, in ſmiles be dreſt:
race whoſe triumph, and to deck whoſe brow, [numbers flow.
twines the civick wreath, and bids the

AIR.

tegrity, to fix his throne,
Erects her column to the ſkies;
ard ye Corruption's hollow groan!
For at his name the monſter dies:
Such is the man Auguſta's voice
Exalts as her's, and Freedom's choice.

mmerce, thou queen of tide and time,
Thy choiceſt treaſures hither bear;
hate'er belongs to every clime,
And every ſeaſon of the year:
The tributary world obeys,
And to the choice due homage pays.

RECITATIVE.

The great, the good, no deſtiny can hide,
The mountains are around them hurl'd;
The ſeas divide ———
Yet Fame ſhall find them out, and give them to the world.

AIR.

Cambria, ſecluded to complain
Of ſceptres loſt, and ſtinted reign;
Wipe, O! wipe thy flowing eye,
Tears of waning majeſty;
Raiſe, O! raiſe thy drooping head,
Thy ancient ſpirit is not dead.
Liſten to the votive lay,
Liſten to the public voice,
That tells thee, it revives to-day
To honour great Auguſta's choice.

AIR.

When Luxury ſhall blight our race,
And Britain's genuine ſtamp efface,
Under ſome cloud-clapp'd mountain's brow,
Of Heaven highly favour'd, thou,
Cambria, ſhalt poſſeſs the die,
Patriots, and heroes to renew;
And where'er their fame ſhall fly,

On plumes ſublime and ſtrong,
Like thy own eagles borne along,
Above the reach of vulgar ſight;
Thy bards as boldly ſhall purſue,
And overtake their ſlight.

AIR.

Thy native harp then bring with thee,
Nurſe of ancient minſtrelſy,
Strung to fit heroic ſong,
Meaſures, emblem of thy land,
Sweetly variable, yet grand,
Graceful, like thy ſons, yet bold,
Such as thy echoes us'd of old,
Fondly to anſwer, and prolong.

SEMICHORUS.

Raiſe, O! raiſe thy drooping head, &c. &c.

RECITATIVE.

In one full peal of wild delight,
Impatient to unite;
Near and more near,
The mingling ſhout from without
Welcome preſſes on the ear:
But chief where the exulting throng
Bears Father Thames's train along!
Swol'n with its glorious freight, whoſe urn
run's o'er,
And lifts the wa'try god to join the pomp on
ſhore.

AIR.

Like thee, O! Thames,
Of all the ſtreams
Subject to old Ocean's reign,
None can boaſt a ſcene ſo grand,
As that which this revolving day,
To decorate thy happy ſtrand,
Annual it is thy pride to ſee:
E'en in bridal honours gay,
The newly wedded Adrian main,
Muſt yield the palm to thee.

CHORUS.

In vain the gaudy river glows,
With ſtreaming banners, burniſh'd prows;
If the chryſtal of its wave,
In every face reflects a ſlave.

AIR.

Than odorous gales, and ſpicy trees,
Thy Britiſh oaks are nobler wealth,
Waving to the enamour'd breeze
Of liberty and health:
What if warmer ſuns than thine,
Ripen the diamond in the mine;
And in other lands be roll'd
Rivers over ſands of gold.
Commerce, on her canvaſs wings,
Home to thee each climate brings.

RECITATIVE.

Skulking Faction, hence away,
Civil Diſcord in thy rear,
Far from the light
Of this auſpicious day,
Down, down to hell,
Thy element is there;
There with thy kindred fiends to dwell,
And howl thy diſappointment to the ſhades
of night.

AIR.

Whilſt no tumult is heard
But the tumult of mirth,
No foe to be fear'd,
And no cares can intrude to annoy:
Breaſts that honeſt zeal diſplay,
Where no treaſon e'er had birth,
Faces open as the day,
Muſt bring harmony and joy.

GRAND CHORUS.

Thus to their king and country true,
Laſting and bright as Heaven's own blue,
The ſons of Commerce, ſtill the ſame,
Ne'er ſhall ſully Britain's fame;
But in life or death ſhall be
Ever loyal, ever free.

Favourite AIRS, *&c. in the new comic Opera of* THE ISLANDERS, *performed for the firſt Time on Saturday Evening, Nov. 25th, at Covent Garden Theatre.*

AIR.—DOMINGO.

THE moment I'm annaunc'd,
Belappeted, beſlounc'd,
Befring'd, and beperiwigg'd, in vaſt ſurprize
The Governor aloud,
Will proclaim to the crowd,
This beauty is the faireſt, and be her's the
Then ſtraight at the ſound,
A whiſper goes round,
She's ſurely an angel—what heavenly eyes
While the girls at the ſight,
Are burſting for ſpight,
That my brighter beauties ſhould have won
the prize.

AIR.—FLAMETTA.

Begone to your Europe, your country ſo p
Where pride and magnificence reign,
Where pomp, and parade, for the giddy di
All the brilliant allurements of pain,
Each advantage for you, of diſtinction
birth,
May Fortune in kindneſs decree;
Take theſe—take the world—the rewa
worth,
But leave him in this deſert with me.

AIR.—YANKO.

Tell me, when did I delay,
To run, to riſque, to toil?
The panther, of thoſe garments gay,
Did this right hand deſpoil.
I dare of danger claim my ſhare,
In battle dare be firſt,
Dare face a lion, theſe I dare,
But dare not be unjuſt.
Tell me, did I danger mock,
When labouring I did hew
A dwelling from yon ponderous rock
To ſhelter theſe and you?
I dare of danger, &c.

AIR.—ORRA.

Poor Orra, think of Yanko dear,
Do he be gone for ever,
For he no dead, he ſtill live here,
And he from here go never.

Like on a ſand, me mark him face,
The wave, come roll him over,
De mark he go—but ſtill de place
'Tis eaſy to diſcover.

I ſee fore now, de tree, de flow'r
He droop like Orra, ſurely,
And den, by'm bye, dere come a ſhow'r
He hold him head up purely.

And ſo ſome time, me tink me die,
My heart ſo ſick, he grieve me;
But in a little time, me cry
Good deal, and dat relieve me!

FINALE.—ISLANDERS, &c.

Sport and revel, without pauſe,
Hither come, with vacant mind
O noble Governour, whoſe laws,
Conſult the good of human kind;
Nor be, amidſt our mirth, forgot,
A truth ſhall laſt to endleſs time,
Virtue's confin'd to no one ſpot,
But blooms the growth of every clime.

STANZAS,

Seeing a young Lady dreſſed in a Military Habit, with a cocked Hat, and her Hair partly clubbed.

AY, lov'd Amanda! beauteous fair!
What means this bold, aſſuming air?
Or what denotes that gay attire?
leſs'd with conqueſts gain'd before,
inclination pant for more,
And touch the ſoul with ſoft deſire?

le Merit, charm'd in female dreſs,
did thy matchleſs pow'r confeſs,
All told how bright thy beauties ſhone!
none, Narciſſus-like, can be
v'd by what they hourly ſee,
In dreſs, and form ſo much their own.

fierce cock'd hat, the maſc'line air,
ſcarlet garb, and ſmart club'd hair,
In diſtant climes may ſtrike alarms;
Britiſh ladies, 'tis agreed,
odeſty will ſtill ſucceed,
Their beſt defence, their native charms.

ld'ſt thou, Amanda, then regain
wand'ring heart, each careleſs ſwain,
And with new conqueſts crown each day;
artial trappings bid adieu,
nt a *female* to our view,
And all ſhall own thy lovely ſway!

B. L.

EPITAPH,

Stone in the Church-Yard at Eaſt Rud-, in Norfolk, to the Memory of Mr. illiam Money, *Farmer, Tenant to Lord ount Townſhend,* 1778.

TLES and trophies deck the ſtateſman's grave,
ompous tombs immortalize the brave;
Yet rural virtue finds a road to fame,
And boaſts no title but an honeſt name.
A plain good man lies here!—Heralds ſay more,
Who uſher pageants at the—Abbey door!
The path of honeſty Will Money trod,
"An honeſt man's the nobleſt work of God."
Vain epitaphs the writer's genius ſhow,
While all is duſt, mere duſt, that lies below:
'Tis all mere duſt!—the reſt the poet's wit,
Whether 'tis poor Will Money, or—WILL PITT.

R. G.

THE BEVY OF BEAUTIES.

(Continued from our laſt, p. 528.)

No. V.

MISS HARLAND.

HARK!—through the airy legion ſweetly floats
A bleſt aſſemblage of celeſtial notes!
Where to the happieſt taſte, a voice is giv'n
To wing the ſoul, and bear it up to Heav'n!
Flowing from Harland's love inſpiring ſoul!
How ſweet that cadence on the ſenſes ſtole,
—That melting cloſe, to rapt attention fell,
Soft as a dying ſound in Echo's cell!
O whilſt I dwell, dear Syren, on thy ſong,
To fairy worlds my raviſh'd ſpirits throng;
On beds of roſes there entranc'd I reſt,
And preſs thy lov'd idea to my breaſt,
'Till to the eye ariſe by muſic-ſpell
The dreams of which Arabian fablers tell.
—O voice divine! that air again repeat,
And ſtill entrance me in the bleſs'd deceit!—

No. VI.

LADY BEAUCHAMP.

WHY, to deſcribe a lovely ſhape, or face,
Should mortals range through nature's boundleſs ſpace?
—Why ſteal the colours of the ruddy morn
A beauteous cheek with bluſhes to adorn?
Or pluck a glowing jewel from the ſky,
Merely to ſhow the luſtre of an eye?
On ſuch embelliſhment, why vainly dwell
The elegance of Beauchamp's form to tell?
There no ſuperior ſymbol ſhall we find,
To picture forth the graces of her mind!
—Hie to the humble cot, the dreary ſhed,
Where Miſery from the world conceals her head,
Where Poverty and Sorrow ſadly bear [year;
The rigour of their fate, the tempeſts of the
And aſk the tenants of the lowly dome,
What gueſt ſeeks out their ſolitary home?—
The pauſe of gratitude,—the ſudden break—
The look that bleſſes, ere the tongue can ſpeak,
With the ſoft tear—that Being ſhall proclaim,
Tho' lab'ring paſſion ſtifles Beauchamp's name!

No. VII.

LADY CROSBIE.

SWEET Croſbie approaches!—And ſee from her eyes
With the luſtre of beauty, the ray of thought flies:

For ſurely thoſe eyes to our ſenſes impart,
In the language of love, an appeal to the heart.
Arous'd at the ſummons, the cherub Deſire,
His roſy wing flutters—rekindles his fire,
And hovering round the dear nymph, ill at reſt,
Preſumptuouſly ſeeks to repoſe in her breaſt;
Preſumptuouſly dares in his tranſport to rove
That region of joy, that retirement of love!

O thou, in whom Nature's perfections are join'd,
A figure enchanting, an elegant mind!
In whom ev'ry winning attraction is found,
Whoſe voice to the ſoul is a zephyr of ſound;
Forgive each alluſion, by rapture expreſs'd,
Nor the feelings misjudge which ariſe in the breaſt.
For ſince, by each virtue adorn'd, you appear,
'Tis the charter of nature to love, and revere!

No. VIII.

HONOURABLE MISS THYNNE.

TO lovely Thynne, in nature's luſtre dreſs'd,
Whoſe charms upon the ſoul reſiſtleſs ſteal,
Love, turning, ſtrikes his naked, honeſt breaſt,
And bids her claim a trial of his zeal.

In ſultry tracts, where to the noon-tide ray
Each bloſſom droops, each thirſty herb-let dies;
Where burning ſands refract the fiery day,
And the thin air ſtill parcheth as it flies:

E'en there, regardful of his vows, ſhall Love,
A ſhelter rear, to ſcreen her from the heat;
Yea—ſeek the cooling brook, and diſtant grove,
And bear refreſhment to the lorn retreat.

Remov'd far thence to black *Siberia*'s clime,
Contented paſs the tedious, wint'ry year;
And track well pleas'd, the frozen ſteps of time,
While ſhe, the gem of innocence is near.

When duſky ſhades add horrour to the ſcene,
He'll ſoothe, with gentleſt note, her cares to ſleep;
Then wander forth, 'midſt tempeſts bleak and keen,
And lend the *brow* of night an *eye* to weep!

THE SHORTEST DAY.

TO celebrate the Shorteſt Day,
Let grateful rapture guide the lay,
Let pious thought the verſe prolong,
And true devotion aid the ſong.

The God who bids the ſeaſons roll,
And ſwells his power from pole to pole,
Demands the praiſe of all who live,
And all the praiſe that all can give.

Burn we beneath the Torrid Zone,
Or freeze where ſcanty life is ſhown,
Th' impreſſive power ſhall all pervade,
'Mid'ſt Afric's ſands or Greenland's ſhade.

What though the winter night prolong
The ſacred ſubject of my ſong;
What though the half-year's night ſhall
Unſeen a ſingle blade of graſs:

Tho' rugged tracks, thro' mountains
Mark where the bear has made her
Yet ſomething ſtill remains to cheer,
For Reaſon tells us, *God is there.*

Hence ye profane, ye dotards hence,
From Nature learn the rules of ſenſe;
Let Reaſon teach, where'er you roam,
Religion finds her *God at home.*

EPITAPH on MAJOR ANDRE

"*IS there no bright reverſion in the ſky,*
For thoſe who greatly THINK, *nobly* DIE?"

Yes, ſure there is, and Heav'n, with
acclaim,
On Orient ſtars ſhall grave thy deathleſs
Each patriot chief now hails thy
ghoſt,
And bids thee welcome to the Elyſian
What tho' no laurell'd urn thy bones in
Unfading wreaths ſhall round thy
twine.
What boots it then, unmanly tears to
Or mourn for thee as for the vulgar
Britannia cries, "My ſons reſtrain
"No ſigh be heard, no tears be ſeen
Let ANDRE's name each gen'rous
warm,
String ev'ry nerve, prompt ev'ry hand
'Till the fell foes bewail their guilty
And ſlaughter'd thouſands round their
bleed!"

THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER.

From the London Gazette EXTRAORDINARY.

MANIFESTO.

GEORGE R. (L. S.)

THROUGH the whole courſe of our reign our conduct towards the States General of the United Provinces has been that of a ſincere friend and faithful ally. Had they adhered to thoſe wiſe principles which uſed to govern the republick, they mu
ſhown themſelves equally ſollicitous t
tain the friendſhip that has ſo long
between the two nations, and w
eſſential to the intereſts of bot
from the prevalence of a faction
France, and following the dictate
court, a very different policy has
The return made to our friend
ſome time paſt, has been an open

of the moſt ſolemn engagements, and a repeated violation of publick faith.

On the commencement of the defenſive war, in which we found ourſelves engaged by the aggreſſion of France, we ſhowed a tender regard for the intereſts of the States General, and a deſire of ſecuring to their ſubjects every advantage of trade, conſiſtent with the great and juſt principle of our own defence. Our ambaſſador was inſtructed to offer a friendly negociation, to obviate every thing that might lead to diſagreeable diſcuſſion; and to this offer, ſolemnly made by him to the States General, the 2d of November, 1778, no attention was paid.

After the number of our enemies increaſed by the aggreſſion of Spain, equally unprovoked with that of France, we found it neceſſary to call upon the States General for the performance of their engagements. The 5th article of the perpetual defenſive alliance between our crown and the States General, concluded at Weſtminſter the 3d of March, 1678, beſides the general engagement for ſuccours, expreſſly ſtipulates, "That that party of the two allies which is not attacked ſhall be obliged to break with the agreſſor in two months after the party attacked ſhall require it:"—Yet two years have paſſed, without the leaſt aſſiſtance given to us—without a ſingle ſyllable in anſwer to our repeated demands.

So totally regardleſs have the States been of their treaties with us, that they readily promiſed our enemies to obſerve a neutrality in direct contradiction to thoſe engagements, and whilſt they have withheld from us the ſuccours they were bound to furniſh, every ſecret aſſiſtance has been given to the enemy; and inland duties have been taken off, for the ſole purpoſe of facilitating the carriage of naval ſtores to France.

In direct and open violation of treaty, they ſuffered an American pirate to remain ſeveral weeks in one of their ports; and even permitted a part of his crew to mount guard in a port in the Texel.

In the Eaſt-Indies, the ſubjects of the States General, in concert with France, have endeavoured to raiſe up enemies againſt us.

In the Weſt-Indies, particularly at St. Euſtatius, every protection and aſſiſtance has been given to our rebellious ſubjects. Their privateers are openly received in the Dutch harbours; allowed to refit there; ſupplied with arms and ammunition; their crews recruited; their prizes brought in and ſold; and all this in direct violation of the clear and ſolemn ſtipulations as can be made.

This conduct, ſo inconſiſtent with all good faith, ſo repugnant to the ſenſe of the beſt part of the Dutch nation, is chiefly to be aſcribed to the prevalence of the leading magiſtrates of Amſterdam, whoſe ſecret correſpondence with our rebellious ſubjects was ſuſpected, long before it was made known by the fortunate diſcovery of a treaty, the firſt article of which is:—

"There ſhall be a firm, inviolable, and univerſal peace, and ſincere friendſhip, between their high mightineſſes the Eſtates of the Seven United Provinces of Holland, and the United States of North America, and the ſubjects and people of the ſaid parties; and between the countries, iſlands, cities, and towns, ſituated under the juriſdiction of the ſaid United States of Holland, and the ſaid united ſtates of America, and the people and inhabitants thereof, of every degree, without exception of perſons or places."

This treaty was ſigned in September 1778, by the expreſs order of the Penſionary of Amſterdam, and other principal magiſtrates of that city. They now not only avow the whole tranſaction, but glory in it, and expreſsly ſay, even to the States General, that what they did "was what their indiſpenſible duty required."

In the mean time, the States General declined to give any anſwer to the memorial preſented by our ambaſſador; and the refuſal was aggravated by their proceeding upon other buſineſs, nay, upon the conſideration of this very ſubject to internal purpoſes; and while they found it impoſſible to approve the conduct of their ſubjects, they ſtill induſtriouſly avoided to give us the ſatisfaction ſo manifeſtly due.

We had every right to expect, that ſuch a diſcovery would have rouſed them to a juſt indignation at the inſult offered to us, and to themſelves; and that they would have been eager to give us full and ample ſatisfaction for the offence, and to inflict the ſevereſt puniſhment upon the offenders. The urgency of the buſineſs made an inſtant anſwer eſſential to the honour and ſafety of this country. The demand was accordingly preſſed by our ambaſſador in repeated conferences with the miniſters, and in a ſecond memorial: It was preſſed with all the earneſtneſs which could proceed from our ancient friendſhip, and the ſenſe of recent injuries; and the anſwer now given to a memorial on ſuch a ſubject, delivered above five weeks ago, is, that the States have taken it *ad referendum*. Such an anſwer, upon ſuch an occaſion, could only be dictated by the fixed purpoſe of hoſtility meditated, and already reſolved, by the States, induced by the offenſive councils of Amſterdam thus to countenance the hoſtile agreſſion, which the magiſtrates of that city have made in the name of the republick.

There is an end of the faith of all treaties with them, if Amſterdam may uſurp the ſovereign power, may violate thoſe treaties with impunity, by pledging the States to engagements directly contrary, and leaguing

the republick with the rebels of a ſovereign to whom ſhe is bound by the cloſeſt ties. An infraction of the law of nations by the meaneſt member of any country, gives the injured ſtate a right to demand ſatisfaction and puniſhment:—How much more ſo, when the injury complained of is a violation of publick faith, committed by leading and predominant members in the ſtate? Since then the ſatisfaction we have demanded is not given, we muſt, though moſt reluctantly, do ourſelves that juſtice which we cannot otherwiſe obtain: We muſt conſider the States General as parties in the injury which they will not repair, as ſharers in the aggreſſion which they refuſe to puniſh, and muſt act accordingly. We have therefore ordered our ambaſſador to withdraw from the Hague, and ſhall immediately purſue ſuch vigorous meaſures as the occaſion fully juſtifies, and our dignity and the eſſential intereſts of our people require.

Whilſt Amſterdam is ſuffered to prevail in the general councils, and is backed by the ſtrength of the ſtate, it is impoſſible to reſiſt the aggreſſion of ſo conſiderable a part, without contending with the whole. But we are too ſenſible of the common intereſts of both countries not to remember, in the midſt of ſuch a conteſt, that the only point to be aimed at by us, is to raiſe a diſpoſition in the councils of the republick to return to our ancient union, by giving us that ſatisfaction for the paſt, and ſecurity for the future, which we ſhall be as ready to receive as they can be to offer, and to the attainment of which we ſhall direct all our operations. We mean only to provide for our own ſecurity, by defraying the dangerous deſigns that have been formed againſt us. We ſhall ever be diſpoſed to return to friendſhip with the States General, when they ſincerely revert to that ſyſtem which the wiſdom of their anceſtors formed, and which has now been ſubverted by a powerful faction, conſpiring with France againſt the true intereſts of the republick, no leſs than againſt thoſe of Great-Britain.

St. James's, Dec. 20, 1780. G. R.

At the Court at St. James's, the 20th of December, 1780. Preſent the KING's Moſt Excellent MAJESTY in Council.

HIS Majeſty having taken into conſideration the many injurious proceedings of the States General of the United Provinces and their ſubjects, as ſet forth in his royal manifeſto of this date, and being determined to take ſuch meaſures as are neceſſary for vindicating the honour of his crown, and for procuring reparation and ſatisfaction, is pleaſed by and with the advice of his privy council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that general reprizals be granted againſt the ſhips, goods, and ſubjects of the States General of the United Provinces, ſo that as well his majeſty's fleet and ſhips, as alſo all other ſhips and veſſels that ſhall be commiſſionated by letters of marque or general reprizals, or otherwiſe, by his majeſty's commiſſioners for executing the office of lord high admiral of Great Britain, ſhall and may lawfully ſeize all ſhips, veſſels, and goods belonging to the States-General of the United Provinces, or their ſubjects, or others inhabiting within any of the territories of the aforeſaid States General, and bring the ſame to judgment in any of the courts of Admiralty within his majeſty's dominions; and to that end his majeſty's advocate-general, with the advocate of the Admiralty, are forthwith to prepare the draft of a commiſſion and preſent the ſame to his majeſty at this board, authorizing the commiſſioners for executing the office of lord high admiral, or any perſon or perſons by them empowered and appointed, to iſſue forth and grant letters of marque and reprizal to any of his majeſty's ſubjects, or others whom the ſaid commiſſioners ſhall deem fitly qualified in that behalf, for the apprehending, ſeizing and taking the ſhips, veſſels, and goods belonging to the States General of the United Provinces, and their vaſſals and ſubjects, or any inhabiting within the countries, territories, or dominions of the aforeſaid States General; and that ſuch powers and clauſes be inſerted in the ſaid commiſſion as have been uſual, and are according to former precedents: and his majeſty's ſaid advocate general, with the advocate of the Admiralty are alſo forthwith to prepare the draft of a commiſſion, and preſent the ſame to his majeſty at this board, authorizing the ſaid commiſſioners for executing the office of lord high admiral to will and require the lords court of Admiralty of Great-Britain, and the lieutenant and judge of the ſaid court, his ſurrogate or ſurrogates, as alſo the ſeveral courts of Admiralty within his majeſty's dominions to take cognizance of, and judicially proceed upon all and all manner of captures, ſeizures, prizes, and reprizals of all ſhips and goods that are or ſhall be taken, and to hear and determine the ſame; and, according to the courſe of Admiralty, and the law of nations, to adjudge and condemn all ſuch ſhips, veſſels, and goods, as ſhall belong to the States General of the United Provinces or their vaſſals and ſubjects, or to any others inhabiting within any of the countries, territories, and dominions of the aforeſaid States General; and that ſuch powers and clauſes be inſerted in the ſaid commiſſion as have been uſual, and are according to former precedents: and they are likewiſe to prepare, and lay before his majeſty at this board, a draft of ſuch inſtructions as may be proper to be ſent to the courts of Admiralty in his majeſty's foreign governments and plantations, for their guidance herein; as alſo another draft of inſtructions for ſuch ſhips as ſhall be commiſſioned for the purpoſes aforementioned.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

At the Court at St. James's, the 22d of December, 1780.

Preſent the KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty in Council.

WHEREAS his majeſty having taken into conſideration the many injurious proceedings of the States General of the United Provinces, and their ſubjects, as ſet forth in his Royal Manifeſto of the 20th of this inſtant December, and being determined to take ſuch meaſures as are neceſſary for vindicating the honour of his crown, and for procuring reparation and ſatisfaction, hath been pleaſed, by and with the advice of his Privy-Council, on the ſaid 20th of this inſtant December, to order, that general repriza's be granted againſt the ſhips, goods, and ſubjects of the States General of the United Provinces, ſo that as well his majeſty's fleets and ſhips, as alſo all other ſhips and veſſels that ſhall be commiſſionated by his majeſty's commiſſioners for executing the high office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, ſhall and may lawfully ſeize all ſhips, veſſels, and goods belonging to the States General of the United Provinces, or their ſubjects, or others inhabiting within any of the territories of the aforeſaid States General, and bring the ſame to judgement in any of the courts of Admiralty within his majeſty's dominions.

And whereas many ſhips and merchandizes belonging to the ſubjects of the States General may be now remaining in the ports of Great Britain and Ireland, and other ports of his majeſty's dominions, where they arrived before the ſaid order for general repriſals againſt the ſhips, goods, and ſubjects of the States General of the United Provinces was granted; his majeſty, being determined to purſue ſuch line of conduct with reſpect to ſuch ſhips and cargoes as will evince his majeſty's firm purpoſe to proceed in a manner conſonant to good faith, doth hereby declare his royal intention, to allow all ſhips belonging to the ſubjects of the States General, now in any of his majeſty's ports, to depart with their cargoes, except ſuch part thereof as ſhall conſiſt of ſalted proviſions of any kind, or naval or warlike ſtores, and to grant paſſes for the ſaid ſhips and cargoes, except as before excepted, to protect them from capture by any ſhips of his majeſty or his ſubjects, in their return to ſome port of the United Provinces.

But whereas his majeſty is entitled to expect and demand the ſame treatment from the States-General of the United Provinces, as the ſhips and cargoes belonging to any of his majeſty's ſubjects; his majeſty, by and with the advice of his Privy-Council, is pleaſed to order, and it is hereby ordered, that all ſhips and merchandiſe belonging to the States General of the United Provinces, or their ſubjects, now in any port of his majeſty's dominions, ſhall remain and be detained, ſecure and unmoleſted, within the ſame, until it ſhall appear that the States General of the United Provinces are diſpoſed and intend to proceed upon the ſame ideas of good faith, with reſpect to the ſhips and cargoes of any of his majeſty's ſubjects, remaining in any port belonging to the States General of the United Provinces.

STEPH. COTTRELL.

Wedneſday, Nov. 29.

A common hall was held yeſterday at Guildhall, for the election of a repreſentative to ſerve in parliament, in the room of the late Alderman Kirkman, deceaſed. The ſheriffs opened the huſtings about one o'clock, when the ſpeaker's writ iſſued to the ſheriffs for a new election was read, and after that the act of parliament of the late reign to regulate all elections in the city of London. The meaning of the common hall being held was then declared by the town-clerk in the abſence of the recorder and remembrancer.

Mr. Clarke, who was one of the unſucceſsful candidates at the late election, then came forward and addreſſed the livery:

"Gentlemen, I cannot let this opportunity of meeting you again in common hall paſs without repeating my acknowledgements to you for the marks of your favour at the late election, though I was not returned: ſuch an approbation might, it has been hinted, have tempted me to have offered my ſervices at this time: but I am ſo far from deſiring to give you trouble, that I have wholly declined ſuch a meaſure, as I am in hopes that my worthy friend now preſent will meet with that unanimous ſupport which his zeal and abilities deſerve."—He was much clapped and huzzaed for this candid behaviour.

The lord-mayor and all the aldermen not in parliament were then put in nomination, and diſtinguiſhed accurately in the popular manner, according to ancient cuſtom; but the whole ſhow of hands being in favour of Mr. Sawbridge, he was declared by the ſheriffs duely elected.

No other candidate appearing, the ſheriffs declared the election to have fallen on John Sawbridge, Eſq. alderman and framework-knitter, when there were freſh plaudits.

Mr. Sawbridge then advanced to the front of the huſtings, and ſaid,

"Gentlemen of the livery, this freſh and ſo unanimous mark of your approbation of my publick conduct calls for my warmeſt and moſt grateful acknowledgements; ſo much unanimity in my behalf,

gives

gives me the ſincereſt heart-felt ſatisfaction; as the rule of conduct I took up was not haſtily and unadviſedly, be aſſured that it having been approved by you, has ſo ſtamped its credit, that I ſhall not wiſh or attempt to decline the moſt earneſt purſuit of it. There are, among others, two things particularly, and thoſe are, an entire obedience to your commands, and the utmoſt endeavours, as far as my abilities permit, of endeavouring to obtain frequent elections.

"I will not detain you, gentlemen, with a long harangue; but will only beg leave to add, that when the mode of my parliamentary conduct is diſſonant to your pleaſure, I ſhall without regret reſign that ſeat to which your favors have now advanced me."

The ſheriff then diſſolved the hall, which was very full.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1.

The attorney general has filed two informations againſt the late lord-mayor; one for his conduct in Ropemaker's-alley at the commencement of the riots; the other for diſcharging ſix rioters ſecured in the Poultry compter. The above magiſtrate has been ſerved with ſubpœnas in conſequence of the two informations, and it will be tried in the court of King's-Bench at Guild-hall.

Mr. Langdale has delivered a declaration againſt the corporation, and laid his damages at 70,000l.

THURSDAY 5.

Saturday was tried in the court of Common Pleas, at Weſtminſter, before Lord Loughborough, by a ſpecial jury, a cauſe between Juſtice Wilmot, for damages by the deſtruction of his houſes at Bethnal-green and in Worſhip-ſtreet, and damage in his garden, plaintiff, and the inhabitants of the diſtrict of Bethnal-green, defendants. After hearing evidence, and the reports of the ſurveyors employed by both parttes, the jury went out, and having ſtaid about half an hour, returned with a verdict for the plaintiff, for the repair of the houſes on Bethnal-green and in Worſhip-ſtreet, 625l. and ſpecial, in the words of the act, for furniture deſtroyed by perſons riotouſly aſſembled, 700l. alſo for damage done to the garden by the rioters, 30l.

SATURDAY 16.

Yeſterday came on in the court of King's-Bench, Guildhall, before Earl Mansfield, a cauſe for the recovery of 3000l. damages by fire in the late riots, wherein Mr. Langdale was plaintiff, and the directors of the Sun-Fire office defendants; when, after a long trial by a ſpecial jury, they withdrew for about an hour, and found a verdict for the defendants.

Lord Mansfield in the courſe of the above trial obſerved, that it plainly appeared from the conduct of the mob that there was a preconcerted ſcheme to endanger the conſtitution, but happily the attempt upon the bank failed. He was of opinion that the defendants were entitled to a verdict, it being a civil commotion.

WEDNESDAY, 20.

The Nevis Packet not having left the Weſt-Indies till the 26th of October, there was ſufficient time to receive the following accounts from ſome of the iſlands: at Antigua the miſchief was not very great; at Nevis it was inconſiderable; but the force of the hurricane had extended as far as Barbadoes. At St. Euſtaria the damage is immenſe, vaſt numbers of warehouſes having been totally deſtroyed. Fifty tranſports with 1500 troops from France, under convoy of two frigates, had arrived at Martinico only the night before the gale, all of which were driven out to ſea, without having diſembarked more than 300 troops and two of the tranſports diſmaſted, with 300 ſoldiers on board, had ſince been obliged to take refuge in Nevis; two or three more of them were picked up by our cruiſers, and there were no accounts of the remainder. This tremendous hurricane laſted for eight days, and the date correſponds exactly with the dreadful ſtorm in which the Berwick man of war left Admiral Rowley's fleet off the Bermudas. They had heard nothing of him. In the midſt of this truely diſaſtrous account, it is matter of great conſolation to reflect, that providentially the convoy was only collecting, and none of the ſhips had come down from the other iſlands; that our ſhips of war on that ſtation were either at St. Lucie or Antigua; and above all, that Rodney by going down to North America, has not only been more uſeful than he could have been in the Weſt Indies, ſince Guichen is in that quarter, but has, in all human probability, eſcaped the fatal conſequences of the tremendous hurricane.

The great and long depending queſtion between the city of London and the governors of the royal hoſpitals was yeſterday finally argued before the Lord Chancellor in Lincoln's Inn-Hall. Mr. Kennyon and Mr. Erſkine followed the ſollicitor general's arguments of a former day, and threw out ſome reflections upon ſome of the corporation, declaring they were diſturbers of the welfare of the hoſpitals, and intermeddled in the queſtion. On the other hand, the recorder, Mr. Maddox, and Mr. Roſe, contorted; they denied any other intereſt than to preſerve the right of the charity abuſed, which in the hands of any improper men might in future happen; therefore the only wiſh was, that the moſt commonalty, and citizens, might participate in the government and direction of the hoſpitals.

The debates laſted until ſix o'clock in the evening, when the Lord Chancellor ſaid that the queſtion was a matter of ſome

ment, and in order to rid the litigation of that degree of ſpleen which in the progreſs of the cauſe he had diſcovered, he would peruſe all the papers with care, and endeavour to compromiſe the diſpute, ſo that both parties may conjunctively act for the benefit of thoſe noble charities. If he found that all his pains could not prevent further ſuits, he would pronounce judgement to the beſt of his ability, according to ſtrict juſtice, and then the event muſt take its conſequences: but he muſt obſerve, that as the recorder of London had pledged himſelf for the ſincerity and good wiſhes of the corporation, he was inclined to diſcredit the imputation beſtowed againſt it.

Yeſterday a Spaniſh Jeſuit who was taken in a ſhip coming from South America, and brought to England, but admitted to go abroad on his parole of honour, was taken up as a ſpy at Dartford, on an information, by two of his majeſty's meſſengers, and brought to town; ſeveral papers of conſequence were found upon him; he underwent a long examination before Lord Stormont, and was committed into the cuſtody of a meſſenger for further examination.

☞ *The remainder of the London news, &c. &c. will appear in the Appendix.*

COUNTRY NEWS.

Southampton, December 3.

HIS majeſty, ever ready to reward merit and real ſervices, has ſettled 300l per annum upon Mrs. Andre, mother of the late unfortunate Major Andre, and after her deceaſe to devolve to his three ſiſters during their lives; and his brother, a captain in the army, is to be promoted the firſt vacancy.

Newcaſtle, Dec. 16. Saturday evening, about a quarter before five o'clock, a ſlight ſhock of an earthquake was felt in this town and neighbourhood, attended with a rumbling noiſe. Several people were ſo much alarmed as to run out of their houſes; but happily not the leaſt damage has been done by it. The weather had been calm and mild for ſome time before, and continues ſo, with very little wind, and that at N. and N. W. The barometer at 30 and 3 tenths.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

[*From the* LONDON GAZETTE.]

Saturday, Dec. 2.

Whitehall, December 2, 1780.

MAJOR HARNAGE arrived in town on Thurſday night from New-York, with deſpatches to Lord George Germain, one of his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate, from Sir Henry Clinton, Knight of the Bath, and Major-General Philips, of which the following are extracts and copies.

Extract of a Letter from Sir Henry Clinton to Lord George Germain, dated New-York, Oct. 30, 1780.

I HAVE the pleaſure to acquaint your lordſhip, that the fleet from England, under convoy of his majeſty's ſhips Hyæna and Adamant, with recruits and ſtores for this army, arrived here ſafe after a favourable paſſage, on the 15th inſt. and I have the honour to tranſmit returns of the ſtate and number of recruits received by this opportunity.

Major-General Leſlie ſailed from hence on the 16th, and I underſtand was ſeen entering the Cheſapeak on the 18th with a fair wind, ſo that he would probably be in James River on the 20th, and conſequently interrupt Mr. Gates's communication with Virginia.

I am perſuaded Lord Cornwallis, with the aſſiſtance of the co-operating corps under Major-General Leſlie, which I have given entirely to his lordſhip's orders, will purſue ſuch meaſures as may oblige Mr. Gates to retire from thoſe provinces. Lord Cornwallis was informed by me, previous to General Leſlie's ſailing upon this expedition, of that general officer's being to act from his lordſhip's orders; and I ſent him at the ſame time, a copy of my inſtructions to General Leſlie.

By the preſent opportunity I have the honour to tranſmit to your lordſhip ſome original deſpatches, which were lately intercepted in a rebel mail we were lucky enough to take entire, and contain matters of no ſmall importance. The letters now ſent appear to be ſuch as are of the moſt conſequence; thoſe that are leſs ſo ſhall be tranſmitted to your lordſhip by the next opportunity.

Waſhington has not as yet detached a ſingle man to the ſouthward; and by all accounts from General Arnold, Gates cannot have above 800 continental troops with him. Gen. Waſhington ſtill remains at or near Tappan.

The French have not moved from Rhode-Iſland, but are adding fortifications to that place. Admiral Arbuthnot is watching Monſ. de Ternay.

Major Harnage, of the 62d regiment, will have the honour of delivering my deſpatches. This officer's ſervices with the northern army will, I doubt not, inſure him your lordſhip's favour and protection.

Copy of an intercepted Letter, addreſſed to "Meſheck Weare, Eſq. Preſident of the "Counſel of New Hampſhire, Portſ-"mouth."

WE the under-written General officers of the New-England lines think it our duty to unite in a ſerious addreſs to the ſeveral ſtates to which we belong, to repreſent the diſtreſſing condition of their officers in the army.

After having joined our brother-officers of the line at large in two ineffectual applications to Congreſs on the ſubject, nothing but the

the pureſt regard for the ſafety of our country could impel us to undertake a third eſſay of this kind.

We beg leave to premiſe, that a large proportion of officers engaged in the ſervice with an intention of making one campaign only; neither they nor their country thought of their becoming ſoldiers for life, or for a lengthy war; their inclinations, conſtitutions, and circumſtances forbid it; but from a conviction that their growing experience was of value and importance to the cauſe, they have been induced, againſt every conſideration of a private nature, to extend their ſervices from one period to another, conſtantly flattering themſelves that every new campaign would be the laſt, and bring about the wiſhed for æra of their return to the boſom of their familys and friends.

The perſeverance of the army under wants and hardſhips excited the admiration and applauſe of the country, until the perſonal and family diſtreſſes of the former conſtrained them to remind their fellow-citizens of the want, on their part, of equitable and grateful returns. From that time many have feigned to entertain ill-grounded and impolitick jealouſies of the army. Some have even charged the officers with acquiring wealth, and aſpiring after honours and diſtinction, at the very time when it has required all the perſuaſion within the compaſs of language and argument to retain them in ſervice.

A laudable pride, ariſing from a juſt ſenſe of the real dignity of their employments and ſtations; an ambition of excelling, which has been eſteemed by all wiſe nations as a paſſion amiable in itſelf, and eſſential to the authority that is neceſſary in every well conſtituted army, have rendered the officers of our army opprobrious to too many in civil life; ſome of whom, and even of thoſe in power and of influence, we fear, have laboured to counteract and debaſe the principle, by denying the officers not only a ſuitable proviſion to maintain their characters, but by leaving them to want the neceſſaries of food and clothing.

The officers are ſenſible of the publick embarraſſments—they have been attentive to the adminiſtration of civil as well a military affairs, and forward in ſuggeſting their thoughts on every proper occaſion, with an honeſt zeal of promoting the welfare of the army and ſtate. They do not look for impoſſibilities from government, but they wiſh to ſee that effuſion of a liberal heart, which it is poſſible to exhibit in a ſtate of poverty. Generoſity is the characteriſtick of a ſoldier; for the love of his country he laviſhes health and life, for which no equivalent can be given him: ſhould he not then be ſpared the mortification of receiving his pittance from a reluctant hand?

The preſent incomes of the majority of the people who bear the burthen of the publick charges are proportioned to the increaſed prices of the neceſſaries of life: if it is objected, that thoſe who ſubſiſt by fixed ſalaries, or by the intereſt of their money, or have been ravaged by the enemy, are as great ſharers as the army in the common calamity, it argues perhaps no more than that they ought to be favoured by ſome exemptions, or that thoſe who have ſuffered leſs ſhould contribute to indemnify them.

Was the caſe and circumſtances of the army fully underſtood by the people at large, we are perſuaded their wiſdom and ſenſibility would render their ſituation eligible and happy as poſſible.

The war appears to us as far from an honourable iſſue as it has ever done. Our allies, however generous their intentions, have not been able to give us the expected aſſiſtance; perhaps providence, by repeated diſappointments from this quarter, deſigns to convince us that our help and ſalvation is, under God, to be derived from our own exertions.

There is no ground of hope that the enemy will relinquiſh their object, till they find the counrry prepared to defend itſelf; that is, until they ſee an army oppoſed to them as regular as their own, and on as permanent a baſis: our preſent condition promiſes them the ſpeedy accompliſhment of their wiſhes.

An army conſiſting of a few inadequate thouſands, almoſt deſtitute of every publick ſupply; its officers, whoſe tables once abounded with plenty and variety, ſubſiſting month after month on one bare ration of dry bread and meat, and that frequently of the meaneſt quality; their families looking up to them for their uſual ſupport; their children for the education to which they once had a title.

Our enemies know human nature too well to apprehend they ſhall have to contend long with an army under ſuch circumſtances.

In faithfulneſs to our country we make this repreſentation without the ſollicitation or knowledge of thoſe officers who are the chief ſubjects of it: they, we are aſſured, are generally determined to reſign their commiſſions at the cloſe of this campaign: indeed, it is impoſſible for them to continue let their virtue and inclination be ever ſo great; and we cannot but expreſs to you that we ſhall conſider the loſs of the preſent body of officers as little ſhort of the diſſolution of the army.

If the country is competent in its defence without a regular army, no more need be ſaid on the ſubject; let our's progreſs, as it does to its diſſolution; but, on the other hand, if an army well appointed and provided is abſolutely neceſſary, the ſubjects of it muſt be made eaſy and contented with their ſituation (reaſonable things will ſatisfy them). The officers have, we conceive, a juſt claim to

handſome ſupport, according to their rank, for the time preſent, and to be ſecure of an after proviſion to compenſate for the loſs of buſineſs, and to enable them, when the war is over, to live among their brethren above contempt; without this proviſion a pitiful penury, if not want and miſery, muſt be the unavoidable portion of men who have faithfully diſcharged their duty as officers and citizens.

The wages and rations of the officers, if paid in ſpecie, much leſs in notes, are by no means ſufficient to ſupport them with decency and comfort to themſelves, and advantage to the ſervice: the neceſſaries and conveniencies of life are raiſed to two or three times their former prices in ſpecie; and as to the depreciation notes (ſo called) they do not, in fact, ſell for one-third of their nominal value.

It is our opinion that nothing leſs than the nominal ſum of the wages and rations made good from time to time in its relative value to the property of the country, will or ought to be ſatisfactory. This has been done by the New-York line; and as to a future proviſion, our's aſk no more than what the laſt-mentioned ſtate and the ſouthern ſtates have done, or may do, for their reſpective lines, ſerving in the ſame army with them.

If it ſhould be thought beſt to vary the mode of payment, there will be no objection; a ſum in groſs will be more agreeable and advantageous to the eaſtern officers, and more conſonant to the ſentiments prevailing in their ſtates, than an annuity unaccompanied with their ſervices; and here we take the opportunity to mention, that ſome ſtates ſeem to be taking meaſures to attach to themſelves the affection of their own troops: with what view it is done we know not, but we ſhould ſuppoſe ſimiliar motives to the ſame line of conduct muſt exiſt in every ſtate.

We beg leave to add, as a meaſure of propriety and juſtice, that a reaſonable conſideration be paid to officers who, through want of health, ſhall be obliged to retire before the end of the war.

NATH. GREEN, M. General,
SAM. H. PARSONS, B. General,
T. KNOX, B. Gen. Artillery,
J. GLOVER, B. General,
JOHN STARK, B. General,
J. HUNTINGTON, B. General.
JOHN PATTERSON, B. General.

Public Service.

His Excellency Jonathan Trumbull, Eſq. Governor of the State of Connecticut, Poſt Lebanon.

Copy of an intercepted Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton, Aide-du-Camp to General Waſhington, to Iſaac Sears, Eſq. at Boſton, dated Oct. 12, 1780.

I WAS much obliged to you, my dear ſir, for the letter which you did me the favour to write me ſince your return to Boſton. I am ſorry to find that the ſame ſpirit of indifference to publick affairs prevails. It is neceſſary we ſhould rouſe, and begin to do our buſineſs in earneſt, or we ſhall play a loſing game. It is impoſſible the conteſt can be much longer ſupported on the preſent footing. We muſt have a government with more power. We muſt have a tax in kind. We muſt have a foreign loan. We muſt have a bank on the true principles of a bank. We muſt have an adminiſtration diſtinct from Congreſs, and in the hands of ſingle men under their orders. We muſt, above all things, have an army for the war, and an eſtabliſhment that will intereſt the officers in the ſervice.

Congreſs are deliberating on our military affairs; but I apprehend their reſolutions will be tinctured with the old ſpirit. We ſeem to be proof againſt experience. They will however recommend an army for the war; at leaſt as a primary object. All thoſe who love their country ought to exert their influence in the ſtates where they reſide, to determine them to take up this object with energy. The ſtates muſt ſink under the burthen of temporary inliſtments, and the enemy will conquer us by degrees, during the intervals of our weakneſs.

Clinton is now ſaid to be making a conſiderable detachment to the ſouthward. My fears are high, my hopes low.

We are told here, there is to be a congreſs of the neutral powers at the Hague, for mediating a peace. God ſend it may be true—We want it; but if the idea gets abroad, it is ten to one if we do not fancy the thing done, and fall into a profound ſleep, till the cannon of the enemy awaken us next campaign. This is our national character. I am, with great regard,

Dear ſir,
Your moſt obedient ſervant
(Signed) A. HAMILTON.

Copy of a Letter from Major-General Philips to Lord George Germain, dated New-York, October 31, 1780.

My Lord,

SINCE I had the honour of addreſſing your Lordſhip by the laſt packet, a negociation has begun between the Britiſh and American commiſſries general of priſoners, which will terminate in the exchange of all officers, priſoners of war, on both ſides, and which has already included ſuch officers as were upon their paroles in New-York, or in Great-Britain. This exchange likewiſe comprehends an equivalent of Britiſh and German ſoldiers, priſoners of war, for thoſe of the enemy now in our poſſeſſion in this place, who will be permitted to go out upon the arrival of a ſimilar number of our privates at Eliſabeth Town, the place appointed for their rendezvous.

His excellency the commander in chief will

will make one effort, in the courſe of the preſent negociation, for the releaſe of the privates of the troops of convention: ſhould it fail, and I am ſorry to obſerve to your lordſhip, there is but a faint proſpect of its ſucceeding, his excellency will immediately proceed to put into execution the plan heretofore propoſed, and which was intimated from your lordſhip to have received his majeſty's approbation, for a partial exchange of the officers.

Major-General De Riedeſel and myſelf were exchanged on the 25th inſtant, as you will perceive, my lord, by the incloſed copies of the certificates of our exchanges. The commander in chief has been pleaſed to put me in orders to ſerve with this army.

Sir Henry Clinton having directed me to tranſmit to your lordſhip a report of the preſent tranſactions relative to exchanges, I take great pleaſure in having the honour of communicating it to your lordſhip: this gratification ariſes, as well from my own perſonal feelings individually upon this happy occaſion, as from the general ſatisfaction a completion of this humane buſineſs muſt diffuſe in the minds of thoſe of his majeſty's officers who will be releaſed from their captivity.

Sir Henry Clinton has judged proper to direct, that the troops of convention be ſtill conſidered as under my orders; and that all reports concerning their ſituation ſhould be ſent to me, in order to be laid before his excellency as uſual. I take the liberty of enclоſing a copy of Sir Henry Clinton's letter to me, containing his commands upon this ſubject: I ſhall coutinue to purſue their intereſts and welfare with the ſame unwearied zeal I have ever done.

I beg leave to repeat to you, my lord, the high and grateful ſenſe I entertain of the many favours conferred by your lordſhip upon me and the troops of convention. The kind protection and ſollicitude your lordſhip has conſtantly manifeſted, both to me perſonally, and to thoſe troops in general, claim our beſt acknowledgements and warmeſt thanks.

I entreat you will, my lord, repreſent me to the king under the moſt perfect attachment to his royal perſon and government; as one whoſe heart is replete with gratitude for his majeſty's moſt gracious expreſſions of approbation of my conduct, and entirely devoted to his majeſty's ſervice.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. PHILLIPS.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE Eſſay on Diet, by Verus, being long, and requiring correction, could not be inſerted in this Magazine, but will appear in the Appendix.

The poem from Winton; and the ſoliloquy by C. A. S. are reſerved for January on account of prior engagements, the quantity of poetry in hand, before theſe excellent pieces were received, being more than ſufficient for December and the Appendix.

Lecture XI. On Modern Hiſtory, will be given in January.

The Parliamentary Duelliſts ſhall be correctly printed, as deſired, and being more ſuitable in point of time, is likewiſe reſerved for January. It came too late for this month.

The wiſh by Ruſticus will be found in the Appendix.

Phileleuthus, we hope, will kindly excuſe our declining to inſert a theological eſſay that is likely to produce others by way of reply, and involve us in polemical diſputes againſt our rule. The inconvenience of admitting ſuch pieces was long ſince diſcovered by the proprietors: divines differed and diſputed, each ſide was affronted, their ſtate of the matter was not inſerted, and if it had, no room could have been left for other ſubjects. The publiſher will return it when called for. This anſwer is equally applicable to one query ſent us by W. S. and others by the Rural Chriſtian. The latter correſpondent is requeſted not to be impatient, his laſt favour but one was at preſs, which was the reaſon it did not appear in the correſpondence. Under various ſignatures he aſſumes, and amidſt his general communications to all periodical publications, it is poſſible little ſhort memorandums, which can only be printed ſo as to fill up a page may be poſtponed, without meaning any indignity. His queſtion concerning the age of a perſon is too trifling for our Magazine.

We ſhall be happy to hear from our worthy correſpondent W. S. in another kingdom, and would be peculiarly obliged to him for any travelling anecdotes. The verſes on Chriſtmas day are not ſo correct as we could wiſh, we muſt therefore decline inſerting them. Neceſſary corrections the Editor was obliged to make in the Auguſt and September pieces.

** The following republication of the account of the late Captain Cook's voyage, and of the chart given in our Magazine for July laſt, is owing to the fortunate circumſtance of our having been able to improve both the account and the chart by the return of the ſhips, through favour of an officer, who, having performed the voyage, kindly undertook to ſet us right in ſome particulars, which could not be made perfect, while the voyage remained unfiniſhed. And that the republication might not occupy the place of new articles, it is given in an *extra* half-ſheet—by which means the purchaſers of the July Magazine may have it in their power to ſubſtitute this corrected account and chart for the other. *Dec.* 31, 1780.

A ſummary Account of the Voyage, undertaken by Order of Government, in his Majeſty's Ships the Reſolution *and* Diſcovery. *Compiled from authentic Papers, and reviſed by an Officer returned from the Voyage, and illuſtrated by a new, accurate, and extenſive Chart of the ſaid Voyage, pointing out the Diſcoveries made in the Courſe of it.*

CAPTAIN James Cook was appointed a poſt-captain in the navy on the 9th of Auguſt 1775, immediately after his arrival from his ſecond voyage round the world; and in July 1776, he ſailed again from Plymouth in command of the Reſolution, a ſloop of twelve guns. Captain Charles Clerke, maſter and commander of the Diſcovery, a ſloop of eight guns, followed him, the 2d of Auguſt; and after a favourable paſſage, the two ſhips met at the Cape of Good-Hope on the 10th of November, where they procured the neceſſary proviſions and refreſhments; and ſailed in company on the 1ſt of December, to fulfil the great object of this expedition, which was avowedly the examination of the North-Weſt coaſt of America, with the relative ſituation of that continent to the Eaſtern coaſt of Aſia, and the exploring of a paſſage from that quarter into Europe, either by the North-Eaſt or North-Weſt.

Upon leaving the Cape of Good-Hope, Captain Cook ſteered for thoſe iſlands to the ſouthward of that place, diſcovered in January 1772 by the French, under Meſſrs. De Kerguelen and De St. Allouarn. Our navigator had, in his former voyage, attempted to make them, but was diſappointed by tempeſtuous weather and fogs. But upon this occaſion he was more ſucceſsful, and found them to conſiſt of one large iſland, with ſome ſmaller ones.—On the coaſt, the land was high, and covered with ſnow; theſe lands appeared to be uninhabited (except by ſea lions, ſeals, and ſea birds) and producing neither tree nor ſhrub; the northern extremity of theſe iſlands appeared to be in lat. 49° S. and E. Long. 91°.

From theſe he ſteered his courſe for Van Diemen's land, where he anchored, having three days in the ſame bay that was viſited by *Captain Furneau* in *The Adventure*. He next proceeded to New Zealand, where nothing material occurred. From New Zealand he ſailed on February 24, 1777, with intent to go immediately to Otaheite; but getting too ſoon into the trade wind, the ſhips fell to leeward, and by this misfortune loſt the ſeaſon, not being able to get farther to the eaſtward than *Hervey Iſland*. In this ſtruggle to get to the eaſtward, a new iſland was diſcovered, which may be numbered among the Society Iſlands, being in Lat. 21° 54′ S. Long. 202° 42′ E. Captain Cook finding it in vain to ſtrive longer to get to Otaheite, bore away for the Friendly Iſlands, and on the 29th of April, the two ſhips anchored at *New Rotterdam*; from thence, after ſtaying a few weeks, they ſailed for *New Amſterdam*, where they continued till July 17th, then ſailed for Otaheite, and in their way fell in with another new iſland in Lat. 23° 13″, Long. 207° E.

Auguſt 13th, both ſhips anchored at Otaheite.—There is no reaſon to doubt, but Captain Cook met with a reception agreeable to his wiſhes at his favourite iſland, as it muſt be remembered, that he had it now in his power to preſent to them their countryman *Omiah* in perfect health and contentment. We may ſuppoſe that our navigator enjoyed the higheſt ſatisfaction in having an opportunity of affording the iſlanders that proof of European faith which it is probable had been ſomewhat called in queſtion, by the untimely fate of two of their countrymen, who on former occaſions had ventured to accompany their European viſitors: *Auteroo*, the companion of Bougainville, had fallen a ſacrifice to the ſmall-pox at the Cape of Good-Hope, in his return from France to his native country; and *Tupia*, the follower of Captain Cook in his firſt voyage, was cut off by the malignant fever of Batavia, before he reached England. They were now, however, made happy in the ſight of the travelled, accompliſhed Omiah, who was received with ſuch mingled expreſ-

ſions of joy and ſurpriſe, as plainly denoted their ſlender expectations of his return. But their ſatisfaction was not limited to his return. The load of preſents which accompanied him had alſo its effect. Their aſtoniſhment is ſaid to have ſurpaſſed all deſcription, when they beheld a horſe and a mare, and ſeveral other animals, which Captain Cook delivered to them; nor can this be wondered at, when we reflect, that the hog, the dog, and the rat, were all the native quadrupeds of theſe iſlands. Neither is it to be doubted, but their pleaſure muſt have been increaſed by hearing the explanation of their nature and uſes from their countryman. This, it is ſaid, he did to their full ſatisfaction, and without exciting the ſmalleſt appearance of jealouſy on account of his ſuperior riches or inſtruction; neither of which, on his part, prevented his diſcovering the higheſt delight at the ſight of his native land. Since the laſt voyage of Captain Cook, the Spaniards had viſited Otaheite at two different times. They had ſailed from *Callao* the ſea-port of *Lima*, and thoſe who arrived firſt had made a conſiderable ſtay, until they were joined by a ſecond expedition, when they altogether took their departure, a ſhort time before the appearance of the Engliſh ſhips. It is affirmed, that they remained expreſsly to fall in with Captain Cook, but whether from hoſtile or liberal views as navigators, it does not appear. Our commander is ſuppoſed to have had ſome degree of partiality for theſe iſlands, but we cannot think it was ſuch as would have induced him to make them his reſidence ſo long as he did, had not the ſeaſon of the year pointed out its neceſſity.

We learn, that during his ſtay here, Captain Cook employed himſelf in the inveſtigation of ſeveral matters of the higheſt importance, particularly the mode practiſed by the natives in navigating their *iwatabs* or veſſels. This may be conſidered by many as a matter of utility as well as of curioſity, leading to the determination of the great ſpeculative point of the population of iſlands far removed from continents. And if we can give credit to what has been made public, the reſult of his reſearches muſt have been highly ſatisfactory. We are told that he found the Otaheiteans had the moſt accurate idea of the motion of the heavenly bodies that could be acquired from natural obſervation, and ſuch as enabled them to regulate their courſes at ſea as well in the night as in the day. If we add to this circumſtance, the radical ſimilarity of their language to the other iſlands in the South Seas, there will remain little doubt of the *poſſibility* of their having all iſſued from one common origin.

On September 30th, Captain Cook left Otaheite, and the ſame day anchored at York Iſland, where the ſhips continued till October 11th; they then ſailed for *Huahina*, another ſmall iſland, where they anchored the 13th, and here Omiah choſe to ſtay.—November 3d, they ſailed for *Ulitea*, where they continued till the 8th of December, at which time they took their departure, directing their courſe northward.—On the 25th they diſcovered an iſland, in Lat. 2° N. Long. 204° E. where were found plenty of turtle and fiſh.—Some ſmall trees and ſhrubs grew on this iſland, but there was no freſh water.—Continuing their courſe, January 21, 1778, the ſhips anchored at an iſland to which Captain Cook gave the name of *Sandwich*, where he continued till February 2d—then ſailed for the coaſt of America, which was diſcovered on the 7th of March, in Lat. 44° 30′ N. Long.—233° 26′ E.—On the 30th the ſhips anchored in a ſound, Lat. 49° 30″ Long. 239° 26″ E. where they got on board wood and water, and repaired their ſhips.—April 27th, ſailed along the coaſt to the northward.—May 7th, paſſed Cape St. Elias, in Lat. 59° 54″ N. Long. 217° E.

Though our information with reſpect to the diſcoveries of the Spaniards on this coaſt is very imperfect; yet, as holding immediate connection with the ſubject of this ſketch, they may, as far as known, be here pointed out in brief.

The firſt of the Spaniſh expeditions to the northward which we can give any credit to was in 1769, when two veſſels ſailed from Loretto, in the Gulf of California, but they advanced no farther than to the port of the *Monte-Rey*, in Lat. 36. In a ſubſequent one, it ſeems they reached as far Porto Trinidade, in Lat. 41° 7″. But the principal expedition was undertaken by order of *Don François Bucarelly-e-Urſova*, and the command given to *Don Bruno de Heceta*, the frigate *San Carlos*, accompanied by the ſloop *Senhora* and packet-boat *Mexicana*. They ſailed from St. Blas in New Galicia, Lat. 21° 34″, Long. 248° 51″, on the 16th of March, 1775. After ſurveying the iſles of *Socorro* and *Tres Marias*, they, on the 11th of June following, made *Porto Trinidad*. From thence they advanced to *Cape San Auguſtin*, in Lat. 55°, where they obſerved large bays and great openings in the continent, which they were prevented from reconnoitring by the violence of the currents; but where they found the return of the flood to take place once in every hours and twelve minutes. After this, Lat. 55° 7″, Long. 222° 40″, they diſcovered an excellent port, which they named *San Bucarelly*. At this place they were preſented with an extenſive view of the interior parts of the country, which they found to abound in large volcanos. We might now pauſe to reflect on the ſuppoſition of the learned Dr. Robertſon, with reſpect to the ſeparation of the two continents by means of ſome extraordinary convulſion

nature. But it will be more conſiſtent with this relation to reſt ſatisfied with obſerving, that the facts and appearances from whence ſuch an inference could be drawn are corroborated by every new diſcovery made in that quarter of the globe. The oppoſite continent of Aſia has long been remarkable for its volcanos; the intervening iſlands, diſcovered by the Ruſſians, do, one and all contain more or leſs of them; and we now find that the coaſt of America, particularly at Porto San Bucarelly and Cape St. Elias preſents the like appearances. It has been ſaid likewiſe, that the Spaniards found the country in this neighbourhood, and in ſeveral other places on the coaſt, well inhabited, and by a people not only docile and humaniſed, but even in ſome degree poliſhed. To the ſouthward of *Porto San Bucarelly*, at the diſtance of ſix leagues, three ſmall iſlands were ſeen, to which they gave the name of *San Carlos*. The land made by *Iſchirikow* in 1741, is generally laid down in Lat. 56°. This part the Spaniſh voyagers made and examined. Proceeding ſtill northward, they, on the 16th of Auguſt, diſcovered *Cape Engagno*; and the day following, about three leagues to the north of the Cape, *Porto Guadalupe*, ſituated in Lat. 57° 12′, Long. 214° 38′. This port they found rather indifferent, having but one opening, which is to the ſouth, and no anchorage in leſs than 50 fathom water. They were however more fortunate in their next day's diſcovery, which was of *Porto dos Remedios*. It is about 9 leagues to the northward of the former, has an exceedingly good bottom, and is otherwiſe convenient. Having left this place immediately, they purſued their northern courſe, until the 20th of the ſame month, when they had ſight of a cape land, in Lat. 58° 3′, which they concluded to be that of St. Elias, ſeen by *Beering*, in 1741, and near to which he found a port, where he anchored for ſome time. This terminated the progreſs of the Spaniards, who now returned towards St. Blas, where they arrived on the 20th of October, 1775, after a voyage of ſeven months and 18 days. In their return, they made but few diſcoveries. Theſe were principally *Mezars*, in Lat. 45° 50′, Long. 228° 0′; and *Porto de la Bodega*, ſituated in Lat. 38° 18′, Long. 229° 44′. This harbour, which was named after the commander of the *Senhora*, agrees ſo exactly in character and latitude with that of New Albion, viſited by Sir Francis Drake, in 1579, that there can remain little doubt of its being the ſame. It was found to be in every reſpect good and commodious. Although the Spaniards ſtudiouſly conceal their diſcoveries in the quarter now deſcribed, it is ſaid to be known, that they have already eſtabliſhed ſeveral miſſions, and attempted to form ſome ſettlements to the north of California. It is further ſaid, that theſe diſcoveries are capable of ſome immediate and conſiderable benefits by the whale and other fiſheries, which they would admit of to a great extent. Having thus enumerated the moſt material diſcoveries of the Spaniſh nation, we may be allowed to return to the ſuppoſition, that they, as well as Captain Cook, have left much unexplored to the Southward of that point in which he made the coaſt. We have particularly to regret, that neither the bay diſcovered by *D'Aguilar*, in 1603, ſuppoſed to be in Lat. 43°, nor the opening ſaid to be found in 1592, by *Juan de Fuca*, in Lat. 47°, have come under their examination. The former is unqueſtionably an object of very conſiderable importance, as it is generally believed, that into it is emptied the *Oregon*, or great river of the Weſt, which, before paſſing into the South Sea by the entrance of D'Aguilar, is laid down by the German charts, as forming an immenſe bay of ſeveral degrees of extent.

We now return to our Britiſh navigator, who having ſuffered conſiderably in his maſts and rigging, and ſprung a leak in the Reſolution, was under the neceſſity of making for a port to repair. This it ſeems he was fortunate enough to fall in with. He accordingly moored his ſhip, and ſoon rendered her fit for the proſecution of the voyage. Upon his departure from this place, it appears that he was attacked with ſuch violent ſtorms as totally prevented his uſual accuracy in the examination of the coaſt. This will not indeed be conſidered as ſurpriſing, when we recollect that it muſt now have been only the latter end of April, a ſeaſon of the year in which tempeſtuous weather may naturally be looked for in that northern latitude. He detected innumerable errors in the charts of the Ruſſians, which had very often miſled, and might have proved fatal to him. Continuing his courſe to the northward, along an uninterrupted coaſt, he at length reached that point which had ſo long been the object of ſpeculation and reſearch, the extremes of the continents of Aſia and America. Theſe, it was diſcovered, were ſeparated by a narrow ſtrait only, in which, and ſomewhat to the northward, he found the ſea to be of no conſiderable depth.—The extreme points are ſaid to be in Latitude 63° 56′ N. and about the 192d degree Eaſtern longitude from Greenwich. The two oppoſite continents where they ſo nearly approximated, preſented to the eye nothing but a low and barren land. Having paſſed the ſtrait, therefore, he diſcovered the American coaſt extending in ſuch a manner to the north-eaſt, as induced him to ſuppoſe, that by continuing its direction, he might

effectuate

effectuate that paſſage towards Hudſon's or Baffin's Bay, which had been ſo eagerly and unſucceſsfully ſought after. But it would appear that our adventurer had been doomed to deſtroy the futility of ſuch ſuppoſitions in this quarter, as he had in his former voyages put an end to all ideas of a continent to the ſouthward. He perſevered in his purſuit until the middle of Auguſt, 1778, when in Lat. 71° 45″, and E. Long. 197°, he was ſo obſtructed by impenetrable ice, as to be totally prevented from advancing, and obliged to form the reſolution of returning. It is is ſaid, that Captain Cook applied upon this occaſion, the opinion which he had all along conceived of the neceſſary proximity of a continent of land for the production of thoſe large ice fields which, now in the Arctick, as formerly in the Antarctick region, interrupted his progreſs. But as that opinion has been combated by his philoſophical companion, Mr. George Forſter, we ſhall leave it to a future deciſion. It appears, that it was not without conſiderable trouble and danger that he was enabled to diſentangle himſelf, owing to the ſuddenneſs with which he was beſet with the ice. He nevertheleſs accompliſhed it, and immediately took a weſtern direction, in order to diſcover the practicability of a paſſage to Europe by the coaſt of Siberia, which he accordingly made, in Lat. 69° 20″. Long. 182° 30″. Although this is not ſo far to the northward as the ſuppoſed promontory of the country of the *Tſchutki*, it is yet higher than Beering, or any Ruſſian navigator has hitherto reached, perhaps, excepting *Krenitzin*, who undertook a voyage of diſcovery in the year 1769, the account of which Coxe has juſt made publick. As far as we have carried our information, the Ruſſians have never gone beyond Lat. 67° 18″, which is at leaſt ſeven degrees to the ſouthward of that promontory called *Iſchukotiſkoi*, or *Szlaginſki-noſs*, round which no Ruſſian veſſel has ever yet ſailed. Nor is it probable that even Captain Cook has been able to reach it, as we find that the ſame obſtacles interrupted his advance to the weſt, as he had experienced on the coaſt of America. He accordingly entered upon his return to the ſouthward, and ſoon regained the ſtrait, which he paſſed, and proceeded to a port in the iſland of *Unalaſhka*, in the northern Archipelago, laid down by him in Lat. 53° 55″. Long. 192° 30″, where he anchored, in the month of October, 1778. He ſoon found that this iſland as alſo *Umanak*, and ſeveral others in its neighbourhood, had for ſeveral years held an intercourſe with the continent of America, as well as of Aſia. At this very time Captain Cook met with ſome Ruſſian traders from *Kamtchatka*, to whom he conſigned a letter to the Admiralty in England, which has been ſince received. The iſlands in this new Archipelago have been deſcribed by the Ruſſians as inhabited by an ignorant and jealous people, unknown to Europeans before their diſcoveries. They are without government or religion. Their clothing conſiſts entirely of furs. Their food, which they eat perfectly raw, is principally fiſh. This they go to ſea for in *baidars* or boats made of ſea-dog's ſkin. They allow of polygamy, and practice the exchanging of their wives. They live in *jurts* or cellars, and uſe dried graſs for their firing as well as for their bedding. Their weapons are bows, and arrows pointed with bone. Theſe iſlands produce a variety of berries, with the alder, the birch, and the willow trees. It is not probable that ſuch company could be very grateful to our adventurers. Captain Cook, therefore, who was ever indefatigable in his purſuit of diſcovery, finding the inclemency of the winter approach in this northern climate, embraced the reſolution of employing that ſeaſon in a more temperate latitude. He accordingly propoſed to aſcertain the nature of the land that he conceived to lie in the neighbourhood of Sandwich iſland, which had been diſcovered in his route from Otaheite to the coaſt of America. In this conjecture he was not diſappointed. He actually diſcovered ſeveral other iſlands, in one of which, called by the natives *O-why-hee*, he found an exceeding good port, where he anchored, about the beginning of December 1778. The harbour has the name of *Karaka-coſſa*, and is ſituated in Lat. 22 degrees and about the long tude of Sandwich iſland, which lies in 200 degrees Eaſt. From the ſituation of theſe iſlands, it is highly probable, that they are the ſame with the land generally laid down in our maps as ſeen in 1567 by *Mendana*, in his return from the Solomon iſlands to America. We learn that theſe new diſcoveries of Captain Cook were found to be inhabited by a numerous and warlike people; that they ſeemed to be of the ſame kind and diſpoſition as thoſe of Otaheite; the ſoil alſo produced abundance of plantains, greens, and other refreſhments, of the vegetable kind. They had, beſide, ſuch a quantity of hogs, as enabled them to aſſiſt the ſhips with that article of proviſion. We learn that they have arrived at a certain ſtate of government. It ſeems that in this reſpect, they are pretty much on a footing with the Society Iſles, having a chief or king to whom all appeals for juſtice are made. Their diſpoſition to war may perhaps be ſomewhat ſtronger, as they were found to carry their means of defence ſo far as to have ſtrong holds on the eminences of their country, much in the manner of the *Hippahs* of the New Zealanders.

Upon the first arrival of our navigators, e inhabitants received them with great iendship and cordiality; nay, it is said, owed them a respect bordering upon ado- ion. They readily furnished them with e supplies they stood in need of, and ren- red their situation perfectly comfortable r the space of two months that they took their residence among them. About the einning of February, 1779, Captain Cook ing desirous of returning to the north- rd, took his leave of this place according- ; but he had scarce left the harbour, en a violent gale of wind split his fore- st, in such a manner as forced him back repair it. It is probable that this unex- ted return excited some jealousy in the tives, as it appears that their conduct s now totally different towards their vi- rs; suspicion seemed to take place of spitality, and dishonesty of their former elity. Notwithstanding this change in ir manner, Capt. Cook did not as yet enter- n any apprehensions of them, and landed carpenters and observatory as usual. But ir disposition for theft now manifested it- f upon every occasion; and at length, on 13th of February 1779, in the evening the ter of the Discovery was cut loose from cable, and carried away. The day fol- ing, Captain Cook landed with his lieu- ant and nine marines. and proceeded mediately to the residence of the chief, to mand justice, and a restitution of the boat. was received by him with the usual cor- ity; but he perceived, that innumerable ds were assembling from behind the s, armed with clubs and darts. Captain k carried with him a double-barrelled ling-piece, one barrel being loaded with der only, and the other with balls. the natives grew exceedingly insolent audacious, Captain Cook discharged, ne of the most daring, the contents of barrel, loaded only with powder; but was so far from intimidating them, that were rushing on him with additional , when Captain Cook discharged the inder of the contents of his piece, and d their leader. This was followed by neral discharge from the marines, who n'ly endeavoured to regain their boats. necessary here to observe, that one part e military weapons of this people con- of a long and heavy dart, which they w to a great distance with uncommon rity and certainty. One of this kind rts, together with several other instru- s of death, were brought over by one ged in this unhappy and fatal scene, and ow in London.

ey pursued Captain Cook and his peo- o the shore, and, before the captain reach his boat, he received one of their in his back, when he instantly fell, and was soon inhumanely dispatched by the clubs of the natives. One of the marines, being closely pursued by the natives, receiv- ed one of their darts in his back, from an enemy close behind him in the water, when he turned round, shot his murderer, and both fell dead upon each other in the water. The crew of the Discovery kept up a fire on the enemy; but they were at too great a distance to do any considerable execution. The few remains of this unhappy party being got on board their ships, and having related the melancholy fate of their brave captain, orders were instantly given to weigh anchor, and to stand in shore as close as the depth of the water would admit. This being performed, and the ship having laid her broadside to the shore, an anchor was dropped at head and stern, and the great guns began an incessant fire on the natives, who, not knowing what was intended, were soon interrupted in their business of stripping and pulling to pieces the unhappy victims of their brutality. It is said, that our grape shot made horrible chasms among them; but such was their resolution or stupidity, that it was a considerable time before they fled, in spite of the dreadful carnage they every where saw around them.

Towards the close of the evening, a female native swam to the ship, and informed our navigators, that a scheme had been projected to cut their cables at mid-night. Had this succeeded, as the wind set to the shore, the ship must either have driven aground, or dashed to pieces among the rocks. However, every necessary precaution, that such information could direct, was taken. In fact, about midnight, a canoe, filled with men, was discerned to be approaching the ship with the profoundest silence, when, coming within reach of their guns, they received such a warm reception, that neither men nor canoe were seen afterwards. The woman was taken care of, and landed upon a distant and fertile island, agreeably to her request.

Thus ended the life of a man, highly respectable in private as in publick life, and one to whom, perhaps, the geographical world owe greater obligations than to any other who ever preceded him. It was with difficulty that the lieutenant and the remaining marines, almost all wounded, reached their ships, to transmit the account of this melancholy event.

Captain Clerke now took the command of the Resolution, while that of the Discovery devolved on Lieutenant John Garey. These gentlemen not seeing the smallest probability of revenging the death of their much regretted countryman without great slaughter, on account of the numbers and defences of the natives, deemed it more judicious to take advantage of the disposition of the latter for a reconciliation, and to act upon the de-

defenſive until their repairs were completed. Theſe they accompliſhed about the middle of March, when they took a ſecond leave of this fatal iſland, and bent their courſe once more to the northward. Captain Clerke's attention was now directed to the examination of the iſlands in the northern Archipelago; but it was not long before his progreſs was interrupted by ſuch violent weather, as greatly damaged his ſhips, and rendered him under the neceſſity, towards the end of April, of making for the Ruſſian port of *Awatſha* or St. Peter and St. Paul. This place is ſituated on the eaſtern coaſt of *Kamchatka*, in Lat. 52° 54′, Long. 159°. Upon his arrival, he was received by the governor, *Major Behm*, with that politeneſs, urbanity, and friendſhip, which do honour to himſelf and to his country. He afforded him every aſſiſtance of proviſions and refreſhment in his power; and ſuch indeed ſeems to have been their ſtate with reſpect to health and ſupplies, that on the 8th of June, 1779, the date of his laſt diſpatches to the Admiralty, he was preparing to make another attempt to explore a northern paſſage into Europe. It is worthy of remark, that when the diſpatches were tranſmitted from *Kamchatka*, the two ſhips had only loſt by ſickneſs two perſons, one of whom was the ſurgeon of the Reſolution; one had been drowned from the Diſcovery; and five had loſt their lives at *O-why-bee*. It is certain, that the fate of ſo worthy and celebrated a character as Captain Cook, muſt be truly lamented by every feeling mind, and every lover of ſcience; but it is ſome conſolation that merit, experience, and ability, were not in this expedition confined to him alone. Captain Clerke poſſeſſed every qualification requiſite for the ſucceſſor of the late unfortunate commander, and having imbibed the ſame zeal for the important ſervice on which they were ſent out, we are informed, that he exerted his utmoſt efforts to bring the expedition to a ſatisfactory concluſion; with this view, he made a ſecond attempt to diſcover the paſſage which was the grand object of it. But the particulars of this voyage have not tranſpired; for unhappily, this brave officer likewiſe fell a ſacrifice to his laudable endeavours to diſtinguiſh himſelf in the ſervice of his country, by the improvement of our navigation. Captain Clerke died on the 22d of Auguſt 1779, on his return home, two days before the ſhips reached the Port of St. Peter and Paul, at Kamchatka, and was buried in a fort where the Ruſſians were about building a new church. The ſhips afterwards ſtopped at Macao, and from thence proceeded in a regular courſe to Europe, and arrived ſafe at Stromneſs, in the Orkneys. The whole correſpondence of the Captains Cook and Clerke, being now in the hands of government, and a book of drawings, with other curious and valuable documents, in his majeſty's poſſeſſion, there can be no doubt, that, in due time, the public will receive every further information reſpecting this arduous undertaking, which may be either uſeful or entertaining; and in that caſe, our navigators will no longer be under the neceſſity of truſting to the imperfect accounts hitherto publiſhed by foreigners only, upon this intereſting ſubject.

In the mean time, we have ſpared no pains or expence to render our account of the expedition, and our chart more complete than any thing of the kind yet extant, and we flatter ourſelves, that by this convenient channel of circulation, it will prove very uſeful to many, and highly entertaining to a great number of our fellow ſubjects.

PERIPLUS.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

A DIALOGUE BETWEEN DESIRE AND PLEASURE.

BY A YOUNG OXONIAN.

DESIRE.

DEAR Pleaſure, how diſappointing is thy ſhort ſtay?

PLEASURE.

Wild Deſire, how fatiguing is thy vaſt extent! I exhauſt my ſtock, yet thou thinkeſt me too ſparing. Like moſt lovers, thou art tired in a moment with embraces, purchaſed at the price of an age of pain; ſo I muſt leave thee, if I would regain that eſteem which enjoyment makes me forfeit; abſence, and a new dreſs, are the only reſtorers of palled appetites.—It is ſtrange that what is pleaſing in itſelf ſhould ſeldom ſeem ſo but when diſtant.

"The worth of friends by abſence beſt known,
And youth and health moſt priz'd when both are gone."

Thou art ſo fickle, that fortune, compared to thee, is conſtant, and ſo unbounded, that thou outdoeſt thoſe things that cry—It is not enough.

DESI

ADVERTISEMENT.

NO greater proof can be given of the advantage and pleaſure reſulting from any literary production, than the conſtant, voluntary ſupport of the Public. Our unwearied exertions to give general ſatisfaction have been again crowned with ſucceſs, and we have the happineſs to find, at the concluſion of the year 1780, *that the number of our friends is conſiderably increaſed.*

It is with great pleaſure therefore, that we repeat our annual tribute of grateful acknowledgements to every individual, who has been pleaſed to countenance this undertaking, either as a purchaſer, or as a generous contributor to our labours.

The patronage we have ſo long enjoyed is the more flattering, as, of late years, we have been ſurrounded with competitors, who have taken no ſmall pains, to obtain the ſame favourable diſtinction.

Emulation has been excited by this laudable conteſt, and it has been productive of conſiderable improvements. To the ſtrength and ſolidity of our ancient edifice, has been added, every modern decoration and embelliſhment, ſuited to the reigning taſte.

OUR JUBILEE *commences with the enſuing year, when we ſhall think it more ſpecially incumbent upon us, to make our* FIFTIETH *volume, a conſpicuous monument of gratitude for paſt favours, and a ſignal of our earneſt deſire to merit future ſucceſs.*

The perplexed ſituation of public affairs, is likely to afford us many ſubjects of a ſerious and intereſting nature. The progreſs of a war in which our ALL *ſeems to be at ſtake, will demand a conſiderable ſhare of our attention, being determined ſteadily to purſue, the approved cuſtom, of giving juſt deſcriptions, with accurate plans, charts, and maps of the countries, cities, and coaſts, that may hereafter be the ſcenes of action: to theſe ſhall be annexed every paper communicating authentic intelligence, recording the ſpirited conduct of our gracious Sovereign in the ſupport of the dignity of his crown, and the rights of his ſubjects, againſt the treachery of falſe friends, and the perfidy of the ancient ſworn foes to the Britiſh empire.*

PORTRAITS, *with the beſt memoirs that can be procured, of thoſe gallant officers, of the land and ſea ſervice, who ſignaliſe themſelves at this awful criſis, in maintaining the honour, independence, and envied ſuperiority of their country, will conſtitute the chief ornament of our work, and may victory attend them in every quarter of the globe!*

Hiſtory will, as uſual, occupy a limited ſpace, for the inſtruction of youth; and as relief from ſubjects of a ſerious, and ſtudious caſt; ſprightly dialogues; witty eſſays; elegant letters; anecdotes; extracts from entertaining publications; fugitive pieces on topics of the day; an account of our theatrical exhibitions; and in fine, all other articles generally inſerted in ſimilar productions, will find a place in ours, when they are not poſtponed for more important objects.

Every alteration in our commercial ſyſtem is worthy of notice in a maritime, commercial ſtate; the genuine ſpirit of Britiſh generoſity has at length ſurmounted prejudice, and the ſelfiſh views of individuals; the freedom of trade granted and confirmed to Ireland in the courſe of the laſt year, forms an æra in the annals of commerce which deſerves commemoration. The ſkill of the artiſt could not well be employed upon a more pleaſing ſubject.——The moſt beneficial conſequences may be expected from this union of intereſts between the two kingdoms; it will furniſh us with additional ſtrength in time of war, and will cramp the power of our enemies, by diminiſhing their ſupplies of proviſions. And in times of peace, by augmenting the population and induſtry of the Iriſh, it will afford new reſources to the united empire of Great Britain. We bid adieu to our readers for the preſent, with a hint that we ſhall open the new year, with a portrait of our young royal naval officer Prince William Henry (to whom our Magazine for January* 1781, *will be dedicated) and with an accurate chart of the coaſts of England and Holland.*

* See the Frontiſpiece.

GEORGE *R.*

WHEREAS Our truſty and well-beloved *Richard Baldwin*, of *Paternoſter-Row*, in Our City of *London*, Bookſeller, hath, by his Petition, humbly repreſented unto Us, that he is the Proprietor of a Work that is publiſhed monthly, entitled,

The LONDON MAGAZINE.

In which is contained many original Pieces, that were never before printed; and that he is at a great expence in paying Authors for their Labours in writing and compiling the ſaid Work, which has been publiſhed once a Month for near Thirty Years paſt, and hath met with great approbation from the Publick.—That he is now publiſhing therein

An Impartial and Succinct HISTORY of the Origin and Progreſs of the PRESENT WAR;

To be illuſtrated with many Maps and Charts, which hath already been ſo well received, as to induce ſeveral Perſons to reprint it in other periodical Publications; and being deſirous of reaping the Fruits of his very great Expence and Labour, in the Proſecution of this Work, and enjoying the full Profit and Benefit that may ariſe from printing and vending the ſame, without any other Perſon interfering in his juſt Property, he moſt humbly prays Us, to grant him Our Royal Licence and Protection, for the ſole printing, publiſhing, and vending the ſaid Work. And We do, therefore, by theſe Preſents, ſo far as may be agreeable to the Statute in that caſe made and provided, grant unto him, the ſaid *Richard Baldwin*, his Executors, Adminiſtrators, and Aſſigns, our Licence for the ſole printing, publiſhing, and vending the ſaid Work, for the Term of Fourteen Years, ſtrictly forbidding all Our Subjects, within Our Kingdoms and Dominions, to reprint, abridge, or, publiſh the ſame, either in the like or any other Volume, or Volumes whatſoever, or to import, buy, vend, utter, or diſtribute, any Copies thereof, reprinted beyond the Seas, during the aforeſaid Term of Fourteen Years, without the Conſent and Approbation of the ſaid *Richard Baldwin*, his Heirs, Executors, or Aſſigns, under their Hands and Seals firſt had and obtained, as they will anſwer the contrary at their Peril. Whereof, the Commiſſioners, and other Officers of Our Cuſtoms, the Maſter Wardens, and Company of Stationers, are to take Notice, That due Obedience may be rendered to Our Will and Pleaſure herein declared. Given at Our Court at *Kenſington*, the 23d Day of *October*, 1759, in the Thirty-Third Year of Our Reign.

His MAJESTY'S *Command.*

W. PIT

APPENDIX

TO THE

LONDON MAGAZINE:

THE FEMALE VOLUNTEER:
A PATHETIC HISTORY.

(Continued from our Magazine for December, p. 545.)

"IN the mean time, the jealous Albert had cunning enough to ſee thro' my deſign; as the friendſhip I had for the baron was univerſally known throughout the country, he began to ſuſpect, that under the preſence of viſiting Matilda as a relation, I continually entertained her with the love of his rival; accordingly, he renewed his expoſtulations and complaints to her father. The mother-in-law alſo, for her part, looked on me with an evil eye, as ſoon as ſhe perceived, that I was more aſſiduous than ever in my viſits to her daughter-in-law; but whatever endeavours they uſed with Guy, to induce him to forbid me his houſe, they could never obtain their ends. The name of relation carries with it a tie which one is not always diſpoſed to violate; Guy ſuſpected me as a kinſman, and not being perſuaded that I really viſited his daughter with thoſe views whereof they accuſed me, perſiſted in receiving me as kindly as was poſſible for a man of his humour and character.

"It is true, indeed, that one day, being overcome by their importunities and perſecutions, he begged me to remember, that Albert was deſtined to be his daughter's huſband; adding, that he deſired me, therefore, not to talk to her of Baron Straalem, leſt the merit of that nobleman, who was one of the handſomeſt and moſt accompliſhed about the court, ſhould render her more clear-ſighted than was convenient to diſcover Albert's imperfections, which he frankly owned were but too apparent. But, continued he, I have given my word to my wife, that I would ſee this marriage concluded, and I cannot avoid keeping it; you will therefore act the part of a good relation, in not doing any thing to thwart my deſign.

"The part of a good relation, anſwered I, is to endeavour to bring his kinſman to right reaſon, when he finds him acting contrary thereto: ſuffer me, therefore, to tell you, that you ſeem to me quite out of the way, when you offer to inſiſt on your daughter's compliance with what ſhe looks upon as an intolerable ſlavery. Marriage, as you cannot but know, is nothing elſe but the union of two perſons for life, by their mutual, public, and free conſent; wherefore, in attempting to extort a compliance from your daughter, againſt her will, would not you break through the moſt ſacred and venerable of all ties, at the ſame time that you pretend to act conformably to it? Conſtraint and violence, being diametrically contrary to the freedom which the nature of ſuch an union requires, do not they render it abſolutely invalid? and conſequently make her but a concubine, who would otherwiſe have been a wife, had her conſent been freely given!

"That Matilda has an inveterate averſion to Albert, is neither a ſecret to you, nor any body elſe; ſhe has declared to you, ſeveral times, ſhe will

never give her consent voluntarily to this match; consider, therefore, with yourself seriously, what may be the consequences of it; and do not render an only daughter the most miserable of all women. Riches alone will not make a reasonable couple happy; the satisfaction of the mind, and the union of their wills, can only yield that peace and harmony which conduces to the honour, security, and comfort of a married state. I should be wanting, then, in my duty, as a good relation, should I not represent to you the dreadful ruin to which you are about to expose your daughter, who is no less virtuous than amiable; the point to be considered, is not how to make her rich, but how to make her happy.

"I know very well, replied this unnatural father, how far my power extends; and if Matilda be ignorant how far she ought to submit to me, I shall easily find the way to make her sensible of it. A daughter has no business to trouble herself about the choice of a husband; in that case she ought to rely entirely upon her father's care, and to have no other will than his. Besides, the state of my affairs, and the welfare of my house, absolutely require my daughter's being married to Albert; had it not been for this stipulation, I should never have made his mother my wife. In short, I have promised him Matilda; my word is engaged for it, and I am a slave to my word; wherefore, whether my daughter consents or not, it signifies very little to me; she must submit to it, and must therefore tear from her heart every other passion which may prevent her nuptials with Albert.

"This plain declaration made me shudder with horror; however, I had so much command over myself, as not to return any answer thereto; lest, by too sharp a reply, I should do a real prejudice to my friend and Matilda. In fact, I found the resolution of this unjust father was fixed, and all I could say to induce him to alter it, would be to no purpose; wherefore I took my leave of him, after some other discourse about indifferent matters; which giving him no room to suspect me of concerning myself in the affair, we parted very amicably.

"But Albert had quickly other more considerable causes of jealousy, than any I could give him; a great number of rivals starting up on a sudden, and making their addresses to his mistress. Being prodigiously alarmed thereat, he held a consultation with his mother, wherein it was resolved by both of them, to conclude the marriage as soon as possible, as the only way to deliver themselves at once from the disquiet and uneasiness, which these lovers could not fail to occasion them. Accordingly, they proposed it to Guy, with the strongest importunities; and he, desiring no better, than to continue in possession of Albert's estate, under the pretence of his marriage with his daughter, willingly consented thereto, appointed the day, and prepared every thing for this odious match.

"As Matilda did not fail to give me notice immediately, what a destructive design was forming against her, I sent word of it directly to my dear Straalem; who returned to Ingolstadt with all possible expedition, ready to run all hazards, to ward off so fatal a misfortune. I found the means to procure him an opportunity of seeing Matilda in secret, and they renewed, before me, their vows to be each other's, whilst I promised on my side never to forsake them, but to venture every thing for their service. In effect, the Baron had recourse to all the expedients he could think of, to avert the impending storm; and, amongst the rest, he prevailed on some persons of the greatest distinction, to demand Matilda in marriage, in his name: but Guy, not content with barely refusing him her hand, added contempt and abuse to his denial. My friend, therefore, seeing himself without hopes or remedy on that side, concluded that he ought to owe his mistress to his sword alone; accordingly he sent Albert a challenge, but that despicable wretch took care not to accept it. In the mean time, whilst the Baron was venting his rage in vain, in unavailing menaces, Guy, sure of his interest at the court of the elector, set out for Munich, and complained to that prince of the audaciousness of Straalem, who came to Ingolstadt to prevent the marriage of his daughter and disturb the quiet of his family. Immediately the Baron was sent for to court, and the elector, after giving him a very sharp reprimand, forbid him to proceed any farther, in his addresses to Matilda, on pain of incurring his indignation.

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" This ſentence, pronounced by the mouth of his ſovereign, admitted of no appeal: behold my friend then threatened with the diſpleaſure of his prince, if he did not deſiſt from his pretenſions. In vain did he repreſent to him the violence of his paſſion, which was approved by Matilda herſelf, and the averſion ſhe had to his rival, whom he deſcribed as the very reproach of nature. His remonſtrances and intreaties, far from making any impreſſion on the elector, provoked his anger to ſuch a degree, that he commanded his officers to carry my poor friend to priſon, that he might learn to ſpeak more reſpectful of Albert for whoſe family he had an eſteem. And this order had undoubtedly been executed directly, had it not been for ſome of the Baron's friends, who happened to be preſent, and who prevailed on that prince, though not without difficulty, to revoke it.

" My poor friend was far from imagining his ſovereign would have interpoſed to ſuch a degree in behalf of his rival; wherefore, finding him ſo much incenſed, contrary to his expectation, he implored his pardon, with great ſubmiſſion, and aſſured him, he would ſooner baniſh himſelf voluntarily from his dominions, than do any thing which might be diſagreeable to his highneſs; adding, however, that wherever he went he ſhould always retain the moſt tender remembrance of Matilda, whom he ſhould never ceaſe to adore as long as he lived.

" The elector did not in the leaſt regard this declaration, looking upon it only as the extravagant flight of a lover reduced to deſpair; and Guy, highly ſatisfied with the advantage he had gained over poor Straalem, having thanked his highneſs for the juſtice he had done him, ſet out directly for Ingolſtadt, with deſign to haſten as much as poſſible the nuptials of his daughter, the celebration of which he then determined to defer no longer than till that day ſe'nnight.

" But to what extremities will not love, reduced to deſpair, tranſport a man which has ſuffered itſelf to give way to that impetuous paſſion? Matilda reſolved to chooſe death itſelf, rather than conſent to be Albert's wife; and the Baron determined to ſacrifice, not only his fortune, but his life, rather than ſee his miſtreſs in the arms of his unworthy rival. In ſhort, he had found the means to get ſecretly to my houſe, and inform me of all that had juſt befallen him at Munich; after which we conſulted together what courſe there then remained for us to pitch upon. We were not long deliberating upon this head. Alaſs! what other way was there than to betake ourſelves to flight with Matilda? Hereupon, I undertook to give her notice of our deſign, and prevail on her to conſent to it; and in the extremity to which love on one hand, and hatred on the other, had reduced her, I found it no hard matter to bring her to reſolve on it.

" Judge, my lord, the ſtrength of my friendſhip, on ſo tickliſh and critical an occaſion; it not only induced me to overlook the extraordinary ſtep I was about to take, in ſerving my friend, to the prejudice of the honour of my own family; but to renounce in an inſtant my country, my eſtate, my prince's favour, and all hopes of bettering my fortune; and all this for no other end, but to involve myſelf in the ruin, upon which thoſe two unfortunate lovers (for whom I had the moſt inexpreſſible affection) were running headlong voluntarily.

" Accordingly, I was the perſon, who during a dark night, whoſe black clouds favoured our enterpriſe, carried off Matilda from her father's houſe, having firſt made her diſguiſe herſelf in a man's habit; and in that dreſs I conducted her to Baron Straalem, who had provided horſes for us, without the walls of Ingolſtadt, and was there waiting for us with equal impatience and anxiety.

" It would be impoſſible, my lord, unleſs one had been preſent at this interview, to form a right idea of the mutual tranſports of theſe two tender lovers: I thought they would never have been ſatisfied with the pleaſure of again beholding each other, and expreſſing the ardour of their love; whereupon I repreſented to them the danger to which we expoſed ourſelves, by ſtaying too long there. We mounted on horſeback therefore directly, with only two ſervants, on whoſe fidelity we could depend, Matilda having previouſly exacted an oath from the Baron, that he would marry her without delay, as ſoon as we ſhould be arrived at a place of ſafety.

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"We travelled with the greateſt expedition until it was day, and even part of the morning; nor had we ſtopped when we did, had we not been afraid Matilda would be over-fatigued; we were willing, therefore, to allow a few hours reſt, of which we thought ſhe might ſtand in need. To this end we alighted at an inn, which was not many leagues diſtant from the frontiers of the elector's dominions; but ſtaying here a little too long, was very near proving fatal to us: for Guy having diſcovered his daughter's flight, as ſoon as it was light, if not before day-break, had diſpatched divers horſemen in purſuit of us, who overtook us within three hundred paces of the inn, about an hour before the cloſe of the evening.

"There were ſix of them, well armed, and they ſeemed reſolved not to give us any quarter; we judged, therefore, that we muſt either conquer or die. In effect, the fair object, for whoſe poſſeſſion we were about to venture our lives, inſpired us with the moſt lively courage; accordingly the Baron fought like a lion, and performed actions worthy of eternal fame: even Matilda herſelf would ſignalize her bravery on this occaſion; it ſeemed as if the dreſs that fair maiden had put on had fortified her againſt the fearfulneſs ſo natural to her ſex; for ſhe ruſhed, in ſpite of us, into the midſt of our purſuers, and ſhot him who ſeemed to have the command of the reſt, through the head. After ſo reſolute an action, you will not be ſo much ſurprized, my lord, at the heroic deeds to which you was witneſs; for the brave Amazon, whom you ſaw behave ſo gallantly, is that very Matilda of whom I have been now ſpeaking.

"To return from whence I have digreſſed, young Straalem and myſelf killed two others of our enemies, much about the ſame time, which ſtruck ſuch a terror into the three who ſurvived, that they choſe rather to owe their ſafety to flight, than to run the hazard of undergoing the ſame fate with their companions. As for ourſelves, we had the good fortune not to receive any wounds which were dangerous in this action; my valet de chambre being the only one that loſt his life therein.

"After this briſk and bloody combat, we made all poſſible haſte out of the territories of Bavaria; and as we were apprehenſive of being again purſued, both by the orders of our ſovereign, and of Matilda's father, if we ſtaid in any place within the limits of the empire, we took refuge at Straſburgh, where we believed we ſhould be more ſecure. As ſoon as we arrived there, the baron performed his promiſe, in marrying the fair maiden, who had behaved herſelf with ſo much prudence and modeſty during the whole journey, that ſhe greatly increaſed the eſteem we before had for her.

"Then, and not till then, it was that I diſcovered to them the lively paſſion with which Matilda had inſpired me, as alſo the great conſtraint I had put upon myſelf, and the violent ſtruggle I had when firſt I became ſenſible thereof to keep it within the bounds which friendſhip required. They both of them heard this confeſſion with no little ſurpriſe, and could not help admiring the conqueſt I had gained over myſelf: the baron, in particular, aſſured me, his value for me was before ſo great, it could hardly admit of any increaſe; but nevertheleſs, this action of mine, in ſacrificing my love to him, would heighten his eſteem for me, and render both that and his gratitude eternal. As for Matilda, ſhe proteſted ſhe ſhould always be dearer to her than no one but her huſband, and ſhe ſhould ever love me with the affection of a ſiſter; to which both ſhe and her ſpouſe added, by way of gallantry, that they permitted me to call her my miſtreſs.

"Theſe, my lord, are all the favours I have ever received from her to this day. Whenever I have taken delight in viewing her charms, I have obſerved them to be tempered with ſo much majeſty, that if the one kindled in me the moſt ardent paſſion, the other always kept it under due reſtraint, by inſpiring me with the greateſt awe and reſpect: in fine, I can truely ſay that love and friendſhip reigned at once equally in my breaſt, and I ſhould rather have choſen immediate death, than have given way to any thing which might have created the leaſt uneaſineſs in the baron or his lady.

"In the mean time, they both of them enjoyed a very happy ſtate, when their ſatisfaction was interrupted by letters from our mutual friends at the court of Bavaria, which brought us the worſt news we could poſſibly have

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eived. This was, that the elector ad been ſo highly incenſed againſt us, hat he had ordered us to be arraigned s raviſhers, and proſecuted with the tmoſt ſeverity that the law would al-ow. Guy himſelf was the moſt ear-eſt of any to ſollicit the court againſt s, and haſten our ruin: in ſhort, traalem and myſelf were condemned o be beheaded, and our whole eſtates onfiſcated.

" This misfortune, which we never n the leaſt expected, made us reſolve o advance farther into France; for e were apprehenſive of being arreſted n Alſatia, and thought even Straſburgh oo near our own country. Paris, the nctuary of all unfortunate ſtrangers, ppearing to us a more ſecure retreat, e repaired forthwith to that capital of e French dominions, which we found very way worthy the reputation it had btained by the many wonders we ere beheld, which we could never ave been weary of admiring.

" We reſided, then, in that beauti-l city about two years; during which e uſed our utmoſt efforts, by the in-rpoſition of our friends, to appeaſe e anger of our ſovereign and Ma-da's father, but without the leaſt ſuc-ſs. Guy, being wholly influenced his wife and Albert, was inexorable all the ſollicitations and intreaties at could be made in our favour. eſides, he had obtained half of our rfeited eſtates; which, to a man in hom intereſt was the predominant ſſion, as it was in him, was no ſmall ducement to ſhut his ears againſt all e cries of nature, which pleaded in half of the Baroneſs: accordingly, choſe rather to renounce his only ughter, than to be deprived of the tates, which, in caſe of a reconcilia-on, he muſt have reſtored to us.

" Things being in this melancholy uation, it is no wonder all our means ſubſiſtence at laſt failed; our money s not only entirely gone, and all the luable effects we had brought with out of Bavaria, but even the jewels the Baroneſs, wherewith ſhe chear-lly parted for our ſuſtenance, and ich only put off our neceſſity for a w months.

" In this cruel extremity, poverty, re than the news we heard, of an proaching war with our native coun-, made us think of withdrawing from Paris; we ſupported our misfor-tunes, however, with courage; and not being able to pitch upon any thing better, reſolved to return to Germany, and take up arms in defence of the empire.

" The Baroneſs alone was an ob-ſtacle to this deſign, for it never enter-ed our thoughts that ſhe could accom-pany us therein; her huſband, there-fore, whoſe love for her was not the leaſt abated, with much difficulty im-parted it to her, grief and deſpair being all the while painted in ſtrong colours on his countenance. At the ſame time he propoſed to her, as had been agreed between us two, to endeavour to make her own peace as ſoon as poſſible with her father, that ſhe might find recep-tion at his houſe whilſt we went where-ever the war ſhould call us, till it ſhould pleaſe fortune to put an end to our diſ-treſs.

" But far from conſenting to our propoſal, this heroine would never ſo much as hear of forſaking her huſband; on the contrary, ' I will follow you wherever you go (ſaid ſhe, with a manly reſolution) and if it is impoſſible for me to contribute to the change of your deſtiny, I will at leaſt render it more tolerable, by ſharing it with you. Let not my ſex (continued ſhe), be any hindrance to your undertaking, I will diſguiſe it, as I did before in our tra-vels; nay more, I find in myſelf reſo-lution enough to ſecond you in all your military toils: come, my dear lord, let us at leaſt deſerve a better fate, by our courage and conſtancy, or let us die generouſly in the defence of our coun-try.'

" On hearing ſo noble, and ſo un-common a declaration, the Baron could no longer reſtrain his tranſport, but embracing her tenderly ſeveral times, he extolled her reſolution (from which he endeavoured, however, in vain to di-vert her) and gave her a thouſand thanks for this new teſtimony of her affection and generoſity: as for my part, I was ſo much ſurprized at this extraordinary and unprecedented in-ſtance of heroic love and gallantry, that all I could do was to admire this in-comparable lady, without uttering one ſyllable.

" As the Baroneſs continued fixed in her reſolution, there was no remedy but to comply with it; and in order to this

this, we remained two months longer at Paris; during which, having removed our lodgings to a distant part of the town, for fear of being discovered: we there taught that adorable charmer, who had now quitted the habit of her own sex a second time, all the exercises that were proper for the new profession she intended to follow. And she learnt them all with such ease, as was perfectly astonishing; and handled her arms with so much dexterity and grace, that she was taken for a most accomplished cavalier. This done, we left Paris, and directing our course to Germany, where it was not long before the war was declared, entered ourselves all three as volunteers in the same regiment.

"The Baron and myself shewed on all occasions that offered, we had no other hopes of rising but by our valour; and our heroine resolving not to be behind us, has sufficiently demonstrated that love, which had given birth to her courage, had not only raised her above all persons of her own sex, but had rendered her superior even to the most intrepid men.

"After an infinite number of actions, from which we came off with some honour, we shut ourselves up in this place, to have a share in the glory of defending it, and have performed our duty with some reputation: but what could our feeble efforts avail against a General whom victory continually precedes wherever he advances to execute his designs? Wherefore, O cruel fate! since it was written in the book of destiny, that his laurels should be watered with the blood of my unfortunate friend, wherefore, I say, was it that mine was spared?

"This, my lord (continued Monsieur Salbourg, addressing himself to the Marshal de Turenne) is the history you desired of me, excuse, on account of my grief, my manner of relating it. Nothing now remains for me but to die; and I should do so contented, could I flatter myself that a hero full of generosity and humanity would not refuse to honour an unfortunate widow with his protection, and would use his interest with my sovereign to put an end to her distress. This is the only favour, of which I can now be sensible, after the loss I have sustained of the most perfect friend that ever lived."

The generous Marshal was extremely affected with this moving story; wherefore, he both thanked Monsieur Salbourg for his complaisance, loaded him with civilities, and advised him not to suffer himself to be cast down by his ill fortune, assuring him, he would not only shew all manner of regard to the fair Baroness, but would labour earnestly to restore them, both to the favour of their sovereign, and to re-instate them in all the splendour of their former condition. Some days after, he went also to the beauteous heroine, and made her the same promises, assuring her at the same time, that he sympathized sincerely with her in her calamities.

The care that had been taken of her had restored her partly to her strength; but she had still a lively sense of the loss of her spouse; she asked therefore several times to see Monsieur Salbourg, in order to mitigate her grief by the presence of so dear a friend, and to mingle her tears with his; but he was not in a condition to afford her that satisfaction; for though his wounds were very slight, he was not suffered to stir out of his chamber.

When she was entirely recovered, she appeared in the habit of her own sex with all the lustre of a most enchanting beauty; the melancholy and languishing air which was visible in her countenance, adding to her charms, instead of impairing them. As soon as she was able to stir out, the great obligations she had to Monsieur Salbourg inducing her to pass over the punctilios usually observed in widowhood, she made him a visit. At the sight of this so dear friend she could not refrain shedding a flood of tears, which streamed down her fair cheeks; whilst Monsieur Salbourg, ravished to see her again, but as much swallowed up in sorrow as herself, answered her in the like affecting manner. It was a long time before they could speak to one another, but there was an eloquence in silence which informed them better than the most tender discourse could have done what passed in each other's breast. After this she made him divers other visits, and the presence of so dear an object contributed more than all dressings to the speedy cure of his wounds.

Accordingly, he was soon made

to wait on the Baroneſs, and teſtify his acknowledgement to her for ſo great a favour; on all theſe occaſions their converſation turned wholly upon the loſs they had each of them ſuſtained; nor did he ever ſuffer a word to eſcape which might diſcover the love that ſecretly conſumed him. This prudent and reſpectful behaviour touched the heart of the beauteous widow, and inclined her to requite, without any reluctance, a paſſion which ſhowed itſelf only under the protection of ſubmiſſion and reſpect.

In the mean time the Marſhal de Turenne had done more in favour of Monſieur Salbourg and the fair Baroneſs than he had promiſed them. Not ſatisfied with writing to the Elector of Bavaria to have them reſtored to their eſtates, he had alſo laboured to get them joined together in marriage. Accordingly, beſides ſending him an account of the moſt moving circumſtances of their ſtory, he had added the moſt urgent intreaties in their behalf. The elector was touched therewith; the death of Baron Straalem appeaſed his anger; and the misfortunes of his widow, and Monſieur Salbourg, whom he eſteemed, diſpoſed him to reſtore them to his favour: in teſtimony whereof he ſent for Matilda's father, and commanded him not only to receive her again, but to give her in marriage to Monſieur Salbourg.

Hereupon this father, once ſo unnatural, felt his former affection for his daughter revive in his breaſt; and as not a word was ſaid about reſtoring the ſhare he had in the forfeiture of Baron Straalem's fortune, he conſented without heſitation, to whatever his ſovereign pleaſed to enjoin him. The generous Marſhal having received this joyful news, reſolved himſelf to acquaint the Baroneſs and Monſieur Salbourg with it, ſoon after which he had them ſafely conducted to Munich. But what words can expreſs the raptures of Monſieur Salbourg, who ſaw himſelf on the point of poſſeſſing the fair object of a paſſion till then ſo unfortunate?

On their arrival at Munich, they went directly and threw themſelves at the feet of the elector, who received them very graciouſly, and preſented them himſelf to Matilda's father. Guy made a merit of his obedience, and accordingly welcomed them back with all the appearance of a ſincere affection; upon which they ſoon left Munich, and went altogether to Ingolſtadt, where they met with ſuch a reception from Albert and his mother, as ſhewed but too plainly how much they were vexed to ſee all their deſigns fruſtrated.

Monſieur Salbourg thought, juſtly, he might then ſpeak openly of his paſſion to the Baroneſs; but he did it always with the ſubmiſſion of a reſpectful lover, and without taking advantage of the orders of the elector, or the conſent of her father, reſolving to owe his happineſs to his love alone. Moved with ſuch uncommon regard, the Baroneſs could not hold out againſt the many motives which urged her to complete the happineſs of ſo perfect a lover; to diſcharge, however, what ſhe owed to the memory of her huſband, ſhe reſolved to wait till the uſual time of mourning was expired, after which their nuptials were ſolemnized with great pomp and magnificence, and the happy Salbourg received the recompence due to that love and friendſhip of which he had given ſo many and ſuch ſignal proofs.

THOUGHTS ON ENGLISH LIBERTY.

BY A SWISS GENTLEMAN.

(IN A LETTER TO THE EDITOR.)

A Foreigner will always perceive many things in the manners of a nation in which he reſides, not eaſily to be accounted for, nor ſuitable to the prejudices of his own mind. For this reaſon, you will not be offended, I preſume, if a native of Switzerland ventures to ſend you ſome remarks of this kind upon the Engliſh nation. I have lived many years in England, and am ſo much habituated to its intereſts, and its ways of thinking, that it is only the effect of inquiry, and cool reflection, if I ever think myſelf out of my native country, at London. I hope I do not, by ſaying ſo, affront the ge-

nius of England, or dishonour any of those noble prerogatives, of which your countrymen are so justly proud. I myself was born in a land of Liberty; and though in the little Aristocracy, of which my father was a member, the people are not so much their own masters as in England; yet our governors are frequently changed, our manners simple, and the poverty of private men absolutely secure. By which means, our minds are preserved from those servile prejudices, which the government of a few is otherwise apt to engender. It was, therefore, natural for me to be not a little delighted, at my first coming to England, with that sense of the public Liberty which prevails in all ranks of men. Yet I soon imagined that there was cause rather to blame, and the experience of many years has confirmed me, in blaming the general notion of English Liberty.

Liberty is taken, by the English, in too large a sense; in a sense, indeed, that can hardly be called unnatural, because it would be the true one, in a state of nature; but in a state of civil government, it is improper, and unsocial. The favourite construction which your countrymen put upon the word, is a power of doing just as they please, and a freedom from all restraints, except what their own understandings or consciences think fit to impose. Hence it may be observed, that though your people are passionately fond of the popular part of the constitution; though nothing is more common, than to hear men of all ranks talk the language of republicans; yet, in truth, you are one of the nations in the world, to which a true republican government would be most intolerable. A republic cannot stand but by a most rigorous and inflexible execution of the laws. It must not endure private men to oppose their insolent humours to the decrees of the state. In such a government, what would become of the thousands of Englishmen, who trifle away their time in taverns, in coffee-houses; who frequent gaming-tables, and unlicensed theatres; who are to be found in smuggling-boats, in the streets a-begging, and in many other places, or about many other practices, contrary to the laws? Your own mixed constitution, which must necessarily be the most lax and indulgent in the world, is, by reason of that very imperfection, the only one to which the people of England could submit; at least, under their present customs and prejudices.

I am not going to prefer any form of government, now in Europe, to the English. I know of none which deserves to be compared with it. A plain proof of its excellence, is the mighty power to which it has raised its subjects. A power, much greater than the natural strength of England could otherwise have acquired. The evils which I have in my view, are only of an accidental, subordinate kind; such as proceed from a general negligence and want of respect to the laws, and to the other ruling powers of the state. Yet these may, in time; be attended with the very worst consequences; and I have found several sensible men, of late, referring to this cause, the weakness and instability of some very important transactions. And it is, perhaps, the principal, if not the only obstacle, which prevents, and will prevent the English nation from attaining the perfect enjoyment of civil society. Any attempt to check and expose it, will therefore, I hope, be favourably interpreted by those who love their country.

Political Liberty is valuable, either on account of the external advantages which it produces and secures; or for its good effects on the minds and manners of a nation. If we examine the English notion of Liberty in both these respects, we shall, perhaps, find it to be wrong in both.

In the state of nature, particular men were constantly liable to injuries, from such as were stronger or more cunning than themselves. For this reason, individuals were forced, in their own defence, to unite in a common interest, and to submit their several powers to the common good of the association. This common good was not left to the judgement or decision of a single man, or of any small party of men; for, in that case, they must have been tempted to withdraw their attention from the common good, and to make use of the society only as a means of securing their own selfish happiness. To prevent this, proper agents were appointed, who could have no interest to pursue but that of the whole community, in order to establish such rules of action

as were moſt conducive to the public welfare. The collective body of individuals intruſted their perſonal concerns to theſe delegated powers, and agreed to acquieſce in what they ſhould eſtabliſh. But when any ſingle man ſubſtitutes his private fancy or humour, in the place of theſe legiſlative powers, he breaks in upon the very foundations of ſociety; and as far as in him lies, reduces the ſtate to a mere number of individuals, who accidentally live in the ſame neighbourhood; for he contradicts and falſifies that agreement, by which alone they became a body politic. It is no exaggeration to ſay, that the miſtaken Engliſh notion of Liberty muſt infallibly end in this conſequence. Perhaps, indeed, it may never be puſhed, in real life, to ſuch an extreme, and is not generally ſuppoſed to involve this conſequence; which muſt, indeed, ſtand at a very great diſtance from any particular act of civil diſobedience. Yet every act or omiſſion, proceeding from ſuch a licentious way of thinking, does, nevertheleſs, produce many real and immediate ills to ſociety. For whether I act poſitively againſt the law, or forbear doing what the law enjoins, I certainly invalidate its force, as far as both my power and example reach. It would be a ridiculous affront upon the national wiſdom, to ſuppoſe laws in general to be unjuſt, or inconvenient to the public; and yet, if many of them were really ſo, this diſpenſing humour in private men muſt ſtill do evil, becauſe ſuch an infraction of the legiſlative authority, has a worſe tendency than any particular law can have. On the contrary, if the law were juſt and uſeful, no individual can diſpenſe with obeying it, without injuring the rights of other individuals; or, which is worſe, without defeating, in ſome meaſure, the public utility, as far as that law provided for it. Thus, in England, the wiſdom of the legiſlature is diſappointed of half its ends; and we ſee, every ſeſſion, uſeful acts of parliament demanded and voted with the greateſt eagerneſs; and as ſoon as the parliament riſes, or ſooner, overlooked, ſlighted, and forgotten.

Another ill conſequence of this kind of Liberty, is much more obvious, and more directly noxious to the welfare of the ſtate. Where the private citizens have got a habit of obeying the laws, no further than ſuits their own private convenience, they neceſſarily loſe much of their zeal and attachment to the public. That this aſſertion is true, appears from all hiſtory. The Lacedæmonians, for about ſix hundred years after their polity was eſtabliſhed by Lucurgus, retained the moſt ſuperſtitious attachment, not only to the fundamental laws of their conſtitution, but to every little cuſtom that had the public ſanction. Inſtances might be produced of this, to an aſtoniſhing degree. As long as this dutiful ſubmiſſion continued, a Lacedæmonian had hardly any other paſſion than public ſpirit. But when, in a more acute age, private citizens allowed themſelves to queſtion the expediency of their public regulations; when the ſoldier that had ſerved in Aſia took upon him to think it unreaſonable that he ſhould part with all the riches he had acquired, and not enjoy them in his native city; when the young gentleman that had travelled to Athens, was wiſe enough to laugh at the old faſhioned exerciſes and homely diet of Lycurgus; then did the Lacedemonians ſoon get rid of all their patriotiſm and public ſpirit. The ſame thing happened in ancient Rome. For mankind are always attached to any object, in proportion to the frequency of their converſing with it; and whatever makes the commonwealth familiar to our reflection, will habituate us to thoſe affections and virtues which relate to it. On the contrary, we cannot much love what we ſcarce ever think of; and how does an Engliſhman think of the laws, or of the public, when he ſits ſoberly down to a diverſion which the laws prohibit, or when he enters upon a public office, without ever charging himſelf with any public duty? It is not a little mortifying to me, to ſee England outdone in this reſpect, by a people who know not Liberty, and who, conſequently, can ſcarce be ſaid to have any country. It is not the mere terror of deſpotic power, that makes France ſo punctual in every public matter. They have got a moral principle of public ſpirit; an abſurd one, indeed, and ſhameful to human reaſon. But it nevertheleſs wins a ſanction from their own hearts, to cloak the neceſſities of their ſervile condition; and the glory of the king has good effects among them, which a

relation to the wiſeſt and moſt magnanimious people upon earth, and a property in the nobleſt conſtitution of modern ages, cannot produce among the ſubjects of England. I ſhould not dare to ſpeak ſo freely on this ſide of the queſtion, but for my high opinion of Engliſh candour; and becauſe I am ſure, that moſt of your readers will ſubſcribe to my cenſure.

WILLIAM TELL.

AN ESSAY ON DIET.

(With Anecdotes.)

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,

IF the worthy ſons of Æſculapius, to whom we lift our languid eyes, when ſinking under diſeaſe and pain, would review the numerous publications on health and longevity, wherein are mentioned the ſeveral articles of diet, that by a proper choice men might in ſome meaſure prevent diſeaſe; they would find ſuch different opinions of the various authors, ſome objecting to this article, as hurtful or dangerous, and others to that, that there is not one article of food left for us to eat which they, with one conſent, pronounce to be good and wholſome.

As a proof of this aſſertion, let us take a tranſient view of the ſubject:

Vegetables or *Herbs* (the firſt food of man in the earlieſt ages of time, when their lives were continued through many centuries) are ſaid to be an unwholſome diet, from its creating flatulency; its hardneſs to digeſt and aſſimilate; its acetous diſpoſition; and its want of that oily mucilage proper to form animal ſubſtance.—But the ox, the aſs, the horſe, the ſheep, and goat grow fat in our paſtures, and are healthy under ſuch a diet—yet their digeſtion is performed like our's; their bodies are recruited like our's; and their fleſh and fat is as ſubſtantial as the wolf or fox, or any other bird or beaſt of prey, which are nouriſhed wholly by animal food. Is then providence unkind to man alone in appointing him a food which is not fit for him? Or rather does not man pervert his reaſon, and argue into banes and poiſons, the ſimple innocent bleſſings of providence, and fly for relief to thoſe things which are really noxious?

Animal Food, ſome perſons look upon to be the fitteſt food for us, as being moſt eaſily converted into our ſubſtance, and affording the moſt nouriſhment. Yet there are others, who adviſe a cautious uſe thereof; as they ſay it induces into our blood and juices a diſpoſition to putrefaction, and is often productive of very bad ſcurvies, and the moſt malignant fevers.

In this place, we may mention Milk and its productions, Butter and Cheeſe; the firſt of which, *i. e.* milk, is ſaid to be fit and proper only for the firſt and laſt ſtages of life, or for the ſickly and infirm; that where nature has given teeth to manducate and grind, and ſtomachs ſtrong enough to digeſt, ſhe certainly intended the uſe of a more ſolid food; that the ſtomach would grow weak, and the robuſt be enervated, by a continued uſe of ſuch diet; and that in ſome conſtitutions, where acidity abounds, it might even occaſion a *Cholera Morbus*.

Butter they aſſert to be too oily and relaxing, and that it induces a *Cachectic habit*.

Cheeſe, if new, is viſcid, heavy and glutinous, and cauſes obſtructions; if old, is hot and acrid, and may produce an alkaline ſcurvy; and that it is never fit for any but the robuſt and laborious. Yet on *this* and the preceding article, but particularly *cheeſe*, together with *coarſe bread*, the following perſons almoſt wholly ſubſiſted:

Henry Jenkins, of Yorkſhire, who lived to the age of 169 years.

Thomas Parr, of Shropſhire, to 15[illegible].

Richard Lloyd, born near Montgomery, to 133 years.

John Bailes, of Northampton, to 128 years.

Donald Roy, born in one of the Western iſlands of Scotland, to 100.

Margaret Paten, of Locknugh near Paiſley in Scotland, to 138 years.

——— *Brig*

—— *Bright*, of Ludlow in Shropshire, to 105, with more who might be well mentioned. But this is to be taken into the account, that these persons drank very little if any fermented liquors, except small-beer, which, with water, whey, milk, or butter-milk, was their principal beverage.

It has been generally supposed, that the *Farinacea*, or grain, such as wheat, rye, oats, barley, rice, were more particularly than any other part of vegetables, appointed for us to feed upon; as affording suitable nourishment for our bodies; and though they are allowed by most physicians to be good and wholesome, yet almost all object to every known or practised method of preparing them; and most authors who have treated of them as food have contradicted themselves so strangely about them, that though they have at first granted their salubrity, yet by degrees their conclusions have as flatly denied it. To mention only one instance of this, Dr. Tissot, in one part of his *Avis au Peuple*, tells us, that grain of wheat, &c. is exceedingly good and wholesome, and that we must not even admit of a doubt of it, or a thought to the contrary. But what will it avail us to be informed that grain is wholesome, if we can by no means eat it unprepared, as it comes from the dressing, and every preparation renders it hurtful? For in another place, he tells us that *Frumenty*, which is wheat boiled in milk, or milk and water till it bursts, is dangerous, and frequently proves fatal. Elsewhere, he asserts (what Hypocrates and Galen had said before him, and therefore what many have taken for granted upon trust) that unfermented flour or bread is the most unwholesome of all foods, as being heavy, glutinous, acid, and causing obstructions. In another page, he tells us, it is his opinion, that the cause of the shortness of man's life is owing to the use of *salt*, *leven*, and *fermented liquors*; yet he ascribes the diseases of the lower class of people, among other causes, to the use of bread which has not sufficiently risen in the leavening; and after this, cautions us against a free use of the leavened or fermented bread.

But if unfermented bread be as unwholesome as it is affirmed to be, then how shall we account for the following facts?

If we take a horse from the field and shut him up in a stable, and feed him with oats, without any preparation, except separating them from the straw, he will improve and grow fat thereon. He wants no ferment to correct the viscidity of his food. He wants no medicine, in consequence of such diet, to remove his obstructions, save moderate exercise, without which under any diet obstructions will form.

Again, there is at this time residing in Essex, a person famed for his mode of living. Being formerly reduced to a state of general weakness from free and luxurious living, he took up a resolution of dieting himself thus: he has a pound of flour and a pint of cold water mixed, then tied up in a cloth and boiled. And on this food he has lived entirely for many years, and though old is hearty, strong, vigourous, and active.

People in Suffex, and some parts of Surrey, use in common, a pudding composed of nothing but flour and water, which they eat in many families with their meat, instead of bread, without any inconvenience whatever.

A *Norfolk Dumpling* is a well known nick-name given to all such as are born in that county, who are so called from the common and almost general use among them of a small heavy kind of flour puddings, which many of the inferior sort are said to live almost wholly upon. Yet these people are famed for their hearty and robust constitutions, which is attributed much more to their diet and mode of living, than to any salubrity of their air.

Several of my acquaintance, and among them some of the faculty, eat frequently very heartily and freely of heavy flour puddings, and hard dumplings; and some have told me they were apt to do so to excess when boiled with beef, and have done so for many years, yet they declare, they never had any cause to suppose otherwise than that they were digested as easily as meat, or any thing else. Besides which, I could mention some of more delicate constitutions who often use such diet, without finding any inconvenience therefrom, it being attended or followed by no sense of weight in the stomach, or pain, or any other symptom of indigestion, and their appetite returns as soon after it, as after meat diet alone.

To mention one inſtance more: A perſon ſome years ago fell into a hypochondriacal complaint, and after long ſuffering under it, he took up a reſolution to forbear for a time, as much as he could, the uſe of bread; and having been often in Suſſex, he took to the uſe of the ſort of pudding before mentioned, which he eat with his meat, and to this in a great meaſure was aſcribed his getting rid of his diſeaſe, though under this complaint a viſcid food is abſolutely forbidden.

But it is not only the flour of wheat that is objected to in an unfermented ſtate, but of oats, rice, &c. yet many people in the northern counties of England eat oat-cakes entirely unfermented; and in the highlands of Scotland the poor almoſt wholly live on oatmeal, yet are amazingly ſtrong and hearty. And as to rice, it is ſuppoſed to be the food of three fourths of mankind; many nations in India live entirely upon it unfermented, and are quite free from our diſeaſes, though one of our own authors has boldly aſſerted, that it may and will induce total blindneſs. But it is a much more evident truth, that he did not make ſufficient trial of it himſelf.

I might here take ſome notice of the various kinds of roots which are edible, but without deſcending to particular names and qualities, it may ſuffice to affirm, that there is not a ſingle plant or root, which is uſed for culinary purpoſes, or any article of diet whatever, but what is objected to by medical writers. So that the public are juſt in the ſame ſituation as was poor Sancho in Don Quixotte, having appetites to eat, and plenty of proviſions of various kinds around them, but without the power of taſting any of them with comfort, becauſe the wand of Æſculapius conjures them all one after another away, under a pretence that they are all hurtful, and not one of them proper for our nouriſhment. He, then, who ſhall venture to ſtep forth againſt ſuch high authority, with a view to wipe off the opprobrium from any one article, ſo that we may eat our food with comfort, will perform a laudable action, however unſucceſsful his attempt may be.

As fermented bread is daily loſing ground in the eſtimation of phyſicians, ſo that they either forbid it their patients, or direct a very ſparing uſe of it. It being ſuſpected, together with ſtrong fermented liquors of all kinds, of being the principal ſource from whence our chronic diſeaſes flow. And as the charge againſt unfermented bread ſtill remains, I think it would be an act of public benevolence in any perſon of ability and diſcernment, to examine, with unbiaſſed candour, on what grounds theſe chrages are brought, and to point out, how the ſeveral grains, wheat, oats, &c. ſhould be prepared for our food, for which they were evidently deſigned, ſo as to be leaſt hurtful and moſt beneficial to us.

With a view to promote this important diſcovery, I have ſubjoined a few querries, and I hope to ſee them anſwered by ſome of your ingenious correſpondents.

Q. 1ſt. Whether the correcting the viſcidity by fermentation does not deſtroy or leſſen the nutritive quality of the flour?

Q. 2d. Whether becauſe it was the opinion of Hypocrates and Galen, and ſome moderns, that unfermented bread is unwholeſome, we ought to give up the uſe of every kind of pudding, except that made with fermented bread; when ſuch an opinion ſeems to be founded on this ſuppoſition, that whatever would not eaſily diſſolve in hot water could not be digeſted well in the ſtomach? Whereas both ancients and moderns were, and are, entirely ignorant in what manner digeſtion is performed, whether by *diſſolution*, *commonition*, *fermention ſui generis*, the *heat of the ſtomach*, or the *peculiar quality of the gaſtric juices*.

Q. 3d. Whether we may not ſuppoſe fermented bread an acid, or promoting acidity, and unfermented, an alkali, and uſe both beneficially, according to the peculiarity of conſtitution? As a proof hereof, it is well known, that a child troubled and tormented with acidity, ſhall be cured of its complaint by a change from fermented to unfermented bread, and ſhall thrive therewith. And can *that* be ſo viſcid, glutinous, ſo tenacious, ſo indiſſoluble, which the weak and tender ſtomach of an infant can digeſt and aſſimilate?

Q. 4th. If, after all, fermentation is really neceſſary, may it not admit of a query, Whether the vinous fer-

which we give to our bread, may not be of too rapid and active a nature, and therefore more communicative of its quality to other contents of the ſtomach, than the natural one, in practiſe from the earlieſt ages to which we can trace the uſe of bread, viz. *leaven?*

But, if theſe important points cannot be ſettled by thoſe among us who preſide over the article of health; and a ſuppoſition of this kind is far from improbable. Then let Nature be our guide. Let us believe them all to be good and wholeſome. Rejecting nothing as otherwiſe, but what upon repeated trials we have found to diſagree with us. Let us allow no noxious quality to be inherent in ſuch as were marked out for our food; but that the harm they at any time ſeem to do, originates with ourſelves, and proceeds from one or other of the following cauſes, *viz.* Want of ſimplicity in their preparation—intemperance in the uſe of them—or the neglect of that which other animals, with whom their food agrees, do uſe. What our long-lived forefathers, who lived on ſimple foods, did freely uſe—But what *we*, a puny race, who live on ſtronger and more mixed diet, and therefore require it moſt, neglect to uſe; namely, *air* and *exerciſe*.

Let us follow Old Parr's rule for health. "Keep your head cool through temperance. Your feet warm with exerciſe. Never eat till you are hungry, nor drink but when nature requires it." VERUS.

Cheſhunt, Dec. 15th, 1780.

STATE PAPER.

To the honourable the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes, in Parliament aſſembled.

REPORT *of the* Commiſſioners *appointed to examine, take, and ſtate the* Public Accounts *of the* Kingdom.

THE act of parliament that conſtitutes us commiſſioners for examining, taking, and ſtating the public accounts of the kingdom, being paſſed, we entered immediately upon the execution of the powers thereby veſted in us; we took the oath preſcribed, and called the neceſſary arrangements of place and forms of proceeding.

The legiſlature not having left to our diſcretion, which of the various ſubjects referred to our conſideration we ſhould begin our enquiries with, but the contrary having expreſsly directed us, "In the firſt place, to take an account of the publick money in the hands of the ſeveral accountants; and for that purpoſe to call upon them to deliver in a caſh account; and to conſider what ſum it might be proper to leave in the hands of each accountant reſpectively, for carrying on the ſervices for which the ſame is, or might be applicable, and what ſums might be taken out of their hands for the public ſervice;" we, in obedience to the act, immediately applied ourſelves to that ſub-

The public accountants may be diſtinguiſhed in three claſſes:

1ſt. Thoſe who receive public money from the ſubject, to be paid into the Exchequer.

2dly. Thoſe who receive public money out of the Exchequer by way of impreſt, and upon account.

3dly. Thoſe who receive public money from certain of this laſt claſs of accountants, ſubject to account, and who may be called ſub-accountants.

We began our enquiries in the firſt claſs, and of that claſs, with the receivers-general of the land-tax. To come at a knowledge of their names, and of the balances of public money in their hands, we procured from the tax-office the laſt certificate of the remains of the land-tax. By that certificate it appeared, that of the land-tax, window, and houſe-tax, to lady-day laſt, the arrears in the hands of the receivers-general, upon the 14th of July laſt, amounted to the ſum of three hundred and ninety-eight thouſand ſeven hundred and forty-eight pounds, nine ſhillings, and five-pence halfpenny.

As this certificate was grounded upon returns not made to us, but to the tax-office, we iſſued our precepts to every receiver-general of the land-tax, and to the repreſentatives of thoſe who were dead, requiring them forthwith to tranſmit to us an account of the public money in their hands, cuſtody, or power, at the time they ſhould each of them receive our precept.

Returns

Returns were accordingly made to all our precepts; a list of which returns, with their several dates, is set forth in the appendix to this report; and from these it appears, that the balances of the taxes on land, windows, and houses, servants, and inhabited houses, remaining in their respective hands upon the days therein mentioned, amounted together to the sum of six hundred and fifty-seven thousand four hundred pounds, thirteen shillings, and four-pence.

We proceeded in the next place, pursuant to the directions of the act, to enquire to what services these sums were or might be applicable, in the hands of the respective accountants.

And we find, that by the militia act, of the second of his majesty, the receiver-general of the land-tax for every county is required to pay to the commanding officer of every company of the militia of that county, being ordered out into, or being out in, actual service, one guinea for each private man belonging to his company, upon the day appointed for marching; and that, by the act of the twentieth of his present majesty, for defraying the charge of the pay and clothing of the militia, he is ordered to pay to the clerk of the general meeting five pounds five shillings foreachmeeting, and to every of the clerks of the sub-division meeting, one pound one shilling for each meeting; and except the charges of collecting, receiving, and accounting, we do not find, that when the militia is embodied, the duties collected by these receivers are liable to any payments, or applicable to any other services whatsoever.

In the returns made to us by the receivers-general, such sums as are stated to have been paid for these services of the militia, for the year 1779 are different in different counties; but as these payments cannot from the nature of them amount in any county to a considerable sum, we conceive they may be made out of the current receipts of these taxes.

As the receiver-general is required by the land-tax act, within twenty days at farthest, after he has received the money for that duty, and by the acts which grant the duties on houses, windows, servants, and inhabited houses, within forty days after he has received those duties, to pay the same into the Exchequer; it became necessary for us to enquire upon what grounds, and for what purposes, the receivers-general retained in their hands so considerable a part of these duties, so long after the same ought, according to the directions of the several acts above-mentioned, to have been paid into the Exchequer. To this point, amongst others, we examined George Rose, Esq. secretary to the tax-office; John Fordyce, Esq. receiver-general for Scotland; William Mi[t]ford, Esq. receiver-general for the couty of Sussex; Thomas Allen, Esq. receiver-general for part of the county of Somerset; Thomas Walley Parrington, Esq. receiver-general for the counties of Northampton and Rutland, and town of Northampton; and George Rowley, Esq. receiver-general for the county of Huntingdon.

In these examinations, two reasons are assigned for this detention of the public money; one is, the difficulty of procuring remittances to London, especially from the distant counties; the other is, the insufficiency of the salary of two-pence in the pound, allowed the receiver by the land-tax and other acts upon the sums paid by him into the Exchequer, to answer the trouble, risk and expence attending his office; to supply which, and to render the employment worth having, he has been accustomed to retain in his hands a considerable part of these duties, for the purpose of his own advantage.

As an examination into the manner and charge of collecting and remitting in an office of receipt, similar in its circumstances, might enable us to form some judgment of the validity of these reasons, we directed our enquiries to the collection and remittance of the duties of excise.

For this purpose we examined Gaston Bruere, Esq. first general accountant; Richard Paton, Esq. second general accountant in that office; Mr. Richard Richardson, collector of excise for the Hertford collection; Mr. Thomas Ball, collector of excise for the Bath collection; and George Rowe, Esq. who is collector of excise for the Bedford collection, as well as receiver-general of the land-tax for the county of Huntingdon; and George Lewis Scott, Esq. one of the commissioners of excise. We procured too from the office, an account of the gross and

pro-

produce of the Exciſe received by each collector for the year 1779; in which it appears, that the groſs produce amounted to the ſum of three millions ſeven hundred and fourteen thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-one pounds, ſixteen ſhillings, and an halfpenny, excluſive of the receipt at the Exciſe-Office in London, paid in by the perſons charged, without the intervention of a collector; which groſs ſum being, as we apprehend, conſiderably more than the amount of the duties paid to the receivers-general, is collected in England and Wales, by fifty-three collectors, being only two more than the number of receivers-general of the land-tax, including Scotland.

From theſe laſt examinations we learn, that each collector of exciſe goes his rounds eight times in the year; that he remits the whole of his nett collection in every round to the Exciſe-Office, chiefly by bills at twenty-one days after date, in the counties near London; at thirty days in the more remote counties; and at fifty or ſixty days in the moſt diſtant, and none at a longer date; that he is continually remitting during his round; and within a week after it is finiſhed, ſends up by a balance-bill all that remains of the duties collected by him in that round; that he finds no difficulty in procuring bills; could return more money by the ſame method; and is never ſuffered to keep any money in his hands.

Each collector is paid a ſalary of one hundred and twenty pounds a year, ſubject to deductions amounting to one ſhilling and nine-pence in the pound; and is allowed perquiſites to about one hundred pounds a year more; and gives ſecurity for five thouſand pounds.

We endeavoured to form ſome computation of the loſs ſuſtained by the public, from a detention of the money by the receivers-general, and for that purpoſe, we called for an account of the quarterly returns made by them to the Tax-Office; from whence it appears, that the average ſum in their hands, from the 5th of July, 1778 (when the mode was adopted of tranſmitting the accounts on oath) to the 5th of July laſt, amounted to 364,061l. the intereſt of which, at four per cent. being 13,362l. a year, we conceive the public have been obliged to pay, for want of the uſe of their own money.

But the loſs has been, not of intereſt only, the revenue itſelf has ſuffered; for by an account of the arrears and defaulters of the land-tax, and other duties, from the year 1756, which we called for from the Tax-Office, thoſe arrears in the hands of the defaulters, not included in the firſt certificate, appear to amount to 113,161l. 7s. 2d. half-penny, of which 24,257l. 7s. 2d. three farthings is actually loſt upon compoſition; of the remainder, part is in a courſe of legal proceedings, and the recovery of a great part doubtful; whereas, by a return which we required from the commiſſioners of exciſe, for the ſame period, we find there have been no arrears or defaulters among the officers of exciſe, except in one inſtance, to the amount of 3,600l.

From this comparative view of the modes of collecting and remitting theſe different duties, and of the advantages accruing to the receiver and collector from their ſeveral employments, we are induced to think, that the receiver-general of the land-tax is not warranted in his detention of the public money, either by the difficulty of procuring bills, or by the inſufficiency of his ſalary.

Suppoſing, however, the difficulty of procuring bills really to exiſt, though it might occaſion ſome delay in the remittance, it yet is no juſtification of the receiver for conſtantly keeping a large balance in his hands; and, admitting the poundage not to be an equivalent for his pains, yet we are of opinion, that the preſent mode of ſupplying the deficiency, by permitting him to withhold the duties, is injurious to the public, and ought to be diſcontinued.

The revenue ſhould come from the pocket of the ſubject directly into the Exchequer; but to permit receivers to retain it in their hands, expreſsly for their own advantage, is to furniſh them with the ſtrongeſt motive for withholding it. A private intereſt is created, in direct oppoſition to that of the public; government is compelled to have recourſe to expenſive loans; and the revenue itſelf is finally endangered.

We are therefore of opinion, that there are no ſervices to which the ſaid ſum of 657,400l. 13s. 4d. is, or may

be applicable, in the hands of the receivers-general of the land-tax, or of the repreſentatives of ſuch of them as are dead; and that it is not proper to leave any part of it in their reſpective haads; but that the ſame, or ſo much thereof as now remains with them, ought to be paid into the Exchequer, at ſuch times, and by ſuch inſtallments, as may be thought reaſonable, after a practice of ſo long continuance, and as ſhall be conſiſtent with ſuch engagements as may have been entered into with any particular receivers.

Nov. 27, 1780.

GUY CARLETON, (L. S.)
T. ANGUISH, (L. S.)
A. PIGGOT, (L. S.)
RICHARD NEAVE, (L. S.)
SAM. BEACHCROFT, (L. S.)
GEO. DRUMMOND. (L. S.)

THE UNHAPPY PAIR.

(A Picture drawn from the Life.)

ARATUS would never have married Livia, if he had not been threatened by his father with diſinheritance, in caſe he refuſed her. He ran into matrimony, therefore, to preſerve himſelf from ruin. He ſaved himſelf, indeed, from the jaws of Poverty, by marrying a woman whom he hated; he ſecured his patrimony by his obedience, but he loſt his peace. Parents are too apt to ſuppoſe that a rich marriage muſt be a happy one. It is ſtrange that ſuch notions ſhould be ſo often entertained, even by men who in general make right reflections, when the experience of every day proves their abſurdity.

If Livia was only deformed in her perſon, Aratus might, in time, perhaps, conquer his averſion to it, or at leaſt he may endure, though he cannot love her; but as ſhe is, unfortunately, as crooked in her mind as in her body, ſhe is, by her double deformity, odious to him in the higheſt degree. Haughty, paſſionate, and ſatirical; cenſorious and contradictory; Aratus enjoys not a moment's pleaſure in her company from morning to night. She croſſes all his deſigns, thwarts him in every thing, nay, even ſtudies with a malicious ingenuity to teaze him, becauſe ſhe knows that he married her merely from compulſion; and ſhe diſcovers the more acrimony in her behaviour to him, as Amanda, whom he was obliged to deſert on her account, poſſeſſes many charms both perſonal and intellectual, and is, indeed, an object every way as amiable as herſelf is diſagreeable. When he does not come home exactly at the hour ſhe expects him, ſhe concludes that he has been with Amanda, and makes the houſe ring with her abuſive language; for having had a very illiberal education, and being naturally vulgar, ſhe communicates her ſentiments in expreſſions only proper for the moſt plebeian mouths, and which any woman, ever ſo little raiſed above the common herd, would bluſh to utter, ſo groſs, ſo indelicate are her ideas, and ſo adequate to thoſe ideas is her diction.

Aratus has reaſon every day he wakes, to wiſh that he had, in oppoſition to the menaces of his father, followed his inclinations at the expence of his duty, ſo ſeverely does he ſuffer for his obedience. With Amanda's ſmall fortune he would have been happy, in all human probability; with Livia's immenſe riches he is certainly wretched. He lives, it is true, with more ſplendour now than he could have done with Amanda; but what is ſplendour without felicity? But why do I mention felicity? What an unfaſhionable word! Who ever thinks of being happy in the marriage-ſtate? I ought to make an apology for giving the leaſt hint that felicity is of more conſequence than fortune.

Awkward, however, as I may appear to polite readers, I will perſiſt in aſſerting, that thoſe who marry only for the ſake of making a ſplendid figure in the world, can never be happy; not even if they are indifferent to the perſon with whom they are united, and flatter themſelves, that they can lead very pleaſant lives unconnected with them.

As happy pairs, who love ſincerely, have a thouſand ways of rendering the marriage-ſtate agreeable to each other which they never thought of before the

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came together; ſo unhappy pairs, who hate as ſincerely, have innumerable methods to render it diſagreeable to one another, by which, if they have any feeling, they muſt be affected. No body can hate his wife more heartily than Aratus hates Livia, but he cannot arm himſelf with inſenſibility, and pretend not to be hurt by her endeavours to make him unhappy. He avoids her as much as poſſible, he is ſeldom at home; but while he is there, her behaviour, together with his own thoughts on the miſery which he brought upon himſelf, almoſt drive him to diſtraction. The viſitations of Providence may be borne without murmuring and repining; but when ſufferings are occaſioned by our own follies, they gall us with double ſeverity, and make us accuſe ourſelves with double vehemence.

Aratus inherits his father's eſtate, but he cannot enjoy it. Were I to ſay that he enjoys it, with ſuch a wife as Livia, nobody, after the ſketch I have drawn of her, would believe me. Aratus lives ſuitably to his fortune, but, till Livia dies, he cannot live agreeably to his taſte. Livia embitters all his moments, even thoſe which he ſnatches to dedicate to his Amanda, who ſtill loves, and with pity beholds him. Senſible that when he was forced to leave her, he fondly doated on her, and did not leave her without doing the greateſt violence to his inclination, ſhe feels her tender heart throb for him alone, and often receives his penitential ſighs upon her chaſte boſom, with a melancholy delight. The ſcenes between Aratus and Amanda are always highly pathetic. They meet with ſmiles, but their converſations are too intereſting to prevent their parting without tears. The moments which Aratus dedicates to his Amanda are the only happy ones of his life; but thoſe moments are few, and thoſe few interrupted by his reflecting, in the midſt of them, upon the ſhortneſs of their duration, and the hours of unhappineſs which are to ſucceed them.

The extreme kindneſs with which Amanda always receives Aratus, gives him infinite pleaſure; but the delicate tenderneſs of her behaviour often raiſes painful ſenſations in his breaſt. It makes him look on himſelf in a contemptible light. He calls himſelf to a ſevere account for having quitted ſo amiable a woman, though conſcious that filial duty, and not a ſordid paſſion, urged him to give his hand to the moſt unlovely being in the univerſe. Amanda, with gentleneſs, conſtantly rebukes him, when ſhe hears his ſelf-corrections, and tells him, that ſhe knows too well the motives by which he was actuated when he married Livia, to think him anſwerable for them. He almoſt reveres her for the nobleneſs of her ſentiments, and bears the preſſure of his yoke as patiently as he can, hoping one day to exchange it for a lighter.

The ſight of a worthy man in ſuch a ſituation as I have exhibited Aratus, naturally calls up reflections in a mind addicted to reflection, on the tyranny of parents, with regard to the diſpoſal of their children in marriage. The happineſs of his child ſhould be, one would think, the principal object of a good parent's attention; and yet we daily ſee men and women pretending to have nothing ſo much at heart as the happineſs of their offspring, taking the only meaſures in the world to render them miſerable. The obſervations I here introduce are, indiſputably, very right; but ſuch obſervations may ſurely be with propriety repeated, as long as new ſubjects ariſe to extort them.

With a great ſhare of low cunning, without a grain of good-nature, Livia, from the time ſhe riſes to the time ſhe goes to reſt, tortures her imagination to diſturb the happineſs of all her acquaintance in general, and to deſtroy her huſband's felicity in particular. Againſt him ſhe excites her art of tormenting with ſingular ſatisfaction, and very ingeniouſly contrives to make him exquiſitely wretched. Out of reſpect to her ſex, Aratus refrains from violence, and is too well-bred to return the language which he receives. As a man, he ſcorns to ſtrike her, and as a gentleman to uſe ſcurrilous expreſſions; but ſhe is often ſo provoking, that he is with the greateſt difficulty able to keep his paſſions within the limits of decorum.

Being naturally of an ill-natured diſpoſition, Livia feels a kind of happineſs in the diſtreſſes of her fellow-creatures; but, if her temper was leſs diabolic, and more angelic, Aratus would find home no deſirable place; for ſetting aſide her malevolence, there never

was a more uncompanionable woman. Livia's intellects are extremely ſhallow; ſhe has no attainments. Her ignorance is exceſſive, and ſhe is illiterate beyond all bearing. She has an unconquerable averſion to books; and wonders that Aratus can pore over them hour after hour, "muddling his brains," to borrow her own elegant phraſe, which is frequently uttered.

To draw the picture of an Unhappy Married Pair is not an agreeable employment, but it may, perhaps, be an uſeful one. There are many views to be taken of matrimony, and the agreeable ones will appear to double advantage, when they are contraſted with thoſe which are otherwiſe. By pointing out ſome of the general cauſes of infelicity in the marriage-ſtate, I may, I hope I ſhall, prompt thoſe who are going to enter into it, to endeavour to deſerve the approbation of the beſt part of the world.

From what I have already ſaid, the unhappineſs of Aratus with Livia is not to be doubted; but it may be placed in a ſtill ſtronger light. By the jealouſy of Livia, Amanda too has many uneaſy moments, as well as Aratus; and his uneaſineſſes are conſiderably increaſed by her's. Every pang which ſo amiable a woman feels on his account, ſtabs him to the heart. When he thinks of her ſufferings, he is indeed completely unhappy. He almoſt wiſhes every day that Livia would put it in his power to ſue for a divorce, by reſenting his contemptuous treatment of her, in a manner which a great many women of ſpirit would practiſe, without any impertinent, conſcientious ſcruples; but ſhe is ſo very diſagreeable in her perſon, that Aratus has no hopes of being diſhonoured by her. When a man is driven by the behaviour of his wife to this extremity of wiſhing, how much is his ſituation to be compaſſionated!

Livia, from the jealouſy of her temper, is always upon the rack; ſhe never ſees Aratus go out of the houſe but ſhe thinks that he is going to viſit Amanda, and is mean enough to bribe his ſervant often to watch her huſband, and inform her whenever he is with Amanda. Of all the paſſions which torment us poor mortals "in this pinfold here," jealouſy is moſt devoutly to be dreaded, becauſe it never leaves the breaſt which it inhabits. All other paſſions are temporary: they pain us for a while, and are often followed by pleaſurable ſenſations;

But thoſe who are by jealouſy poſſeſt,
With peace of mind are *never, never* bleſt.

They live in a ſtate of continued anxiety, and are tortured with all the pangs of avarice, without feeling any of its pleaſure. Avarice has ſome pleaſures, but jealouſy feels none.

I have been inſenſibly drawn into the above reflections on this miſerable paſſion, becauſe Aratus ſuffers ſo much infelicity from its having taken full poſſeſſion of Livia's heart. Every body who knows him pities his ſituation, more eſpecially becauſe he cannot extricate himſelf from it without throwing himſelf into greater difficulties and perplexities.

An Impartial Review of New Publications.

ARTICLE LXIV.

EDAL Village, or the fortunate Lottery Ticket. In Two Volumes. 12mo.

THE moral of this little novel is well-timed, and ſuitably adapted to check the raging folly of the common people, who, inſtead of endeavouring to acquire competence by induſtry, aſſiduity, and ſkill in their ſeveral ſtations of life, are reduced into the worſt of vices, gaming, by the falſe ideas of becoming ſuddenly rich, and conſequently completely happy, by a large prize in one of thoſe annual ſtate lotteries, which exhibit the inattention of the miniſtry to the true felicity of the people, in the ſtrongeſt light. Not content with the injuries done to trade by lotteries in the uſual manner they were conducted upwards of fifty years; government has of late years increaſed the temptation, by throwing out lures for adventurers to riſque their property in various ways before unknown, and ſome of which are expreſsly contrary to the letter and ſpirit of former acts of parliament, calculated to reſtrain all gaming in lotteries, except the purchaſe of the tickets or ſhares in them. All policies of inſurance are declared illegal by a ſtatute in the laſt reign. Yet government countenances the ſwindling ſchemes of inſurance, and by the laſt lottery ſcheme greatly increaſed this infamous game; for large prizes were aſſigned to the firſt-drawn tickets

ticket, through ſeveral ſucceſſive days of drawing, in order to induce fools who might have blanks drawn at the beginning, to fling away more money, in the further progreſs of the drawing. But the artifice of the Firſt Lord of the Treaſury, in this matter is eaſily ſeen through. He has procured an act to oblige every lottery-office keeper to pay fifty pounds for a licence to keep an office, and he well knows, that if it was not for the profitable game of inſurance, there would not be one third of the number of offices there have been during the two laſt years. To what a horrid ſituation muſt the finances of a country be reduced, when it is thought neceſſary to corrupt the morals of the people, and that too of the lower claſſes, in order to bring every gleaning from their earnings into the public treaſury.

Nothing but a full conviction of the immenſe improbability of ſucceſs, or of the little addition that riches acquired ſuddenly and by chance, will make to the happineſs of low, illiterate people, can prove a remedy to the growing evil. This novel is written with that laudable deſign. The characters and the events are natural, the hero of the piece an honeſt cobler, from being happy in his humble ſituation, and beloved by his neighbours, is rendered miſerable, and makes all his neighbours unhappy, through the accident of his having a prize of ten thouſand pounds in the lottery. A viſit to the rector of the pariſh, a moſt worthy clergyman, reſtores him to his ſenſes, and the diſcourſe of the rector is a moſt admirable leſſon on the uſe and abuſe of riches, and on the near equality between the higheſt and the loweſt ſtations in life, between the nobleman and the peaſant. The author has attempted an imitation of Sterne's pathetic, Fielding's ſimplicity of characters, and Melmoth's plan of Shenſtone Green. The cobler's idea is to make all the poor happy, by giving them money to prevent the neceſſity of their working hard; his bounty is rewarded by ungrateful returns from them, and the curſes of the farmers and others, whoſe dependence is upon the induſtry of the poor.

LXV. *The Maſquerades; or, What you will. By the Author of Eliza Warwick, 4 vols. 8vo.*

THE characters of this novel figure in high life, and the ſtile is that of genteel perſons, who have profited by a liberal education, and a knowledge of the world. In a ſeries of letters between two young ladies of rank, who are indeed the principal heroines of the ſtory, inſtruction how to behave with propriety under the moſt difficult of all trials, is given to the young female world. Obedience to parents, is ſtrongly enforced by the example of Lady Julia Herbert, who, though ſhe is deeply in love with the Marquis of Oſmond, and is almoſt adored by him, and though the match is in every reſpect ſuitable, rejects his propoſal of an elopement and clandeſtine marriage, refuſes even to open his letters, and vows never to marry him unleſs her mother's conſent can be obtained; the diſtreſſed incidents which follow from this virtuous reſolution, are truely affecting, and intereſting, her mother, and her brother, a man of ſtrict honour, but of a warm temper, oppoſing her wiſhes, and being determined if poſſible to diſpoſe of her hand to the Duke of Suffolk, in whoſe favour they are prejudiced, on account of his ſuperior rank and fortune. The Duke of Weſtmoreland, father to the Marquis of Oſmond, is likewiſe an enemy to Lady Herbert's family, and threatens to diſinherit his ſon, if he marries her. Lady Louiſa Sydney, with whom Lady Herbert correſponds, is greatly embarraſſed in her love affairs, and thus the uſual quantity of perplexities furniſhes ample matter for letters, between them: the ſame ſituations produce a correſpondence between Sir Charles Montague her favoured lover, and the Marquis of Oſmond—friends on both ſides are naturally introduced, and this ſupplies a collateral correſpondence.

Maſquerades and balls, plots of envious females, and duels of exaſperated rivals, aſtoniſh, alarm, and as uſual enſnare the attention of the reader, by being artfully diſpoſed, they lure him on from the end of one volume to the commencement of another, till the cataſtrophe is all prettily wound up, and the piece concludes happily, to the ſatisfaction of all parties (except the reader) who if he has any judgement will readily perceive that the fable and the moral might have been decently comprized in two volumes, but it is unpardonably ſpun out to four; an indelicacy, which a writer, who profeſſes to inculcate delicacy and nice honour ſhould have avoided, as both a waſte of time, and an increaſe of expence, is the conſequence of needleſs prolixity.

LXVI. *The practical Bee-Maſter, in which is ſhewn how to manage Bees, either in Straw Hives, or in Boxes, without deſtroying them. And with more Eaſe, Safety, and Profit, than by any Method hitherto made public. Together with ſuch full and plain Directions, that the meaneſt Cottager may attain this profitable Art, without Difficulty, and at a ſmall Expence. Interſperſed with Strictures on Mr. Thomas Wildman's Treatiſe on Bees, &c. By John Keys, Bee-Maſter.*

IT is incompatible with our plan to enter into the controverſial part of Mr. Key's treatiſe, we muſt leave it to the ſkilful to ſettle the point in diſpute between him and Mr. Wildman; while we advert to the great utility of the ſubject itſelf, which, we apprehend, is not generally conſidered in its proper light.

In the preſent circumſtances of the nation, ſugar, an article of daily conſumption, is

is likely to become ſo dear, as not to be long within the reach of perſons of ſmall fortune, and the common people conſequently muſt entirely deſiſt from the uſe of it. Yet, they have ſo long been accuſtomed to ſweeten their drink, and part of their food; that they muſt have ſome ſubſtitute. Let this idea take place but for a moment, and it will then be readily granted, that the greateſt encouragement ought to be given to the multiplication of ſtocks of bees throughout the kingdom. The demand for honey muſt increaſe in proportion to the ſcarcity and high price of ſugars; and there never was a time ſince the uſe of ſugar was introduced, when there was more reaſon to expect both a conſiderable advance and a ſcarcity.

We concur in opinion with Mr. Keys, that the branch of rural œconomy and profit now recommended has been very much neglected of late years, and this is one of the many evils of engroſſing farms, incloſing commons, and deſtroying ſmall cottages. Raiſing ſtocks of bees is no object with great farmers, but our author plainly demonſtrates, that the humble cottager might turn this employment of part of his time to good account. Our author's intention is to enable the country people to overcome their objections to keeping bees, which are the little profit, or the too great expence, loſs of time, and ſmart attendant upon moſt of the methods of managing them, even the moſt improved, hitherto pointed out: for this purpoſe, after reading the moſt approved writers upon the ſubject, and not finding the ſatisfaction he expected from following their rules, he was induced to make a variety of experiments, which led to diſcoveries and improvements, which he ſubmits to public conſideration. Theſe diſcoveries and improvements conſiſt chiefly—in new and cheap conſtructed boxes, in preference to ſtraw hives, which are eaſily managed, and with ſo little diſturbance to the bees, that all the neceſſary operations may be performed without any danger—in taking the honey, yet preſerving the bees—in uniting caſts, ſwarms, and ſtocks—eaſy and certain methods of preſerving ſtocks in winter and cold ſprings—new and improved methods of extracting the wax, with far leſs trouble and expence of fuel than hitherto practiſed.

There are a great variety of other directions, all deſcribed in a plain ſimple manner, ſuited to the capacities of the country people. But, after all, Mr. Keys is afraid there will be no conſiderable increaſe of theſe beneficial inſects, unleſs the gentry in the country will direct a portion of their accuſtomed liberality to this purpoſe. He repreſents this, as it certainly is, to be a proper object for the exerciſe of benevolence, and recommends that a ſwarm of bees, and a couple of new conſtructed hives, ſhould be given to poor cottagers of character, binding them by promiſe to manage them according to the directions of a book of the donors, and he demonſtrates what relief this preſent would in time afford to poor families.

His catalogue of, and obſervations on the moſt proper flowers, or paſturage for bees, is curious, and ſo far as he enters into the natural hiſtory and civil polity of the bees, he is entertaining; upon the whole, we think his treatiſe deſerves the regard and encouragement due to every undertaking which is calculated to promote the uſeful, which are more valuable than the refined arts, in a commercial country. The bee-maſter, in our humble opinion, deſerves a better reward than the portrait painter, but the times will ſhew how much we are out in our judgment.

LIST *of* NEW PUBLICATIONS, *in the Months of* NOVEMBER *and* DECEMBER, *beſides thoſe that have been reviewed.*

HISTORY.

THE Ancient and Modern Hiſtory of the United Brethren. By David Cranz. 8vo.

POLITICKS.

NATHAN to Lord North.

Lucubrations on Ways and Means, addreſſed to Lord North. By J. Berkenhout, M. D.

A Reply to the Obſervations of Sir William Howe, on a Pamphlet entitled, Letters to a Nobleman. 8vo.

A State of the Britiſh Authority in Bengal, under the Government of Mr. Haſtings. 8vo.

A Letter to the New Parliament, with Hints of ſome Regulations which the Nation hopes and expects from them.

An Engliſh Freeholder's Addreſs to his Countrymen. 8vo.

ARTS.

CHEMICAL Obſervations and Experiments on Air and Fire. By Charles William Scheele. 8vo.

The Army and Navy Gentleman's Companion; or, A new and complete Treatiſe on the Theory and Practiſe of Fencing. By J. M'Arthur, of the Royal Navy. 4to.

The Complete Forcing Gardener; or, the Practice of forcing Fruits, Flowers, and Vegetables to early Maturity and Perfection by the Aid of artificial Heat, in the various Departments uſually conſtructed for that Purpoſe. By John Abercrombie. 12mo.

Nouvelle Abregé de la Grammaire Françoiſe.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE Unlawfulneſs of Polygamy evinced. 8vo.

The Abbey of Kilkhampton; or, Monumental Records. Part II. 4to.

An Eſſay on the Duty and Qualifications of a Sea Officer; written originally, An

1760, for the Uſe of two young Officers. By the Rev. James Ramſay, Chaplain, in his Majeſty's Navy. 8vo.

An Eſſay ſhewing the extreme Ignorance or Malice Propenſe of the late Rioters, &c. 4to.

A Letter to the Author of Conſiderations on the late Diſturbances, 8vo.

The principal Orations of Cicero. Tranſlated, with Notes claſſical and original. By Captain John Rutherford. 4to.

Exerciſes in Elocution, ſelected from the beſt Authors. By W. Enfield, LL. D. 12mo. or 8vo.

Liberal Education; or, A practical Treatiſe on the Methods of acquiring uſeful and polite Learning. By the Rev. Viceſimus Knox, A. M. 8vo.

Letters moral and entertaining. By Mrs. Cartwright.

Oratio de Ridiculo. A. Gul. Cole, A. B.

L A W.

A Treatiſe on the Action of Ejectment. By C. Runnington, Eſq. 8vo.

Reports of Caſes upon Appeal in Parliament. By Joſiah Brown, Eſq. Vol. IV. Folio.

The Law and Practice of Writs of Error in the Courts of Common Pleas, King's Bench, Exchequer Chamber, and Parliament.

M E D I C A L.

EVERY one his own Phyſician. By R. Dalton, Eſq. 12mo.

Letter to a Lady, on the Management of the Infant. 8vo.

N O V E L S.

A Sketch of the Times; or, Memoirs of Lord Derville, 2 Vols. 12mo.

Diſtreſt Virtue; or, The Hiſtory of Miſs Harriet Nelſon, 3 Vols. 12mo.

The Hiſtory of the Honourable Mrs. Roſemont and Sir Henry Cardigan, in a Series of Letters, 2 Vols. 12mo.

Letters between two Lovers and their Friends. By the Author of Letters ſuppoſed to have been written by Yorick and Eliza, 3 Vols. 12mo.

P O E T R Y.

THE Patriotic Mice; or, Modern H——e of C——s. A Poem. By a Gentleman. 4to.

A Poetical Epiſtle to Robert Earl Ferrers.

The Georgicks of Virgil. Tranſlated into Engliſh blank Verſe. By W. Mills.

A Satire on the Preſent Times. 4to.

A Letter from a Burgeſs at Huntingdon to his Friend in London. 4to.

A Storm: With a Deſcription of a Water Spout, a Shoal of Dolphins, and other omineous Appearances. 4to.

The Aſcenſion. A poetical Eſſay (which obtained Mr. Seaton's Prize.) By Thomas Hughes, M. A.

The What do you call it; or, A Touch at the Times. A Poem. By A. Yeoman, of Kent.

The Generous Impoſtor. A Comedy, in five Acts, as now performing at the Theatre Royal, Drury-Lane. 8vo.

America: A Poem. By John Farrer, of Queen's College, Oxford. 4to.

R E L I G I O U S.

THE Trial of Faith. By R. Elliot, A. B.

Dr. Kennicott's General Diſſertation, in Latin, on his Edition of the Hebrew Bible.

Sermons, preached at Lincoln's Inn. By Richard Hurd, D. D. Vol. 2, 3. 8vo.

The Divine Viſions of John Englebrecht, 12mo.

Popiſh Tyranny in France diſplayed. 12mo.

A Companion for the Chriſtian in his Field and Garden. 12mo.

A Sermon preached in the Pariſh Church of Whitby, July 2d, 1780, before a Battalion of Volunteers, formed for the Defence of that Town and Neighbourhood. By the Rev. J. Robertſon, Curate of the ſaid Churh. 4to.

Two Sermons, on the Reſurrection of the Body, and the intermediate State of the Soul. By Thomas Bateman, A. M. Chaplain to his Grace the Duke of Gordon, Vicar of Whaplodge, Lincolnſhire, &c. 4to.

An eaſy Introduction to the Knowledge of Nature, and Reading the Holy Scriptures, adapted to the Capacities of Children. By S. Trimmer.

An Aunt's Advice to a Niece, in a Letter to Miſs ——. Alſo ſome of a Correſpondence with the late Rev. Dr. Dodd, during his Impriſonment. By Mary Boſanquet.

A Sermon againſt Perſecution. Preached lately at Haughton le Spring. By John Rotherham, M. A.

An Eſſay, explaining Jeſus's true Meaning in his Parables; from the Occaſion of his Speaking, and the Application of them. By William Aſhdowne.

The Spirit of Popery diſplayed. 8vo.

Codex Juris Eccleſiaſtici Anglicani; or, The Statutes, Conſtitutions, Canons, Rubricks, and Articles of the Church of England. By Edmund Gibſon, D. D. late Lord Biſhop of London. 2 vols. Folio.

The Evidence of Reaſon in Proof of the Immortality of the Soul. By John Duncan, D. D. Rector of South Warmborough, Hants. 8vo.

A Sermon preached at St. Mary's, at the Viſitation held by the Rev. the Archdeacon of Oxford, Oct. 24, 1780. By Joſhua Berkeley, B. D. Student of Chriſt Church.

A View of the Covenants of Grace, from the Sacred Records. By T. Boſton.

POETICAL

POETICAL ESSAYS.

AN EPITHALAMIUM CANTATA.

By Mr. COURTNEY, *Member for Tamworth, and Secretary to Lord* TOWNSHEND.

AT Cana's feaſt, the ſceptic Jew
Did ev'ry doubt reſign;
When, to convert the feſtive crew,
The *water* chang'd to *wine*.
Had you, dear Moll, that ſacred art,
I'd baniſh all my ſorrow;
And, as you've long poſſeſs'd my heart,
I'll marry you to-morrow!
But now, who ventures on a WIFE,
And joys that he has caught her,
Will find, at ev'ry meal thro' life,
She turns his *wine*—to *water*.

On ſummer's ſun with joy we gaze,
And hail his genial pow'r,
Around he darts his cheering rays,
And wakes each beauteous flow'r.
In winter ſee his orb decline,
Its heat, its ſplendour loſt;
Tho' nigher to our earth he ſhine,
We're chill'd by nipping froſt.
So the ſweet maid, more dear than life,
Fir'd me by *diſtant* charms;
But ſince I hugg'd her, as a *wife*,
I'm *torpid* in her arms.

From Adam's woe, thro' Eve his *wife*,
Each man ſince dreads a bad one;
The reaſon's juſt;—with ſuch thro' life,
He'll grieve he ever had one.
Yet man to love ſtill tunes his voice,
Is lur'd by maidens ſweet;
At length hob-nob he makes his choice,
But ſoon finds out the cheat.

At *Middle-Row*, thus a box of vampt *wigs*,
Attracts needy beaux, and wanton old prigs;
They pay down five ſhillings, then ſouſe to the centre
They dip, and they rummage, and draw out a venture!
A ſpruce-furbiſh'd *caxon*, a *ſcratch*, or a *bob*,
To grace the quaint mazzard, or thatch the pert nob!

But ſoon the paſted ringlets drop,
The buckles hang a-down;
And the beſt prize drawn from the ſhop,
Is ſcarce worth half a crown.
Then Nature's laws let us approve,
And wear our hair for life;
Freely enjoy the ſweets of Love,
Nor dip for *wig*—or *wife!*

Tie a bladder with ſhot to a dog's tail,
He'll run, as if mad, for his life;
'Tis thus a man's ſpirits and ſtrength fail,
When chain'd to that ſhrew call'd a *wife*.

Each other they cordially hate;
In that point they are truely ſincere.
Yet they ſtrive to diſguiſe their hard fate,
And drawl out "my *jewel*, my *dear!*"

Young lovers in amorous joy,
Being free from the conjugal pale,
Like *kittens* their lives they enjoy,
Like *cats* when they're tied by the tail!
Give me the briſk girl of an hour,
Tho' ſhe bite like a *flea*, ſhe can't ſtick;
While ſpouſy, ſtill conſtant and ſour,
Firſt bleeds you, then clings like a *tick!*
A *wife*, if ſhe's fond, ſooner cloys,
And by jealouſies prettily teizes;
Still *wedlock* all comfort deſtroys,
For in that, Death alone ever pleaſes.
With her ſameneſs ſhe tires your eyes,
And ev'ry day plagues you the more;
With the virtue of true *Spaniſh flies*,
Firſt bliſters, and then frets the ſore!

In her leſſon ſweet *Miſſy* is pat,
She purs like kind puſs with ſmooth paws;
But *wedded*, ſhe mews like a cat,
And ſhe ſpits, and ſhe puts forth her claws.
Then why ſhould the ſpouſe bear reproach,
If budding his horns are eſpy'd?
A *rib* ſhould be deem'd a *job coach*,
Where the owner but ſeldom ſhould ride!

To my moral ye *cuckolds* attend,
And paſs thro' the purgative flame;
Like *Papiſts*, to Heaven aſcend,
Divorce will o'erpay all your ſhame!

THE WISH.

YE powers divine, who guard my fate,
Oh! grant the wiſh which I create!
In humble cottage let me live,
For what can greater pleaſure give,
Than in the meadow gay to rove,
Firſt into that, than th' other grove;
Or by the purling brook to ſit,
Or thro' the fertile fields to trip?
With dog and gun I'd take my ſport,
Nor heed the pleaſures of the court;
Of books I'd wiſh to have good ſtore,
And nature's works I would explore.
A wife an object great would be,
To add to my felicity;
To whom I might my all relate,
In ſorrow ſhe'd participate,
And in proſperity rejoice;
Thus would I live quite free from noiſe,
Sometimes a week or two we'd ſpend,
With a relation or a friend;
And then to town a viſit pay,
Well then! no further would we ſtray.
But to our rural ſeat we come,
And greateſt pleaſures find at home,
No furniture, profuſely great,
But ev'ry thing genteel and neat,

No table with grand diſhes ſtor'd,
But plenty ſmiling at our board.
Of moderate ſize I'd have my ſeat,
Quite plain, convenient, and neat:
Yet large enough to entertain
The ſocial friend, or rural ſwain;
Grant, O ſage heaven, my requeſt,
And ever ſhall I then be bleſt.

RUSTICUS.

The SAILOR's ADIEU *to his* MISTRESS.

A BALLAD.

DISTRESS me with theſe tears no more—
One kiſs, my love, and then adieu!
The laſt boat deſtin'd for the ſhore
Waits, deareſt girl, alone for you.
Soon, ſoon before the light winds borne,
Shall I be ſever'd from your ſight;
You, left the lonely hours to mourn,
And weep through many a ſtormy night.
When far along the reſtleſs deep,
In trim array, the ſhip ſhall ſteer,
Your form, remembrance ſtill ſhall keep;
Your worth, affection ſtill revere.
And, with the diſtance from your eyes,
My love for you ſhall be increas'd,
—As to the pole the needle lies,
And fartheſt off, ſtill varies leaſt.
While round the bowl, the chearful crew
Shall ſing of triumphs on the main,
My thoughts ſhall fondly turn to you,
Of you alone ſhall be my ſtrain.
And when we've bow'd the leaguing foe,
Revengeful for our country's wrong,
Returning home, my heart ſhall ſhow
No fiction grac'd my artleſs ſong.

Nov. 4th, 1780.

DELIA. *A* SONNET.

By the late Mr. CUNNINGHAM.

THE gentle ſwan, with graceful pride,
Her gloſſy plumage laves,
And falling down the ſilver tide,
Divides the whiſp'ring waves:
The ſilver tide, that wand'ring flows,
Sweet to the ſwan muſt be;
But not ſo ſweet, blithe Cupid knows,
As Delia is to me!

A parent bird, in plaintive mood,
On yonder fruit-tree ſung,
And ſtill the prudent neſt ſhe view'd,
That held her callow young:
Dear to her mother's flutt'ring heart
The genial brood muſt be;
But not ſo dear, the thouſandth part,
As Delia is to me!

The roſes that my brow ſurround,
Were natives of the dale;
Scarce pluck'd, and in a garland bound,
Before their ſweets grew pale.
My vital bloom would thus be froze,
If luckleſs torn from thee;
For what the root is to the roſe,
My Delia is to me!

Two doves I found, like new-fall'n ſnow,
So white the beauteous pair,
The birds to Delia I'll beſtow,
They're like her boſom—fair!
When in their chaſte connubial love
My ſecret wiſh ſhe'll ſee;
Such mutual bliſs as turtles prove,
May Delia ſhare with me!

Verſes addreſſed to a young Lady, who declared, "ſhe never had received any Idea of Love, *"and intended to die an* Old Maid!"

"MARK how the vine, enamour'd, throws
Around yon elm its mantling boughs;
For helpleſs wou'd that vine remain,
Did not the elm its trunk ſuſtain."
Such words (in Ovid have I read)
Vertumnus to Pomona ſaid;
And ſtrove, ſucceſsfully, to prove
The ſweet neceſſity of *love*.
Then, like the vine, protection gain,
And curl around ſome elm, thy ſwain:
'Tis Nature bids!—attend her voice!
And let gay Love direct thy choice;
For to this end, in ev'ry breaſt,
That firſt of paſſions was impreſt.

Why boaſts thy cheek its vernal dye?
Or ſuch ſoft light'nings arm thine eye?
Why from thy lips of ſcarlet glow,
Does ſuch melodious magic flow?
Their ſurface-nectar'd ſweets imbrue,
Like roſe-buds when impearl'd with dew?
Why veſted in that ſeraph form,
Which might the holy Anch'rite warm?
Nature, all-wiſe, to thee has lent
Her beauties, with this ſole intent;
That thou, upon ſome favour'd youth,
Of worth, of conſtancy, and truth,
Should'ſt, like a guardian wiſely juſt,
Beſtow theſe gifts you hold in truſt.
Nature, philoſophers will own,
Ne'er made us for ourſelves alone.

Then, O ſubvert not Nature's laws!
Revere the univerſal cauſe!
Creation feels Love's ſtrong control;
Love actuates the boundleſs whole!
Women by Nature were deſign'd
Fit inſtruments to bleſs mankind;
For this, thy form in charms ſhe dreſt,
And bleſt thee, to make others bleſt!

**** ****

THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER.

(Continued from our Magazine for December.)

LONDON.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 26.

ON Saturday, at five o'clock in the afternoon, his Royal Highneſs Prince Wm. Henry arrived at Windſor from on board the Grand Fleet.

SATURDAY 30.

This morning at ſeven o'clock, his Royal Highneſs Prince Frederick, Biſhop of Oſnabruck, ſet out from the Queen's Palace for Margate, to embark on board the Princeſs Auguſta yacht for the continent. Captain Fielding, of the Minerva, with two other ſhips, and the Zebra ſloop, are appointed to convoy his Royal Highneſs ſafe to Oſtend.

A general Bill of all the Chriſtenings and Burials from December 14, 1779, to December 12, 1780.

Chriſtened.		Buried.	
Males —	8581	Males —	10206
Females —	8050	Females —	10311
In all	16634	In all	20517

Whereof have died,

Under two years of age	6810
Between two and five	1713
Five and ten	598
Ten and twenty	602
Twenty and thirty	1421
Thirty and forty	1833
Forty and fifty	2215
Fifty and ſixty	1819
Sixty and ſeventy	1715
Seventy and eighty	1183
Eighty and ninety	455
Ninety and a hundred	78
A hundred	2
A hundred and one	1
A hundred and two	0
A hundred and three	1

Increaſed in the burials this year 97.

PROMOTIONS.

THE King has been pleaſed to order letters patent to be paſſed under the great ſeal of the kingdom of Ireland, containing his majeſty's grants of the dignity of a baron of the ſaid kingdom unto the following gentlemen, and their heirs male, by the names, ſtiles, and titles, as under-mentioned, viz. James Dennis, Eſq. Chief Baron of his majeſty's Court of Exchequer in Ireland, Baron Tracton, of Tracton-Abbey, in the County of Cork.

Sir Robert Tilſon Deane, Bart. Baron Muſkerry, in the County of Cork.

Armar Lowry Corry, Eſq. Baron Belmore, of Caſtlecoole, in the county of Fermanagh.

Thomas Knox, Eſq. Baron Welles, of Dungannon, in the county of Tyrone.

John Baker Holroyd, Eſq. Baron Sheffield, of Dunamore, in the county of Meath.

Alſo like letters patent, containing his majeſty's grants of the dignity of a Viſcount of the ſaid kingdom unto the following noblemen, and their heirs male, by the names, ſtiles, and titles, as undermentioned, viz.

James Baron Lifford, his majeſty's Chancellor of Ireland, Viſcount Lifford, of Lifford, in the county of Donnegall.

Otway Lord Deſart, Viſcount Deſart, of Deſart, in the county of Kilkenny.

John Baron Erne, Viſcount Erne, of Crum Caſtle, in the county of Fermanagh.

Barry Lord Farnham, Viſcount Farnham, of Farnham, in the county of Cavan.

Simon Lord Irnham, Viſcount Carhampton, of Caſtlehaven, in the county of Cork.

Bernard Lord Bangor, Viſcount Bangor, of Caſtleward, in the County of Downe.

Penyſton Lord Melbourne, Viſcount Melbourne, of Kilmore, in the County of Cavan.

James Lord Clifden, Viſcount Clifden, of Gowran, in the County of Kilkenny.

John Lord Naas, Viſcount Mayo, of Monecrouer.

Alſo like letters patent, containing his majeſty's grant of the dignities of Baron and Earl of the ſaid kingdom unto Henry Lord Viſcount Conyngham, and his Heirs Male, by the name, ſtile, and title of Baron and Earl Conyngham, of Mount Charles, in the county of Donnegall, with remainder of the barony to his nephew Francis Pierpoint Button, Eſq. and his heirs male.

And the like letters patent, containing his majeſty's grant of the dignity of an Earl of the ſaid kingdom unto Stephen Lord Viſcount Mount Caſhell, and his heirs male, by the name, ſtile, and title of Earl Mount Caſhell, of Caſhell, in the County of Tipperary.

The Earl of Inchiquin, John O'Neil, and Luke Gardiner, Eſqrs. to be of his majeſty's moſt honourable privy council in the kingdom of Ireland.

David Papillon, George Lewis Scott, Anthony Lucas, William Lowndes, William Burrell, Stamp Brookſhank, John Pownall, and Henecage Legge, Eſqrs. together with Charles Garth, Eſq. to be commiſſioners of his majeſty's revenue of exciſe and other duties within England.

George Clerk Maxwell, Baſil Cochrane, William Nelthorpe, and Adam Smith, Eſqrs. together with James Buchanan, Eſq. to be commiſſioners

commiſſioners of his majeſty's cuſtoms and other duties in Scotland.

The King has been pleaſed to order letters patent to be paſſed under the great ſeal of Ireland, containing his majeſty's grants of the dignity of a baronet of that kingdom unto the following gentlemen, and their heirs male, viz. John Stuart Hamilton, Eſq. of Dunnamana, in the county of Tyrone; John Tottenham, Eſq. of Tottenham-Green, in the county of Wexford; and Neal O'Donnell, Eſq. of Newport, in the county of Mayo.

The Right Hon. Thomas Lord Grantham, Lord Robert Spencer, the Right Hon. William Eden, the Hon. Thomas De Grey, Andrew Stuart, Edward Gibbon, Hans Sloane, and Benjamin Langlois, Eſqrs. to be his majeſty's commiſſioners for trade and plantations.

Charles Middleton, Eſq. Sir John Williams, Knt. Edmund Hunt, George Marſh, Timothy Brett, William Palmer, and William Bateman, Eſqrs. Sir Richard Temple, Bart. Edward Le Cras, Samuel Wallis, Paul Henry Ourry, Henry Martin, and Charles Proby, Eſqrs. and Sir Andrew Snape Hammond, Knt. to be his majeſty's commiſſioners, in quality of principal officers of his majeſty's navy.

The Duke of Montague to be his majeſty's maſter of the horſe.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 3. THE Right Hon. Lord St. John, of Bletſoe, to Miſs Emma Whitbread, ſecond daughter of Samuel Whitbread, Eſq. member for Bedford.—15. John Bates, Eſq. one of the commiſſioners for victualling his majeſty's navy, to Miſs Harrop.—18. The Right Hon. Lord George Murray, ſecond ſon to the late Duke of Athol, to Miſs Anne Charlotte Grant, daughter of Lieutenant-general Grant.—19. In Flanders, John Peter, Eſq. his Britannick majeſty's conſul at Oſtend, to Miſs Eliſabeth Herries, ſiſter to Sir Robert Herries, Bart. of London.—21. George Gipps, Eſq. member of parliament for the city of Canterbury, to Miſs Stanton of Harbledown.

DEATHS.

Dec. SIR Chriſtopher Treiſe, Bart.—5. Mrs. Eliſabeth Wynn, ſiſter to the late Sir John Wynn, Bart.—7. George Lewis Scott, Eſq. one of the commiſſioners of exciſe.—13. Mr. Serjeant Davy.—19. The Rt. Hon. Lady Coleraine.—22. James Harris, Eſq. F. R. S. truſtee of the Britiſh Muſeum, and member for Chriſt-Church.—24. Thomas Colby, Eſq. keeper of accounts in the Victualling-office.—25. Sir James Steuart Denham, of Coltneſs and Weſt Shield, Bart. author of many works of genius.—26. Dr. John Fothergill, one of the people called Quakers.—28. Sir Savile Slingſby, Bart. He is ſucceeded in title and eſtate by his nephew, Thomas Turner Slingſby, Eſq.

BANKRUPTS.

JOHN WINTON, late of Horſham, in Suſſex, money ſcrivener.
Samuel Daniel, late of Warford, in Cheſhire, ſwayler, badger, grazier, and butcher.
James Roope, of Kingsbridge, in Devonſhire, ironmonger.
Daniel Roberts, now or late of Wrexham, in Denbighſhire, edge tool-maker.
Aaron Winton, of South Malling, in Suſſex, grazier.
Haigh Robſon, of Darlington, in the county of Durham, ſcrivener.
Richard Watts, of Manchester, innkeeper.
John Hart, of Cheſter, innholder.
James Badnall, late of Leek, in Staffordſhire, button-merchant (ſurviving partner of Richard Pratt, late of Leek aforeſaid, button-merchant, deceaſed).
Philip Sturgeon, of Lazenham, in Suffolk, yarnmaker.
William Marſden, of Crigglestone, in the pariſh of Sandal Magna, in Yorkſhire, money ſcrivener.
Robert Anſell, of Edward-ſtreet, St. Mary lebonne, carver and gilder.
James Clarke, late of Scarborough, in Yorkſhire, mariner.
John Barber, of Wedington, in Warwickſhire, miner and dealer in coals.
Robert Crompton, of Manchester, in Lancaſhire, and Elias Crompton, of Lawrence-lane, London, dealers, and partners.
George Sowden, now or late of Ratcliffe row, St. Luke, Middleſex, coal dealer.
John Weſton, of High ſtreet, Southwark, glaſsſeller.
James George Snowden, of Holles-ſtreet, St. George, Hanover-ſquare, ſtone-maſon.
William Somerton, of Bath carrier.
William Tuting, of Newmarket, in Suffolk, watchmaker and hardwareman.
John Curties the younger, of Greſſenhall, in Norfolk, tanner.
John Eſam, of Goodman's Fields, baker.
Thomas Bewley, of Carliſle, in Cumberland, whipmaker.
Iſaac Gibſon, of Egremont, in Cumberland, butcher.
Stanford Halford, late of Hendſworth, in Staffordſhire, horſe dealer.
Robert Richardſon, of Fulham, in Middleſex, innholder.
Francis Williams, of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, innholder.
James Chriſmas, of Guildford, in Surry, grocer.
Francis Byrne and John Jordan, of Clement's-lane, London, merchants and partners.
James Badnall and Henry Yeomans, now or late of Leek, in Staffordſhire, copartners and buttonmakers.
Richard Coleman, of Ludlow, in the county of Salop, maltſter and currier.
William James of Briſtol, grocer.
John Hoggey, late of St. Paul, Shadwell, but now in cuſtody of the marſhal of the King's Bench priſon, dealer.
John Mulhall, late of Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn London, merchant.
Charles Phillips, of Warminſter, in Wilts, draper.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Winchester, Dec. 9. On Monday laſt the following accident happened: While Sir Harry Featherſtonhaugh was hunting in this neighbourhood, the hind, which was turn-

ed out near Stockbridge, took a circuit of near 50 miles, and leaping over a hedge near Hinton, into a field where ſome horſes were at plough, they took fright, when the driver attempting to ſtop them, they dragged him for ſome diſtance, which forced the ploughſhare into his bowels, and he died on the ſpot. When the gentlemen came up, a ſubſcription was entered into for his friends, who are very poor, and there being upwards of ſix ſcore horſemen in the field, a large ſum was immediately collected, and given to his mother.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, Dec. 23.

A Society of Antiquarians was inſtituted at Edinburgh on Monday laſt. An aſſociation of this nature has long been a favourite object of the Earl of Buchan. His lordſhip communicated the plan he had formed to ſome of the moſt accompliſhed and reſpectable gentlemen in this country, and was happy to find that it not only received their approbation, but excited the ſtrongeſt wiſhes to ſee an inſtitution, which promiſed ſo much utility to the nation, eſtabliſhed on a firm and permanent baſis. Emboldened by this encouragement, his lordſhip ventured at laſt to invite a number of perſons, whom he thought qualified to be members of ſuch an aſſociation, to meet at his houſe on the 14th of November laſt. To theſe gentlemen he read a diſcourſe, containing a view of the principal objects in the hiſtory and antiquities of Scotland, which required elucidation, and of the regulations to be obſerved in the propoſed ſociety; both of which received the unanimous approbation of the members preſent. At a ſubſequent meeting his lordſhip was prevailed on to permit the diſcourſe to be printed, that the publick might have proper ideas concerning an inſtitution ſo intereſting to the nation. It was then agreed, that a meeting ſhould be held on Monday the 14th curt. for the purpoſe of electing office-bearers. The members accordingly met, and the buſineſs of election being finiſhed, a paper was read, giving an account of various Roman weapons diſcovered in dragging the marle from the bottom of Duddington Loch; and we learn that the worthy proprietor, Sir Alexander Dick, is to give ſpecimens of them to be preſerved in the ſociety's muſeum.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

[*From the* LONDON GAZETTE.]

Admiralty-Office, Dec. 26, 1780.

CAPTAIN HARTWELL, of his Majeſty's ſhip Brune, who left Antigua the 12th of laſt month, and landed at Baltimore in Ireland the 18th inſtant, arrived this morning with letters from Commodore Hotham and Commiſſioner Laforey to Mr. Stephens, of which the following are extracts.

Vengeance, Carenage, St. Lucia, Oct. 23, 1780.

ON the 10th in the morning, the Blanche, which was charged with my letter to you of that date, failed with the Alcmene for Antigua; a ſhort time made a great change in our ſituation; for on the night following (viz. the 10th) there aroſe a hurricane at N. E. which increaſed by the morning to a degree of violence that is not to be deſcribed. The Ajax, Montagu, and Egmont, which had been anchored before the enterance of the harbour, were, before day-light, all forced to ſea, as was the Amazon ſoon after; and the Deal-Caſtle and Camelion, which had been ſtationed in Gros-Iſlet-Bay for the protection of the hoſpitals, ſhared the ſame fate. The Vengeance, with the Ætna and Veſuvius bombs, and the San Vincente ſnow, were moored within the Carenage, and prepared with every caution that could be taken to withſtand the tempeſt, which had already put ſeveral of the tranſports on ſhore, and by this time blew with an irreſiſtible fury, attended with an inceſſant flood of rain. A little after twelve o'clock the Vengeance parted her cables, and tailed upon the rocks. It now became abſolutely requiſite to cut away her maſts, the loſs of which, with the help of a number of guns that were got forward, eaſed conſiderably the force with which ſhe ſtruck; and the wind fortunately ſhifting two or three points farther to the eaſtward, her ſtern ſwung off the rocks, and ſhe was, beyond every expectation, ſaved; for it now blew, if poſſible, with redoubled violence, and nothing was to be ſeen or expected but ruin, deſolation, and deſtruction in every part. The San Vincente Snow, with many of the tranſports, victuallers, and traders, were dismaſted and moſtly on ſhore; in ſhort, no repreſentation can equal the ſcene of diſtreſs that appeared before us.

The ſtorm continued with incredible vehemence during the whole day; but the weather about midnight became more moderate, and by the next morning the wind was totally abated. The direction of it was from N. N. E. to E. S. E. of 29 hours duration.

On the 13th the Montagu anchored before the harbour, without a maſt or bowſprit ſtanding, eight feet water in the hold and all her powder damaged: every aſſiſtance was given to get her into the Carenage where ſhe is now ſecured in ſafety. The Ajax returned to this anchorage on the 21ſt with the loſs of her main yard, main-top-maſt, and mizen-maſt. The Beaver's pinnace being on her paſſage to Barbadoes, was unfortunately wrecked on the back of the iſland near Vieux Fort: and it gives me pain to add, that all her officers and crew, except 17 men, periſhed.

The preſervation of the Amazon is ſo ſingular and extraordinary, that I herewith tranſmit a copy of the account given of it by Capt. Finch. I am, &c.

W. HOTHAM.

Amazon, Engliſh Harbour, Oct. 17. 1780.

SIR,

I AM at a loſs whether to expreſs in the ſtrongeſt terms my regret for the misfortunes that have happened to his majeſty's ſhip under my command, or my ſatisfaction in having got her in ſafety to this port.

I flatter myſelf you ſaw the neceſſity we were under of putting to ſea the morning after the commencement of the gale. We then ſtood under our ſtorm ſtay-ſails W. by N. from the Carenage; it was but for a ſhort time the canvas held; after that the ſhip behaved perfectly well, and appeared to every perſon on board as capable of ſtanding the gale that enſued, as was poſſible for any ſhip. About ſeven o'clock at night the gale increaſed to a degree that can better be conceived from the conſequences, than any deſcription I can give. There was an evident neceſſity of doing ſomewhat to relieve the ſhip, but I was unwilling to cut away the lower maſts till the laſt extremity, and accordingly ordered the people up to cut away the main-top-maſt; my orders were attempted to be put in execution with the utmoſt alacrity, but before it could be accompliſhed, I found it neceſſary to call them down to cut away the main-maſt. Whilſt I was waiting for the men to come down, a ſudden guſt overſet the ſhip; moſt of the officers, with myſelf and a number of the ſhip's company, got upon the ſide of the ſhip; the wheel on the quarter deck was then under water. In that ſituation I could perceive the ſhip ſettle bodily ſome feet, until the water was up to the after-part of the ſlides of the carronades on the weather ſide. Notwithſtanding the ſhip was ſo far gone, upon the maſts, bowſprit, &c. going away, ſhe righted as far as to bring the lee gunwale even with the water's edge. By the exertions of all the officers and men we ſoon got the lee quarter deck guns and carronades overboard, and ſoon after one of the forecaſtle guns, and ſheet anchor cut away, which had ſo good an effect, that we were enabled to get to the pumps and lee guns on the main deck; the throwing them overboard was in our ſituation a work of great difficulty, and I could perceive the ſhip was going down by the ſtern: this arduous taſk was accompliſhed under the direction of lieutenant Pakenham, whoſe great expedience and determined perſeverance marked him out as perhaps the only individual to whom (amidſt ſuch great exertions) a preeminence could be given; and I do not think it poſſible for greater exertions, to be made. The water was above the cables on the orlop deck, with a vaſt quantity between decks; and the ſtump of the main-maſt falling out of the ſtep occaſioned one of the chain pumps to be rendered uſeleſs, as was the other ſoon after, but by the great activity of the two carpenters mates they were alternately cleared; upon my repreſenting this to Commiſſioner Laforey, he has appointed them both to act as carpenters (one in the Amazon, the other in the Antigua) till your pleaſure is known. Beſides the loſs of our maſts, &c. the ſhip has ſuffered conſiderable damages, the particulars of which I cannot ſend until a ſurvey has been held upon the ſhips. The books and papers are totally deſtroyed, ſo that it is not in my power particularly to aſcertain the loſs we have ſuffered in men; I believe 20 drowned, beſides a number wounded. For further particulars I refer you to the gentleman who will deliver this letter to you.

The carpenter was the only officer loſt upon this occaſion. I have the honour to be, &c.

WM. CLEMENT FINCH.

To Commodore Hotham.

Ajax Carenage, St. Lucia, Nov. 5, 1780.

SIR,

IT is with the deepeſt concern that to my account of the 23d of October, I am now obliged to add a ſtill more melancholy one, of the effects of the late dreadful hurricane, the force of which, it appears, was not to be withſtood.

Upon the 25th the Governor of Martinique ſent me over, in a flag of truce, 31 men of the crews of the Andromeda and Laurel; the former overſet and foundered about ſix leagues to windward of that iſland; and, by the account which the pilot of her gives, who was one of the people ſaved, there is little expectation that the Endymion can have eſcaped, as, he ſays from the ſituation when they laſt ſaw her, and the direction of the wind at that time, it was impoſſible for her to have cleared the iſland upon either tack: the Laurel was driven on ſhore, and very ſoon went to pieces. The Marquis de Bouille could not conſider men, who had only the force of the elements to cope with, in the light of enemies; but that having, in common with themſelves, partaken of the danger, were in like manner entitled to every comfort and relief that could be given in a time of ſuch univerſal calamity and diſtreſs. He laments only that their numbers were ſo few, and that among them no officer was ſaved. In his way of acting he has ſhewn himſelf equally humane and generous; and I ſhould be wanting in thoſe ſentiments myſelf, if I omitted to point out to their lordſhips his conduct upon this unhappy occaſion.

A French convoy, of about 60 ſail, under two frigates, intended for Martinique, having been totally diſperſed, many of them loſt, and ſome taken. One of the frigates, named

named the Inconſtant, got into Port Royal diſmaſted, but the other I have not heard of. The Experiment was driven on ſhore at Guadaloupe, the Juno was caſt away at St. Vincent, and a brig with 160 men on board, troops, and others, foundered at the ſame place, and all periſhed. The hurricane, by every account, has been more fatal to the French iſlands than to ours. It was felt at Tobago, but not in ſuch a degree as to do any miſchief.

By the Vigilant, that anchored here to-day, I am informed by Commiſſioner Laforey, that the Venus is arrived at Engliſh Harbour with the loſs of her fore-maſt and bowſprit; and the trade at St. Kit's put to ſea on the approach of the gale, but the greateſt part are ſince returned.

I am, &c.

W. HOTHAM.

Carcaſs, at Antigua, Nov. 10, 1780.

AS Commodore Hotham's Letters will contain every material communication to the time of their date, I have only left to add, that I am ſorry to inform you none of the ſhips miſſing ſince the late hurricane have arrived, or been heard of here, to this time. I am, &c.

JOHN LAFOREY.

Liſt of Ships miſſing.

Egmont, 74 guns, Capt. Houlton. Endymion, 44 guns, Capt. Carteret. Deal Caſtle, 24 guns, Capt. Hawkins. Cameleon, 24 guns, Capt. Johnſtone.

The Egmont was ſeen on the 11th of October in the morning, under her courſes.

Whitehall, Dec. 30.

THE following account of the late hurricane at Barbadoes, and in the Leeward and Charibbee Iſlands, have been received by Lord George Germaine, one of his majeſty's principal Secretaries of State, brought by Captain Hartwell, of his majeſty' ſhip Brune.

Copy of a Letter from Major-General Vaughan, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Forces in the Leeward Iſlands, to Lord George Germaine, dated Barbadoes, Oct. 30, 1780.

I AM much concerned to inform your lordſhip, that this iſland was almoſt entirely deſtroyed by a moſt violent hurricane, which began on Tueſday the 10th inſtant, and continued almoſt without intermiſſion for near 48 hours. It is impoſſible for me to attempt a deſcription of the ſtorm; ſuffice it to ſay, that few families have eſcaped the general ruin; and I do not believe that ten houſes are ſaved in the whole iſland; ſcarce a houſe is ſtanding in Bridge-Town; whole families were buried in the ruins of their habitations, and many, in attempting to eſcape, were maimed and diſabled; a general convulſion of nature ſeemed to take place, and an univerſal deſtruction enſued. The ſtrongeſt colours could not paint to your lordſhip the miſeries of the inhabitants; on the one hand the ground covered with the mangled bodies of their friends and relations, and on the other, reputable families wandering through the ruins, ſeeking for food and ſhelter; in ſhort, imagination can form but a faint idea of the horrors of this dreadful ſcene.

Every plantation and building, great and ſmall, are thrown to the ground; the cattle and ſtock belonging to them are almoſt deſtroyed; the produce of the earth torn up by the roots, and not a trace left behind; ſo that there is but too much reaſon to fear that a famine muſt inevitably enſue, unleſs ſome effectual means are uſed to prevent it.

Fortunately the ſtores and proviſions belonging to the army and navy (the latter of which are very conſiderable) have been with great difficulty nearly all ſaved, although the whole was a continued ſcene of rapine and confuſion; and the negroes (who are exceedingly numerous in this iſland) inſtead of attempting to ſave the effects of the unhappy ſufferers, were plundering in every part of the town.

Every ſhip which was in Carliſle Bay, amongſt which were one army and two navy victuallers, and one ordnance ſhip, were driven to ſea, and I much fear that moſt of them have periſhed, or are carried ſo far to leeward as to render it impoſſible for them to regain this port.

I muſt beg leave to refer your lordſhip to his excellency the Governor's letter for a more minute deſcription of this deſtructive tempeſt; and I am confident your lordſhip muſt ſenſibly feel for the miſerable calamities that have befallen the inhabitants of this ruined country.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. VAUGHAN.

Extract of a Letter from Major-General Cunninghame, Governor of the Iſland of Barbadoes, to Lord George Germaine, dated Barbadoes, Oct. 20, 1780.

THE encloſed journal, which I have the honour to ſend your lordſhip, will, in feeble colours, preſent to your view the almoſt total deſtruction of this once beautiful iſland, which many years cannot repair; and I much fear that the preſent proprietors of the ſoil will be unable to erect buildings, ſo deeply are they indebted to the Engliſh merchants, unleſs from great indulgence.

The chief employment now going on is to ſecure covering for their negroes and inhabitants, and planting proviſions; and here I muſt recal your lordſhip's particular attention to the ſpeedy ſupporting this iſland with proviſions from England and Ireland, which they have no doubt but that the bounty and generoſity of the beſt of kings will amply provide, otherwiſe they will run a riſque of ſtarving.

The firſt object of my attention was to ſend ſpeedy notice to Commodore Hotham of

our diſaſter, that he might furniſh a frigate to go to England; and I have alſo written circular letters to the governors in North America, to encourage lumber and proviſions to be ſent out to us.

It is fortunate that General Vaughan reſided on this iſland. His authority, joined to the activity of the officers and troops under his command, contributed greatly to preſerve order in the town, preventing rapine and plunder from the priſoners and negroes.

The Spaniards, under the direction of Don Pedro St. Jago, captain in the regiment of Arragon, conducted themſelves more like friends than enemies; I therefore mean to ſhew them every indulgence in my power.

I have the ſatisfaction of informing your lordſhip, that the records of the iſland are preſerved.

Copy of a Journal of what paſſed at Barbadoes from the 9th of October until the 16th.

THE evening preceding the hurricane the 9th of October was remarkably calm, but the ſky ſurpriſingly red and fiery; during the night much rain fell. On the morning of the 10th much rain and wind from N. W. By ten o'clock it increaſed very much; by one the ſhips in the bay drove; by four o'clock the Albemarle frigate (the only man of war then here) parted her anchors and went to ſea, as did all the other veſſels, about twenty-five in number. Soon after, by ſix o'clock, the wind had torn up and blown down many trees, and foreboded a moſt violent tempeſt. At the Government Houſe every precaution was taken to guard againſt what might happen; the doors and windows were barricadoed up, but it availed little. By ten o'clock the wind forced itſelf a paſſage through the houſe from the N. N. W. and the tempeſt increaſing every minute, the family took to the centre of the building, imagining from the prodigious ſtrength of the walls, they being three feet thick, and from its circular form, it would have withſtood the wind's utmoſt rage: however, by half after eleven o'clock, they were obliged to retreat to the cellar, the wind having forced its way into every part, and torn off moſt of the roof. From this aſylum they were ſoon driven out; the water being ſtopped in its paſſage, having found itſelf a courſe into the cellar, they knew not where to go; the water had roſe four feet, and the ruins were falling from all quarters. To continue in the cellar was impoſſible; to return to the houſe equally ſo; the only chance left was making to the fields, which at that time appeared equally dangerous: it was however attempted, and the family were ſo fortunate as to get to the ruins of the foundation of the flag ſtaff, which ſoon after giving way, every one endeavoured to find a retreat for himſelf; the governor, and the few that remained were thrown down, and it was with great difficulty they gained the cannon, under the carriage of which they took ſhelter: their ſituation here was highly deplorable; many of the cannon were moved, and they had reaſon to fear that under which they ſat might be diſmounted, and cruſh them by its fall, or that ſome of the ruins that were flying about would put an end to their exiſtence; and to render the ſcene ſtill more dreadful, they had much to fear from the powder magazine, near which they were; the armoury was level with the ground, and the arms, &c. ſcattered about. Anxiouſly did they wait the break of day, flattering themſelves, that with the light they would ſee a ceſſation of the ſtorm; yet when it appeared, little was the tempeſt abated, and the day ſerved but to exhibit the moſt melancholy proſpect imaginable; nothing can compare with the terrible devaſtation that preſented itſelf on all ſides; not a building ſtanding; the trees, if not torn up by the roots, deprived of their leaves and branches; and the moſt luxurious ſpring changed in this one night to the dreareſt winter. In vain was it to look round for ſhelter; houſes, that from their ſituation it was to have been imagined would have been in a degree protected, were all flat with the earth, and the miſerable owners, if they were ſo fortunate as to eſcape with their lives, were left without a covering for themſelves and family.

General Vaughan was early obliged to evacuate his houſe; in eſcaping he was very much bruiſed; his ſecretary was ſo unfortunate as to break his thigh. Nothing has ever happened that has cauſed ſuch univerſal deſolation. Not a houſe in the iſland is exempt from damage. Very few buildings are left ſtanding on the eſtates. The depopulation of the negroes and cattle, particularly of the horned kind, is very great, which muſt, more eſpecially in theſe times, be a cauſe of great diſtreſs to the planters. It is as yet impoſſible to make any accurate calculation of the number of ſouls that have periſhed in this dreadful calamity; whites and blacks together, it is imagined to exceed ſome thouſands, but fortunately few people of conſequence are among the number. Many were buried in the ruins of the houſes and buildings. Many fell victims to the violence of the ſtorm, and inclemency of the weather, and great numbers were driven into the ſea, and there periſhed. The troops have ſuffered inconſiderably, though both the barracks and hoſpitals were early thrown down. Alarming conſequences were dreaded from the number of dead bodies that lay uninterred, and from the quantity the ſea threw up, which however are happily ſubſided. What few public buildings there were are fallen in the general wreck; the fortifications have ſuffered very conſiderably. The buildings were all demoliſhed; for ſo violent was the ſtorm here, when aſſiſted by the ſea, that a 12 pounder gun was carried from the ſouth to the

the north battery, a diſtance of 140 yards. The loſs to this country is immenſe; many years will be required to retrieve it.

General Vaughan's attention to the inhabitants of Bridgetown has been very great. On the 12th of October ſuch orders were iſſued to the troops, and obeyed with ſuch alacrity, that every thing was kept quiet in the town, which would otherwiſe have been in great danger of being plundered by the priſoners of war, &c. who were liberated by the demolition of the priſons, and are now, to the number of above 800, diſperſed over the town and country; they, however, under this control, behaved tolerably well, and have been of much ſervice to the inhabitants, who have given them employment.

On the 13th of October the governor went to Bridgetown, iſſued a proclamation, and took ſuch ſteps as appeared of utility to the inhabitants. The merchants, &c. formed an aſſociation, and appointed committees for the interment of the dead, the care and diſtribution of the proviſions, &c. They voted their thanks to General Vaughan and the troops; to whom they propoſed, as a reward for the ſervice they had been of in protecting their property, to give them a ſixpence *per diem*, to which Mr. Shirley, purveyor to the navy, promiſed another ſixpence. A ſloop was on the 16th diſpatched to St. Lucia, to Commodore Hotham, with the melancholy tidings of the dreadful calamity that has befallen the iſland, requeſting of him to ſend a frigate to England with the news.

Extract of two Letters from William Matthew Burt, Eſq. Governor of the Leeward Iſlands, to Lord George Germaine, dated Antigua, November 1ſt and 4th, 1780.

IT is with infinite concern I acquaint your lordſhip, that ſince I cloſed my letter of the 25th of October, I have received the following account of the truely ſevere hurricane which happened in the middle of laſt month amongſt the ſouthern iſlands, and of which, thank God, except a violent ſurge, in this government, which at St. Chriſtopher's threw many veſſels on ſhore, we felt no bad effects. At St. Lucia, all the barracks and huts for his majeſty's troops, and other buildings in the iſland, are blown down, the ſhips were drove to ſea; his majeſty's ſhip the Amazon, Captain Finch, moſt miraculouſly eſcaped foundering; ſhe was on her beam ends for many hours; ſhe lay down ſo far that her windward guns were in the water; had many men waſhed overboard, others drowned on the decks; was obliged to cut away all her maſts and bowſprit, but under jury maſts, thank God, ſafely arrived at Engliſh harbour: Captain Finch perfectly well. The Albemarle blew out of Barbadoes, cut away her maſts, alſo put into Engliſh harbour. The Venus cut away her foremaſt, loſt her bowſprit, and is arrived at Engliſh harbour. The Blanche was ſeen by the Alcmene in great diſtreſs, and has never been ſince heard of; we hope ſhe is gone to Jamaica. The Ajax, Egmont, and Montagu, blew out of St. Lucia, and here we have not heard of them: every building in St. Vincent, we are told, blown down, and the town deſtroyed. The Juno, a new French frigate, of 40 guns, drove on ſhore, and daſhed all to pieces: at Grenada, great devaſtation on ſhore; 19 ſail of loaded Dutch ſhips ſtranded, and beat to pieces. Sixty-two ſail of merchant ſhips, with ſtores, and 2500 troops on board, was the re-enforcement expected under convoy of four frigates, arrived in the morning at Martinique; they landed a hundred of the troops, the remainder with the whole convoy were blown to ſea; we do not hear that any one are again returned. Several wrecks have been ſeen and met with at ſea; a ſhip blown out of St. Chriſtopher's took two with troops on board, one ſhe ſent to Jamaica, the other to St. Chriſtopher's. Report, but I have not yet any authentic account, ſays 1000 French troops are ſent into St. Chriſtopher's. At Martinique, the beautiful town of St. Pierre's, which is built on the ſhore, is ſaid to be entirely waſhed away. At Guadaloupe, the town of Baſſeterre, alſo built on the lee ſhore, is ſaid to be deſtroyed, and the Experiment French frigate blown on ſhore, and loſt. Two frigates are alſo ſaid to be thrown on the Saints, and to have periſhed. We have not yet any accounts from Barbadoes, where, it is apprehended, the gale was very ſevere: at Dominica they have alſo greatly ſuffered: the Dutch at St. Euſtatius have alſo greatly ſuffered; many houſes on the bay waſhed into the ſea: their damage is computed at 150,000l. ſterling. I have directed a general thankſgiving through this government on Sunday, to return God thanks for his protection and mercy extended to us during the great and tremendous late hurricane.

I have laid an embargo on lumber in this government, and intend ſending what can be got as faſt as poſſible to St. Lucia and Barbadoes. The houſes, and every thing in Grenada, I hear, are levelled with the ground. The ſame at St. Vincent's, where the town is waſhed away, beſides the frigate which I mentioned, ſaid to be thrown on ſhore on the Saints. His majeſty's ſhip, the Beaver's Prize, Captain Drummond, is alſo ſtranded, and the whole crew, except about thirty men, periſhed. Captain Drummond is greatly lamented.

Governor Cuninghame and Brigadier-General St. Leger write me, that they much apprehend a famine in St. Lucia and Barbadoes. There were undiſpoſed of in this iſland near 1500 barrels of flour, which his majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to ſend for the relief of this iſland. I have already ſent General St. Leger near 1000 barrels, and propoſe ſending

ſending him 300 barrels, if not the whole remaining quantity. I ſhall do whatever lies in my power to relieve the miſeries occaſioned by this terrible calamity.

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N. B. The Binder is deſired to take Notice, to place the above laſt-mentioned Chart as directed, and to omit that ſtitched up with our Magazine for July; alſo to cancel the Pages 307, and the five following, given in the ſame Month, and ſupply their Place with the ſix Pages given at the End of our Magazine for December.